The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7059. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL—LAME ATTEMPT AT A BUSINESS SESSION IN THE EVENING—CRUELTY TO CATTLE ON RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed the entire day in the House, mainly by Democrats. It was noticeable that Hancock, of Texas, although a Representative from a frontier State, was a very earnest advocate of the peace policy. He considered it to be the duty of the Government to furnish the Indians with sustenance, and thought the policy of feeding was more economical than that of fighting the Indians. He believed the Indians could only be civilized by intercourse with the whites, and to that end he made the very comfortable suggestion for New-England that the savages should be taught the art of peace in the factories of that section. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, was less generous, and scarcely as broad in the treatment of the subject. He devoted himself, to a great extent, to an abuse of the Administration. He attacked the treaties of 1867, and recommended that they be disregarded. He was compelled to admit, however, that when the President, with the aid of the Peace Commissioners, had practically exclusive control of the Indians, they had been better managed than they had ever been since. He thought that appropriations for teachers and blacksmiths for Indians that were on the war-path, and who could not be caught with a lasso, should not be made. He considered that the general effect of the Peace Commission had been beneficent, but he made a very general attack upon the Interior Department, and gave notice that on Monday he should move to suspend the rules to re-enact the resolution of 1871, which gave the control of all contracts to the Peace Commissioners. Fernando Wood, as perhaps was to be expected, opposed many features of the peace policy, and very broadly declared that it was not the legitimate province of this Government to christianize the Indians. The romance about the Indian character he believed to be the offspring of a sickly fanaticism, which, while perhaps it might be respected, was a dangerous element in legislation. He was confident that the example of the Indians of New-York State showed that their civilization could only be accomplished by amalgamation.

The first attempt at a business evening session on an appropriation bill was not successful. The intention was to finish the Indian bill this evening. Little progress, however, was made. There was a very excited debate relative to Big Tree and Satanta. Mills, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid the Kiowas and Comanches until these chiefs are arrested and delivered to the Governor of Texas. This amendment was vigorously supported, the argument being that the Indians had grossly violated their compact. Gen. Shanks, the special champion of the Indian race, admitted this, but urged that the acts were committed by young men of the tribe against the remonstrances of the chiefs. The House was obliged to adjourn at 10 o'clock from want of a quorum.

EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning agreed to report favorably the bill which provides that the Union Pacific Bridge at Omaha shall be operated as a part of the road. The bill, however, does not interfere with the existing control or tolls of the road, but directs that the Treasurer of the company shall make semi-annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior of all tolls received. The adoption of this bill settles the question, so far as this committee is concerned, between the rival cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha, which have been so long contending as to the initial point of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Omaha people will make a very earnest fight in the House, with what success is uncertain.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

The House Committee on Agriculture this morning agreed to report a bill further amending the act of last year to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroads, or other means of transportation in the United States. The bill provides that animals shall not be confined for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, without unloading the same for rest, water, or feeding, unless prevented from so unloading by accidental causes. The animals, when unloaded, are to be put in good, dry, and suitable pens, where they can comfortably lie down for rest for at least six consecutive hours, and where they shall be fed and watered. There is provision that this delay shall not be obligatory in case of the transportation of stock in cars, where they can rest, have sufficient room, and be fed. Some of the Western Representatives already charge that this bill is to a great extent for the benefit of the proprietor of the patent palace car. The bill also provides that the railroad companies shall convey such cars in a safe and careful manner for a fair and reasonable mileage. Several of the largest stockholders of the West and of New-York have long opposed favorable action upon this bill.

PRINTING THE NOTES.

Mr. Porter, President of one of the New-York bank-note companies, testified to-day before the House Committee on Banking and Currency that the printing of the new ten-cent piece costs the Government from $60,000 to $70,000 more annually than did the old ten-cent piece, when printed in New-York. The Columbia Bank-note Company of this city replied to this that the new piece is larger. It was also made to appear that the Government pays annually to the company, for the transportation of bonds and currency between New-York and Washington, $100,000. This sum is paid, however, under a general contract, which provides for the transportation of bonds and notes to any part of the United States for twenty cents per $1,000, irrespective of distance. Under this contract it costs no more to carry a bond, under guarantee, to Oregon, than from Washington to New-York. It has been considered by the company and the Treasury Department that this average of twenty cents is a just compensation.

SENATOR WASHBURN'S SEAT.

Gov. Washburn, the new Senator from Massachusetts, was sworn in to-day. This makes the whole number of Senators on the floor seventy-three, the only vacancy being one from Louisiana. Pinchback's credentials are still before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The only two vacant seats in the Senate Chamber were on the extreme left of the Democratic side, and Gov. Washburn had to take one of these.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. Fenton to-day gave notice that he would move on Monday next to have the Committee on Commerce discharged from further consideration of the bill which he introduced on the first day of the session, to regulate the Customs service, and would at that time ask to submit some remarks in support of his bill. This bill fixes the salaries of Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors, and other employes in the various parts in the United States, and abolishes moieties and perquisites.

OCEAN COURSES OF STEAMERS.

The bill to provide for the establishment of an international commission of the maritime powers to prescribe ocean courses for steam vessels, and otherwise provide for the increased safety of sea travel, was reported to the Senate to-day by Mr. Conkling, from the Commerce Committee, with an amendment providing that the President shall not appoint the Commissioner to represent this country until some other maritime power shall have signified its readiness to make a similar appointment.

CIVIL RIGHTS—BILLS ON THE CALENDAR.

The Civil Rights bill was laid aside informally by the Senate to-day, as Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, who was entitled to the floor, was too seriously indisposed to conclude his argument. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar, and a number of minor importance were passed. Mr. Edmunds made an effort to have the Geneva Award bill taken up, but finally withdrew his motion at the request of other Senators. The calendar is very full, and unless time shall be given before the Appropriation bills are reached to the consideration of bills which will not provoke discussion, little business on the calendar can be transacted this session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee held another meeting to-day on the House Currency bill, but reached no conclusion in regard to any additional points of importance.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Henry F. Bond, to be Indian Agent at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado; A. C. Hawley, to be Register of the Land Office at La Mesilla, New-Mexico; J. M. Hodge, to be Receiver of Public Moneys, at Cawker City, Kansas; Edward H. Danforth, to be Indian Agent at the White River Agency, Colorado; also, a large number of brevets for officers of the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cavalry; Twelfth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Infantry, and the Fourth Artillery regiments, for gallant service in the field against the Modocs and Apaches.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day reconsidered their former action regarding the Omaha Bridge, and decided to report a bill providing merely that said bridge shall be operated as a continuous part of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that detailed reports of all receipts for transportation over said bridge shall be submitted to Congress semi-annually, with a view to future action on the subject of tolls. The effect of the enactment of this bill would be to put a stop to the present double transfer of freight and passengers at Council Bluffs and Omaha; but, unless restrained by suits at law, the Bridge Company may continue to collect tolls.

THE FOUR MILLIONS OF UNISSUED CURRENCY.

The Controller of the Currency, in response to a resolution to-day, transmitted to the Committee on Banking and Currency a statement exhibiting the amount of circulation unissued of the $54,000,000 authorized by the act of July 12, 1870. Of the amount unissued, $1,197,820 has been assigned to banks already organized, and $3,073,500 to banks in process of organization—total, $4,271,320. This amount has been assigned to eighty-six different applicants in twenty different States, the amounts averaging about $50,000 to each applicant. The amount issued, the number of applicants, and the States to which such assignments have been made, are as follows:

States.	Applications.	Amounts.
Michigan	10	$497,160
Illinois	18	1,441,800
Wisconsin	4	94,500
Iowa	8	337,500
Minnesota	4	112,500
Kansas	3	27,000
Indiana	4	112,500
Ohio	3	58,500
Missouri	7	308,260
Tennessee	2	180,000
Kentucky	7	327,000
Mississippi	2	90,000
Alabama	2	71,000
Georgia	1	9,000
North Carolina	5	265,500
South Carolina	2	27,000
Florida	1	45,000
Texas	3	132,000
Virginia	1	90,000
West Virginia	1	45,000
Total		$4,271,320

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to an important amendment to the Geneva Award bill to the effect that payment will be made to the mutual insurance companies for all losses sustained by the vessels for whose depredations we made claim against Great Britain, provided that no member of a mutual insurance company shall recover for any war premiums paid to such company for risks. In other words, they will be paid for all losses and cut off from war premiums. The amendment further provides that they shall distribute the money so paid among their members who contributed to pay the losses.

THE HOWARD CASE.

The testimony for the defense in the Howard case closed to-day, and the Judge Advocate offered rebutting testimony, which the court declined to receive. Gen. Howard submitted a written statement. The court then adjourned until Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, when the counsel for the defense will make a final argument. On the following Thursday the Judge Advocate will close the case in behalf of the Government, after which the court will make up its decision, and the whole matter will be referred to the President.

CONFIRMATION—THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Philip Clayton, of Georgia, to be Consul at Valparaiso. Mr. Clayton was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to Howell Cobb under Buchanan's administration, and both resigned office at about the same time to take part in the rebellion. Mr. Clayton occupied the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the Confederate Government for about a year, when he resigned. He voted for Grant in 1863, and has ever since acted with the Republican Party. The Senate was occupied nearly two hours on the further discussion of the nomination of Gen. McCook to be Governor of Colorado, but reached no conclusion.

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill to extend the time for the completion of the St. Croix Railroad, in Wisconsin, and thus prevent the impending forfeiture of its Congressional land grant.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Major Chambers, of the Fourth Infantry, commanding Fort Fetterman, reports that the Arrapahoe camp, on Powder River, is plentifully supplied with buffalo. A party of Crows recently stole sixty horses from there. They were followed, and three Crows and one Arrapahoe were killed. The Cheyennes will join the Arrapahoes, and will probably attack the Crows.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Robeson has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Lieuts. M. B. Buford to the Michigan; M. B. Peck to the Ticonderoga, and Medical Inspector F. M. Grinnell to the Roanoke.

CRIME IN ILLINOIS—TWO MURDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, May 1.—This morning Mr. John Halburt, one of the oldest citizens of Carrollton, Ill., was found dead in bed, with his head terribly crushed, and the corpse presenting a shocking sight. Owing to domestic difficulties the old man had separated from his family and lived by himself for several years past. Yesterday evening he was seen gathering up and burning brush around his house. This morning one of his grandsons visited the place, and found the old man murdered, as stated. The instrument used was a mallet, which was found in the room where he lay.

Two men living in Cass County in this State became engaged in an altercation this afternoon about a woman. Paul McAffery said the young lady was his sweetheart, and when Tom Brobson disputed this statement, the former called him a liar. Hard words followed, and suddenly the favored lover shot his rival through the breast. Brobson is not expected to live.

THE STATE TAX.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The State tax for the present year under the Tax bill, which passed the last day of the session, will be as follows: For the general fund, 1½ mills; for common schools, 1¼ mills; for deficiency, ½ mill; for asylums, &c., 6.16 mills; for interest and redemption of State debt, 1.10 mills; for appraisers' awards, 7.32 mill; for new work on canals and extra repairs, ⅞ mills. Total, 7¼ mills. Deducting the amount for deficiency, half mill, the tax chargeable to 1874 is 6¾ mills. The tax levied last year was 6.95 mills. The amount for the bounty debt, for general purposes, and for schools, is about five mills, or nearly three-fourths of the whole.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF WALTZ.

THE DOUBLE-MURDERER EXPIATES HIS CRIMES—THE CULPRIT'S LAST HOURS—SCENES AROUND THE JAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CATSKILL, May 1.—For several days past this quiet little village has been in a fever of excitement over the movements of Joseph Waltz, the scissors-grinder murderer, and his keepers. About one year ago to-day, Harmon Hulcher, an Albany scissors-grinder, entered Waltz's house, on a lonely road north of the village, and secured lodgings. In the night Joseph Waltz entered his bed-chamber and with a hatchet smashed his skull in, and taking the body, buried it on the premises, and he also buried all evidences of the crime and cleaned the blood of the murdered man from the floor as best he could. The whereabouts of Hulcher became a mystery for several days, till finally he was traced to Waltz's house, and there all trace ended. Waltz was arrested on suspicion, confessed the horrible deed, and pointed out the spot where he buried his victim. The body was subsequently found, and Waltz was lodged in jail. It was thought by some that he was insane, and medical experts tested his sanity both before and after the trial, some declaring him sane, and others pronouncing him a confirmed lunatic. He was put upon his trial, which lasted a week, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung to-day. After his sentence he acted strangely on several occasions, as though he had something further to reveal. On Monday last he made a statement that he had also murdered an organ-grinder some three years ago. At his own request Waltz was taken to the ditch where he stated the murdered organ-grinder's body had been placed, on Tuesday last. The place is covered with water; it is being drained preparatory to digging, in order to verify his story. An organ wheel-crank, oil can, and a full suit of clothing were found in the places he had pointed out.

On his return to his cell Waltz was not ironed as usual, but was allowed more freedom, which resulted, unfortunately in the murder of still another victim, the faithful keeper, Charles Ernst, the particulars of whose death have already been published in THE TIMES.

Ernst was a first-class officer, and was highly respected. He leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. He had been frequently cautioned against placing too implicit confidence in the murderer, who had repeatedly threatened his life, but always answered, "Joe won't hurt me." He was the officer who arrested Waltz, and the murderer had on several occasions showed special antipathy toward him.

Mrs. Hulcher and her sister arrived at Catskill and saw the murderer. He refused to say anything to her. She upbraided him as he lay in his cell for the murder of her husband, and Ernst.

The last night of Waltz on earth was wakeful and uneasy. The military, under command of Major Davis, of Albany, kept guard all night in the immediate vicinity of the jail, and by their presence quieted the excited villagers, who had only recently clamored for possession of the body of the murderer. By sunrise the streets leading to the jail were being rapidly filled with excited people, not only natives of the village, but of the different river towns, who had determined to be in Catskill at the execution of Waltz, even though they should be unable to see the culprit.

The prisoner was disrobed at an early hour, and attired in a fresh suit of clothes. He then slunk away into a corner of his cell, his countenance displaying the same morose and sullen look so noticeable during the past few days. The father, mother, and sister of the doomed man were in an adjoining room, awaiting an interview. Shortly after 9 A. M. the mother of the culprit entered his cell. Not a sign of recognition was then upon his countenance. His stare was vacant and his face denoted an entire absence of reason. Suddenly the culprit gave vent to a succession of maniac howls, and nervously seized his mother by the hand. The officers interfered, fearing that he would do her bodily harm. The sister of the culprit also had an interview with him, and implored him in piteous terms to speak even one word, and say that he was sorry for his crimes. Waltz did not utter a word, but made grimaces at his keepers while his sister was speaking.

At 10 A. M., the relatives of the murderer, led by Father Driscoll, entered the cell, the priest reciting the Catholic Church service for the dead. All then retired but the priest, the latter stating that Waltz was not a fit subject for receiving the Sacrament. Waltz's arms were then pinioned by Constable Whitcomb, and the signal was given for the death march. Father Driscoll, in his robes of office, headed the gloomy procession, followed by Sheriff Platt Coonley escorting the prisoner, who was followed by the Sheriff's jury. The place of execution was located on the first floor, in a cell in the north-east corner of the jail, and the gallows, which had been carefully erected and tested, were in readiness for the final scene.

The jurymen and members of the press ranged themselves around the room. The deportment of the prisoner at this time was noticed by all. The same vacant stare was perceptible on his countenance, and if ever it was thought that he was insane his looks at this moment confirmed the idea. He was seated upon a chair directly beneath the noose, which was adjusted about his neck as speedily as possible. When Sheriff Coonley had read the death warrant, Waltz arose from his seat. The priest next offered a prayer and retired. The Sheriff then said: "Joseph Waltz, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be executed upon you?"

The doomed criminal uttered not a word or made a motion. There was not even a twitch of a muscle visible. The black cap was then pulled down over his face; there was a moment's pause, and then the Sheriff pulled the cord, which jerked Waltz three feet upward in the air. The recoil was only slight, and the noose slipped from its position to the back of the neck. The body showed no signs of pain; in fact there was scarcely any motion, except a slight twitching of the hands. An examination of the pulsations of the heart was made by Dr. Mackey, and in fourteen minutes life was declared extinct.

A strange scene occurred soon after. The father of the dead man entered the room where the execution took place while the body was still hanging, and, after exclaiming, "Can anybody who looked upon that boy doubt he was insane?" shook hands with the Sheriff, seemingly relieved that all was over. At 10:49 A. M. the body was cut down and the legal verdict was given, when the body was turned over to the relatives. While Waltz was being executed his last victim, Charles Ernst, lay dying from his wounds in an adjoining room. He has not spoken a word since the terrible occurrence. He breathes heavily, and the watches at his bedside are momentarily looking for his dissolution.

While the above events were transpiring within the jail, the excited crowd outside surged against the barriers made by the bayonets of the military, who kept them at bay. Groups of people in the streets discussed the situation gravely, and some denounced the execution in measured terms, believing Waltz to have been crazy.

It is understood that the physicians of Catskill will, this afternoon, make a post-mortem examination of Waltz's body. Particular attention will be paid to the condition of his brain. The Albany military companies left for home on the noon train. The Roman Catholics refuse to allow Waltz's remains to be buried in their cemetery.

THE GALLOWS IN GEORGIA.

A COLORED WOMAN TO BE EXECUTED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 1.—Two negro women—Ann Hunt and America Burton—were to have been hung at Elberton, Elbert County, to-day, for the murder of another negro woman, named Eliza Brawner. Jealousy prompted the commission of this crime. Ann Hunt became jealous of Eliza Brawner, and induced America Burton to give her a drink of whisky and arsenic while at a dance at her own house, from which she died. This occurred last January. The execution of America Burton has been postponed by the Governor until the 26th of June. The gallows for the execution of Ann Hunt was erected and every preparation made to carry out the sentence of the court, but as Elberton is forty miles from the nearest telegraph office, it is impossible to ascertain any particulars to-night.

EXECUTION OF MILER ALFRED.

HE REFUSED TO MAKE A STATEMENT RELATING TO MRS. DR. ALFRED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says that Miler Alfred, for the murder of Dr. Alfred, was hanged in Springfield, Ky., to-day, in the presence of a large concourse of people. All efforts to extract a statement from him last night as to Mrs. Alfred's complicity failed, the prisoner maintaining a stolid silence to all questions. When on the scaffold the County Clerk asked him again "Miler your doom is near about settled, and if you have anything to say tell me now." Miler replied, "All hope I have now is with my God. I feel that my soul will go to Heaven, and that God has forgiven me." Just before the drop fell he was again asked if he had a statement to make, and again evaded the question, saying: "Let me go in peace to my God. I am ready to meet him in glory." He was attended by two priests, who prayed with him to the last. He manifested no appearance of fear on the scaffold and passed his last night calmly and in prayer and converse with the priests. After the drop fell he struggled very little. He was pronounced dead in eight minutes, and in thirteen minutes the body was cut down. The neck was found to be broken. The body was buried in the Catholic cemetery.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE MYSTERIOUS KIRTLAND APPEARS AT LAST—WHAT HE DID WITH THE $72,000—HIS RELATIONS WITH COL. MOORE—A TOUGH WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The District Committee to-day had the man Kirtland before them in private session for about three hours. Kirtland was found in New-York soon after arriving there by the boat from Washington, on his way, as he says, to his home at Greenbush, which he intended to visit, and then leave for the pine woods of Maine. It appears that he came down here with the intention of appearing before the committee in answer to the telegraphic summons, but fell into the hands of his old associates, who persuaded him to run away. Kirtland is a man of rather prepossessing appearance, and he would pass current on the street for a gentleman. He was a very unwilling witness, and the committee found it difficult to extract the truth from him, and they do not know now exactly whether they succeeded or not. The testimony was ordered to be made public, and the stenographers are writing it out as rapidly as possible and making it ready for the use of counsel. To-morrow Kirtland will be recalled and cross-examined. The gist of his evidence goes to show that he received all the proceeds of the $72,000 of notes except $10,000, which Rev. Colvin Brown was sharp enough to get from him and carry to Europe. Kirtland swears that he used the money himself and gave it to his children, and he seems to have had a general time in the enjoyment of it. His testimony in regard to the connection of Col. Moore with the business agrees with that of the Colonel himself, and is to the effect that he offered half of the notes to Moore, who would not take them in that form, and that he afterward offered half of the proceeds, which Moore at last decided to take. Both Moore and Kirtland testified that there was no agreement between them previous to the award of the contract. They agreed with each other that under no circumstances should the negotiations be made known to Gov. Shepherd. The committee has been exceedingly anxious to get at the bottom of this De Golyer business, and they are substantially satisfied that the truth has been revealed. Every clue to further testimony on the same subject will, however, be vigorously followed, that no possible opportunity may be presented to criticise the committee for a neglect of duty. Much of the testimony taken by the committee in secret session during the past few days has been of a secondary and hearsay character, the witnesses being frequently asked to tell what they had heard, or what they supposed in regard to certain facts. The committee has made it a rule on taking testimony of this character to keep it from the public till such time as the rights and character of no person would be unjustly affected by it. The hearsay testimony of the past few days, so far as it prejudices anybody, has been sustained by direct testimony, and the injunction upon its publication is therefore removed. The usefulness of this method of procedure is shown by the fact that Moore's connection with the business was brought out by the statement of Wilcox, that he had heard Kirtland say that their chief reliance in getting the contract through was upon Moore. Moore was immediately subpœnaed, and the committee does not doubt that in his statement he admitted the whole truth. Kirtland impresses the committee and those who have come in contact with him since he was brought here as being a thoroughly unscrupulous, dishonest, and adventurous lobbyman. As before remarked, it was only with the greatest difficulty that the committee could obtain his testimony, and the conviction is general that he would have no hesitation in covering up the whole business if possible.

CANADA.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF—DEPARTURE OF AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION—STRIKE OF LABORERS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 1.—In Parliament, last night, on a motion to receive the report of the Committee of Supply, the Finance Minister explained the modifications he had been induced to make in the tariff as follows: In the first proposals he established differential duties on those articles heretofore paying fifteen per cent. ad valorem. Some of these articles, in the nature of luxuries, were to pay twenty per cent, and the bulk of them sixteen and two-thirds per cent. The whole of these duties in future will be fixed at the uniform rate of seventeen and a half per cent. The additional revenue thus accruing he proposes to apply in reducing the notes on other taxable articles. On tea the duties proposed was six cents for green and four cents for black. The duties will now be four and three cents respectively. Shipping materials are to be partially relieved. Chains, anchors, cables, masts, wire rigging, copper and yellow-metal sheathing and bolting will be duty free. The duty of five per cent. on pig-iron will not be imposed, that material being restored to the free list. Other classes of iron, which formerly paid a duty of five per cent., and were raised to seven and a half per cent., will now pay only five per cent. The duties on sugars are to remain, for the present, unaltered. The duties on wines have been readjusted; the cheaper class will pay thirty cents per gallon; the medium sorts, sixty cents per gallon, and the higher class and sparkling wines, $1 per gallon. In this form, it is believed, the scheme will pass the House without material amendment.

An important expedition has left Ottawa, in charge of Mr. Horatzky, to explore the country between Stikene River and Bute Inlet, in British Columbia. This section embraces the Gardner and Dean channels, and the Bentrick arm. The party will ascertain the capacity of these channels, and whether a favorable route can be found between either of them and the north bend of the Frazer River.

THOROLD, Canada, May 1.—The Swedish laborers employed on the works of the new canal struck work this morning. They demand an increase of from $1 25 to $1 40 per day. They are now parading the streets in procession, with music, &c.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

DETAILS OF THE ENCOUNTER AT PINE BLUFF.

A CONFEDERATE GENERAL ASSUMES COMMAND OF BROOKS' FORCES—RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS ON BOTH SIDES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 1.—The situation here is practically unchanged. Baxter's head-quarters are still at the Anthony House, and he has about him some 300 men. Brooks still occupies the State-house, with a force, which is estimated at 500, mostly colored. The United States troops still occupy their position between the opposing forces.

In an address to the people, Gen. J. F. Fagan, who was a Major General in the Confederate Army, this morning assumed command of Brooks' forces throughout the State, and called on his old comrades to rally to his standard. Both parties seem to be waiting for some definite news from Washington.

There are no additional particulars of yesterday's fight at New-Gascony, Jefferson County. The following is the *Gazette's* account of the affair, taken from dispatches to the Baxter side:

On Wednesday, Gen. King White advised Gen. Newton that a few of the men of John M. Clayton had gathered a number of colored men at New-Gascony, and they being unable to procure transportation to Little Rock, commenced plundering the citizens of that section. He asked permission to move a sufficient force to that point to disperse them, which was granted, with instructions to protect everybody, without regard to color or politics.

About 11 o'clock last night Gen. Newton received official dispatches from Pine Bluff that Gen. White had just returned from New-Gascony, and reported as follows: He found about 200 armed men at Corner Stone, Jefferson County. He sent forward three officers to order them to disperse, but they were fired upon without being heard, and a fight ensued, resulting in the death of nine and the wounding of twenty of the Brooks men, with the capture of the two leaders, Murphy and Vandesande, and eighty-two men, with the loss to him of seven men wounded and three horses killed and seven horses wounded. He discharged all the men to their homes, after having disarmed them.

Further advices state that there is another similar organization of about 200 men in Lincoln and Arkansas Counties, and Gen. White has been directed to disperse them also.

To-day a cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon between the two parties, and all the prisoners were released on both sides, and permission was given to citizens to pass both lines without molestation.

The steamer Hattie is expected to-night, with 150 men to reinforce Brooks' side from Fort Smith. Baxter's side also expect some reinforcements.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—A *Gazette* special from Pine Bluff to-night gives the following particulars of the fight near New-Gascony on Thursday:

Two hundred of Brooks' men, with Murphy and Van Desande as leaders, formed and threatened that they intended to come to Pine Bluff and take the Court-house and burn every house in the city. Gen. King White went down with eighty-six white and colored mounted and foot men, and after arriving within a short distance of the insurgents, who were at a gin-house on Ashley place, he sent forward three staff officers to order the insurgents to disband. When the insurgents saw the staff officers coming they immediately fired a volley upon them, and orders from White were given to charge the insurgents. They made a stand at Corner Stone Church, and the fight began in earnest, but lasted only a short time. Six of White's command were wounded, five of the insurgents were killed, and twelve were wounded, and Murphy and Van Desande and sixty-three men were captured. All but the two leaders were released on parole. Murphy and Van Desande are still in custody.

REPORTS OF THE FIGHT AT PINE BLUFF CONFIRMED.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—A private dispatch from Pine Bluff, Ark., confirms the report to the Associated Press last night with reference to the fight between the Baxter forces under Gen. King White and Brooks' forces near Gascony. The dispatch states: "E. Lee, a son of Dr. Lee, and Pleasant Pendleton, a son of Dr. Pendleton, were slightly wounded. None were killed on our (White's) side. On the other eleven negroes were killed and twenty wounded and twenty prisoners were taken." Gen. White holds all the white leaders as prisoners.

THE CASE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The attorneys for Baxter have submitted their argument to the Attorney General.

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT—BROOKS' STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following dispatch was received to-day:

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.

To the President:

H. King White, who fired on the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock, has been ordered to Pine Bluff by Baxter, and is pillaging and murdering. The State is perfectly peaceful except in Jefferson County, the scene of White's robberies and murders. I have refrained from sending out forces in order to avoid conflict.

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

THE STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

OPPOSITION TO THE REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Messrs. James R. Thompson, of Jersey City; Calvin Wells, James Park, W. H. Singer, and G. W. Barr, of Pittsburg, Penn., and Robert Bushnell, of New-York, a committee representing the steel manufacturers of the United States, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon, opposing the request made by the committee on behalf of the importers and a number of steel consumers, favoring lower duties, and who, at the same time, advocated a change in the mode of levying such duties. These gentlemen ask that no change in the present law be made, and in support of their position presented the following statement: That prior to 1860 the business of making steel in the United States was practically undemonstrated, but since that period, especially that portion of it since the enactment of the existing Tariff law, it has grown to large proportions. There are thirty-four establishments, located in nine States, which employ, directly and indirectly, thousands of men, and represent many millions of invested capital. The aggregate production of these establishments for 1873 was 44,000 tons, of which over 36,000 tons were of the medium and low grades, and 7,700 tons were of the best cast steel—the total importation of steel for the last fiscal year being, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, 21,000 tons, of which 2,100 tons were of the highest grades. The gentlemen opposed the measure asked for by their opponents for the reason that it would unduly advance the duty on the lowest grades of steel, so extensively used in the manufacture of all descriptions of agricultural implements, while the importation of that grade far exceeds the quantity of the higher grades. They further say that the proposed reduction of duty on best cast steel will seriously interfere with that branch of their manufacture. It is also alleged that the representatives on behalf of those consuming steel are a small minority of the grand total of steel consumers in the country. They carry with them a memorial for presentation to Congress, and signed by over 600 steel consumers and dealers, opposing the movement in the interest of foreign steel-importing houses. Their committee does not embrace or represent the manufacturers of steel rails, that being a distinct branch of the business.

THE BUTCHERY AT HOMESTEAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 1.—Great excitement prevails at Homestead over the horrible butchery which took place there yesterday; there seems to be no doubt but that Ernest Lowe, the hired man, a Prussian, about twenty-five years of age, is the murderer. The relatives of the murdered family have offered a reward of a thousand dollars, and the County Commissioners an additional thousand, for the capture of the murderers.

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

FORTY MILES WIDE AT MEMPHIS — THE DAMAGE CHIEFLY BELOW THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1.—Many reports have been sent from here in reference to the overflow, some of which partook of a sensational character, as, for instance, the damage at Osceola, Ark., where, it was stated, the levee had broken, the town been inundated, and the inhabitants in a perilous condition, when the fact was a small traverse levee had broken and partially flooded the town to the depth of ten inches.

A brief review of the entire situation may prove interesting. From Cairo to this point steamers cannot make landings on the west bank, except at wharf-boats, and yet, except at Osceola, no serious damage to the planting interests has resulted. From the Louisiana line up, there are no levees on the Arkansas side except local ones, and a large portion of the country is subject to inundation, and is sparsely settled, as is the case opposite here, where the river spreads out to the highlands, near Madison, a distance of forty miles. St. Francis Valley is generally a foot above the overflow, and the planters are waiting for dry weather to begin planting. The White River Valley is inundated up to Indian Bay, but, for reasons already given, the damage is slight. Ten thousand dollars will probably cover the loss on stock and other property.

The Arkansas Valley is overflowed up to Arkansasport, but, like others, the damage is light, and $15,000 will probably cover it. From the mouth of the Arkansas down is where the greatest damage has resulted, and where the destitution undoubtedly exists among all classes, but particularly among the laborers and their families.

Large portions of the Tallahatchie and Yallobucha bottoms have been overflowed for some time, but at the latest accounts the water was subsiding, but another crevasse was reported at Catfish Point, making the fourth in that vicinity, though as yet but few plantations have been injured.

The Sunflower River has thus far carried off the main body of the water escaping through Hushpuckana crevasse. The Deer Creek plantations have not suffered materially, but from Milliken's Bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, is where the greatest damage has been done, and where the greatest destitution and suffering prevail. The citizens here are making good progress in forwarding supplies to the sufferers, and have established depots from Napoleon to Vaucluse Landing. They have heretofore sent relief to those above Napoleon. To-day they sent by the Capitol City 10,000 pounds of bacon, 60 bales of hay, 100 sacks of corn, 75 barrels of flour, and 100 barrels of meal. A lady from near Napoleon, whose husband was one of the wealthiest planters in that section, arrived here to-day, and states that she left the family and plantation hands, numbering eighty, without food. All would have starved a few days since but for food furnished by the officers of the City of Vicksburg.

The river is now stationary, and within ten inches of the height of the flood of 1867.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Signal Office reports that during the past twenty-four hours the Mississippi has fallen one inch at St. Paul, and continues rising from La Crosse to Warsaw, the rise at the latter place being thirteen inches, with an average of one inch only at points above. From St. Louis to Cairo it has fallen seven inches, and remains stationary below that point to its mouth, except at Helena, where it has risen one inch. The Missouri has continued falling from Yankton to its mouth, except at Leavenworth, where a rise of one inch is reported. The Ohio has fallen from Pittsburg to Marietta, risen one foot at Cincinnati, and twenty inches at Evansville, and fallen below that place to its mouth; at Cincinnati there is now forty-six feet of water in the channel. The Red River, at Shreveport, remains unchanged, while the lower Tennessee, the Cumberland, Allegheny, and Monongahela have continued falling. During the same period there has been no rain within the water-sheds of the rivers named, except in that of the upper Mississippi, where six-hundreths of an inch has fallen at La Crosse, and fifteen-hundreths at St. Paul.

THE RAILROADS BEGINNING TO RUN.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The Nashville and North-western trains are now running, which opens the route to Louisville via Nashville.

Superintendent Meek, of the Clarksville Division of the Memphis and Louisville Road, telegraphs that he expects to have his road ready by Monday.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

BOSTON, May 1.—Mayor Cobb has telegraphed the Mayor of New-Orleans to draw Boston's third installment of $10,000; also, $1,000 from the citizens of New-Bedford.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Nearly $6,000 in money and about $2,000 worth of supplies have been donated for the Louisiana sufferers to date, and the committee is still at work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 2—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer, which was central in the Missouri Valley this afternoon, has moved slightly to the eastward. Cloudy and threatening weather, with brisk easterly and southerly winds, prevails in the North-west, and thence eastward to Michigan. Southerly winds, fair weather, and higher temperature are reported from the Southern States. The temperature has risen slightly in the Middle States and the lower lake region, with increasing cloudiness and westerly winds. Light rain is reported from Northern New-England. The Missouri River has fallen at Yankton and Jefferson City. The Mississippi has fallen at St. Louis and Cairo, and it has risen about one foot at Warsaw. The Ohio has fallen at Pittsburg, and risen at Cincinnati and Evansville. The Monongahela has fallen about six feet at Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, north and west winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail, without a decided change of temperature.

For the Middle States, light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather, with, possibly, light rain from New-Jersey north-westward to the lower lake region.

For the South Atlantic States southerly to westerly winds, generally clear weather during the day, and rising temperature.

For the Eastern Gulf States southerly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness.

For the lower lakes, north-east to north-west winds, with generally cloudy weather and light rain. For the upper lake region, fresh and brisk north and east winds, with generally cloudy and warmer weather, and possibly rain in Michigan and Wisconsin.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	47°	42°	3:30 P. M.	67°	62°
6 A. M.	47°	41°	6 P. M.	63°	54°
9 A. M.	51°	48°	9 P. M.	56°	50°
12 M.	64°	54°	12 P. M.	51°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.......49⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......55¾°

SNOW-STORM IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, May 1.—Another snow-storm prevailed last night. The wind was high, and several inches of snow fell.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAMER OF THE GERMAN EAGLE LINE.

LONDON, May 1.—The steamer Lessing, of the Eagle Line, running between Hamburg and New-York, and built on the Clyde, made a most satisfactory trial trip yesterday, averaging over fourteen knots. She sails for New-York May 28.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

THE LONDON POST ON AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, May 2—5:30 A. M.—The *Post*, in an editorial on the subject of American finances, remarks that the hopes of a complete victory in the next Presidential election entertained by the inflationists, or, properly speaking, the repudiationists are melancholy to contemplate. Should they be realized, then the Declaration of Independence would be celebrated by a declaration of independence of common honesty. The most ominous feature is that the struggle is sharply defined by geographical limits, and threatens to become sectional, like the anti-slavery contest.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS ABANDONING THEIR STRONG POSITIONS ABOUT BILBAO.

MADRID, May 1.—The Carlists have abandoned their strong positions at San Pedro Abanto and San Juliana, which have been occupied by the Republican forces. The occupation of Portugalete is expected to follow to-day, and with it the immediate deliverance of Bilbao.

WOUNDED FROM BILBAO AT SANTANDER.

BAYONNE, May 1.—Five hundred Republican soldiers, wounded in recent engagements with the Carlists before Bilbao, have arrived at Santander.

OPERATIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF SPAIN.

MADRID, May 1.—Information has been received here of the defeat, in the province of Tarragona, of a body of Carlists 2,000 strong, by a force of National troops numbering only 900 men.

The Republicans have lately defeated and dispersed several bands of Carlists in Arragon and Albacete.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES REPORTED ENTERING BILBOA.

MADRID, May 1.—Dispatches from Santander announce that the Carlists this afternoon were retreating in confusion, and it is reported that the Government forces have already entered Bilboa.

ASIA MINOR.

FAMINE—ONE HUNDRED DYING DAILY IN ANGORA FROM STARVATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—Intelligence has reached here that a famine prevails in Asia Minor, and that many persons are starving. It is stated that in the town of Angora alone 100 deaths occur daily from starvation.

The River Tigris is again swollen by heavy rains, and further floods are apprehended.

CUBA.

TAXES PAID IN CURRENCY DOUBLED.

HAVANA, May 1.—A decree of the Captain General doubles the amount of the new taxes when paid in paper currency.

JAPAN.

EARTHQUAKE—THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION—REBELS CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Japan *Gazette* of April 11 contains the following news: Sharp shocks of earthquake had been felt at Hamaoa, causing great alarm among the inhabitants.

Saigo, commandant of the fleet to Formosa, sailed from Yokohama on the 9th of April. There are about 1,000 troops in the expedition. The fleet will rendezvous either at Foochow or Amoy. A new department has been established by the Government to look particularly after Formosan affairs.

Yieto, the late leader of the rebellion at Sagai, has been captured with nine other insurgents, and all have been sent to Sagai.

Considerable anxiety was felt at Nagasaki for the safety of the American steamer Manchu, which left there for Shanghai March 15, and had not arrived March 21. It is supposed she had to anchor on account of heavy gales.

The sugar crop in the Phillipine Islands, owing to the heavy rains, will be very short.

It is reported that the United States steamer Lackawanna would visit the Straits settlements and India, returning to Nagasaki after her cruise.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—A General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assembled at the Public Library Hall this morning. About 200 delegates, representing every Southern State except Virginia, were in attendance, including all of the six Bishops. Rev. Dr. Paine, as Senior Bishop, presides. Dr. T. O. Summers, of Nashville, was re-elected Secretary, and the standing committees were appointed. In the afternoon resolutions were offered providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to ascertain and report what church edifices, parsonages, and school buildings are held, kept, and claimed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, in violation of the rights of the Methodist Church South, and under what circumstances the Methodist Episcopal Church obtained possession of such property. The point being made that the resolution was very important, its discussion was postponed until to-morrow. A number of additional delegates are expected to arrive to-night.

CREDIT MOBILIER CASES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judges Woodruff and Shipman, the Credit Mobilier cases came up for final action. The decree sustaining the demurrer of all those who have demurred and the answers of certain defendants were entered and signed by the court. The complainants thereupon prayed an appeal from said decree to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was entered and allowed by the court. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, appeared for the United States, and Charles E. Gross, of Hartford, for the defendants.

A MONSTER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

GUELPH, Ontario, May 1.—A man named John Sullivan, who committed an outrage on a little girl five years old, daughter of Mr. Robert Crawford, of this place, on the 18th ult., was tried to-day before Judge Wilson. The evidence fully established the prisoner's guilt, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of June.

A BODY WASHED ASHORE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 1.—Yesterday afternoon a body badly decomposed was washed ashore at East Haven, which, from certain documents found upon it, is supposed to be that of Capt. J. Francis, of the schooner Horace L., which foundered off that beach a month or two ago, with all hands on board. Capt. Francis belonged in Newark, N. J.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Raymond & Ely, 22¾; Belcher, 83½; Consolidated Virginia, 80½; Overman, 41¼; Ophir, 12¾; Yellow Jacket, 73; Chollar, 59½; Hale & Norcross, 39; Savage, 69; Gould & Curry, 19¼.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

"KENEALY'S OWN"—A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, April 13, 1874.

To console himself for his recent failure and disgrace, Dr. Kenealy has started a newspaper, and has got his friends to start a "national subscription" which, it is hoped, will reach the sum of £30,000, and which already amounts to nearly £150. The paper is called the *Englishman*, and advocates the claims of first, Dr. Kenealy; second, the so-called "Roger Tichborne," otherwise Arthur Orton, and third, Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck, Dr. Kenealy, and "Sir Roger" are all, it seems, rowing in the same boat, and have all to contend with a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the Jesuits. The three united, however, would be irresistible; and if Prince Bismarck would only join the combination, it is quite clear that Dr. Kenealy would be willing to co-operate with him. The principal article in the paper is devoted to Prince Bismarck and his Anti-Jesuit policy. A second bears the heading, "Is Roger Tichborne to rot in jail?" and a third gives an account, with specimen extracts, of a prayer for Prince Albert, composed by Dr. Kenealy during his Royal Highness' last illness, and forwarded, at the time, to the Queen. A meeting, too, is announced of persons who still believe that Arthur Orton is Roger Tichborne. The first number of the *Englishman* is interesting enough as a curiosity; but it may be doubted whether many purchasers will be found for No. 2.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyll, to Miss Milnes, daughter of a rich Manchester manufacturer, is to take place next week. Mr. Milnes is what is called a "self-made man;" and men who "make themselves" do not, as a rule, finish themselves off very nicely. But one hears too much on the subject of this pretended *mésalliance* The great nobles of all countries have, from time to time, replenished their exhausted exchequers with the dowries of brides taken from rich mercantile families; and Lord Walter Campbell is only a nobleman by courtesy. His legal designation is "Walter Campbell, wine-merchant, commonly called Lord Walter Campbell." Our middle classes, however, are more aristocratic than the aristocracy itself; and the notion of the son of a Duke marrying the daughter of a newly-enriched manufacturer, who is rather uncertain in his use of the letter h, causes them a certain amount of pain. The affair has its comic side no doubt; but that is all. It is rather droll that the Emperors of Germany and of Russia should have allied themselves to a family (that of the Queen) which has allied itself to another family, (that of the Duke of Argyll,) in which there are two merchants. Merchants are not thought much of by the nobility of Germany; and in Russia no man of family, no man occupying a high grade in the State service, would admit a merchant into his house, except in the way of business. But having once soiled the family escutcheon by plunging into trade, the Duke of Argyll's younger sons might surely, without exciting too much criticism, be allowed to marry whom they please. One thing is quite certain. The person least to be pitied in the affair is Lord Walter Campbell. His bride is said to be a charming person, and is immensely rich; so that he will be able, should he think fit, to cut the wine business at once—a course his father-in-law, the wealthy manufacturer, will, in all probability, advise him to adopt. Then if he has any taste for comedy, for the true study of society, how he will feel the advantage of being, on one side, the brother-in-law of an English Princess; on the other, the son-in-law of a sturdy Englishman, who has risen from the ranks to the position of vantage he now holds. His sister-in-law on one side is also sister-in-law to the Crown Prince of Prussia; he will have sisters-in-law on the other side less brilliantly connected.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPHS.

It appears that the Government are losing about £1,000 a week by their administration of the telegraph department. Counted in the general expenditure of the State, the amount, perhaps, is insignificant. But it so happens that it need not have been lost at all but for a blunder made by the previous Government in drawing the bill under which the telegraphs became State property. They began by buying the various companies' rights over the telegraph lines laid down along the railways, under the impression that these rights were permanent, when, in fact, they were only temporary. Then, having made a blunder of the first magnitude—which will be felt in its effects some years hence, when the leases granted to the telegraph companies expire—they proceeded to make a comparatively little one, not in connection with the act, but in the act itself. In taking the direction of the telegraphs into their hands, Government proposed to give great advantages to the press, and a clause was introduced into the bill fixing the rate of transmission for press messages at one shilling for every 100 words, with an extra charge of twopence per 100 words for copies of the message to whatever newspaper office in the United Kingdom it might be addressed. The intention of the Government was that copies of a press message should be delivered at the rate of twopence per 100 words to any newspaper office in the United Kingdom, providing the newspaper offices receiving the identical messages were all in the same town, just as copies of private telegrams addressed to the same town as the original message are delivered at the rate of threepence instead of one shilling for every twenty words. Sent to different towns, copies of a private message are naturally charged as separate telegrams, and it was meant that the same equitable principle should be observed in connection with press messages, which would still have been transmitted at the reduced newspaper rate of one shilling for every 100 words. A little slip, however, in drawing the act enables the same press message to be sent to all newspaper offices—not in one and the same town, but in all parts of the United Kingdom—at a charge of one shilling per 100 words for the original message, and twopence per 100 words for copies. It was a great concession to the press, metropolitan as well as provincial, to allow journals to receive news messages at one-fifth the usual rate; but it was ridiculous, unless the Government desired to grant a sort of subvention to the whole of the provincial press, without distinction of politics, (which would also have been absurd,) to undertake the transmission of newspaper messages on terms which, in the case of a private company making the same blind bargain, would waste away the largest capital within a given number of years. However, what is written is written as regards concessions to the press. I should like, as a matter of curiosity, to see some one in Parliament propose to take away from the provincial papers, one and all, the right they at present enjoy—not through the generosity but through the neglect of the Government—of getting this most important news telegraphed to them from London at an almost nominal cost.

NO AMATEUR MANAGERS.

Her Majesty's Theatre, which rumor has let to so many managers of late, and which Mr. Mapleson was really on the point of taking a few months ago, is about to be sold by auction. The ground on which it stands belongs to the crown, but the lease of the theatre until the year 1921—which, according to the average duration of theatres as liable to destruction by fire, is longer than it is likely to last—is to be offered to the highest bidder; and with the theatre will be thrown in a hotel which adjoins it, a concert-room, and a private residence. It is expected—by the sanguine—that the whole lot will fetch £80,000; but I shall not be at all astonished to hear that there was no serious bidder. Since young Mr. Delafield, the great brewer, lost £100,000 in two years at the Royal Italian Opera, no flat has been found of a flatness sufficient to make him become proprietor of an opera-house. A racing man, a fast stockbroker, or a flighty lord, can easily be tempted to put a thousand pounds into an establishment for the performance of opera bouffe. That gives him the right of going behind the scenes and of talking at the club of a theatre in which he has "an interest." What more can he expect for a thousand pounds; and, on the other hand, what more would he gain by investing twenty thousand—except, indeed, that his right of going behind the scenes would last a proportionately longer time? Mr. Delafield, however, spent his money with a sort of fury. Thus he brought out half a dozen new operas, with new scenery and dresses, all of the most expensive kind, when one would have been enough; and, in a couple of years, provided the theatre with enough important works, mounted in magnificent style, to last his fortunate successor for I forget how many years afterward. He engaged three times as many singers as were wanted; and, not content with ruining himself slowly by operatic means, kept and ran a number of race-horses which, out of compliment to their coadjutors on the stage, were named Grisi, Persiani, Mario, Lablache, and so on. A racing stud alone will eat up a man's fortune almost as quickly as a daily newspaper or a theatre for ordinary dramatic performances. But an Italian Opera-house will consume it with a rapidity that can scarcely be imagined; and in presence of a racing stud and an Italian Opera-house combined, the capital of Rothschild would only last a certain number of years. Perhaps some new, and as yet undiscovered, Delafield may come forward to purchase Her Majesty's Theatre; but I very much doubt it. The Earl of Dudley, the actual proprietor of the building, is too shrewd a man of business to open it on his own account. He will not let it to Mr. Mapleson, unless Mr. Mapleson gives him security for several years' rent. He will not sell it for much less than its estimated value—£80,000; and a capitalist, with £80,000 to invest, would, I fancy, look for some better investment than a theatre which has now for many years remained unlet, and which has been so ingeniously constructed that if every available place in it were taken at operatic prices the manager would not have enough money in the house to pay current expenses. S. E.

THE INDIAN CEREMONY OF ADOPTION.

The *Cocanada Advertiser*, dated 25th October, 1873, published the following interesting communication of the ceremony relative to the adoption of a son by the Zemindar of Pittapur, in the Godavery District, Madras Presidency:

The 28th of September last was very important in the annals of the Pittapur Taluck, when the adoption ceremony took place. The people as well as the Rajah of Pittapur have, for a long time, been feeling the want of a son to be Rajah, who would add some lustre and be an ornament to the Estate as well as to the family. Velugoti Kumara Yachanea Nayana Bahadargar, C. S. I., the Rajah of Venkatagiri, who is descendant from the same family of the Pittapur Rajah, and more closely connected with him than being descended from a common progenitor, by marrying the sister of the Pittapur Rajah's wife, was kind enough to comply with the request of the Pittapur Rajah, made known to him through a telegram when he was about to go to Bobbili to see his son, who was adopted by the Bobbili Ranee, the widow of the late brother of the Pittapur Rajah.

While the Venkatagiri Rajah was reflecting on the subject, his second son, a Prince of tender age, gentle manner, and amiable qualities, stepped forth and addressed his father in his usual mild tone of voice: "Father, why should you be in suspense to answer the telegram in the positive, as I shall accompany you to Pittapur and act in obedience to your orders?" Thus, having come to a resolution, he left Venkatagiri for Pittapur, on his way to Bobbili, and on the 13th ultimo he, accompanied with his son, reached Pittapur, and received a cordial reception from the Pittapur Rajah, who sent his manager, D. V. Sivarow, V. V. Subarayudu, his superintendent, and some others to meet them on their way.

The Venkatagiri Rajah and his son, the future heir apparent of the Pittapur Rajah, entered the town with shouts of joy. Mr. Bowers, the Inspector of Schools, fortunately was there for the school inspection. During the mutual reciprocation of visits, he saw the Prince in the fort when he sat by the side of his father, and talking with and looking carefully at the Prince, he observed that the youth would become an intelligent, kind-hearted, and promising Prince, being endowed with the extraordinary gift of governing power by the Almighty God. At the suggestion and good advice of himself and that of many nobles of the town, it was resolved that the adoption ceremony should take place on the 25th September last. All the necessary preparations have been duly made by Vinjamuri Venkata Subbarayadugar. The Pundits such as Bolusu Papaya Sastrulugar, the flower of men of letters, celebrated poets, and skillful politicians were invited for the occasion. The grand ceremony took place amid the shouts of joy and the loud acclamations of the learned Brahmins. "May God bestow long life and prosperity on the father and the son!" rang through the ranks of people assembled for the occasion.

Thousands of Brahmins from different quarters were present at Pittapur in hope of getting *Sumbhavana* amply. They were all kindly treated by the Rajah by distributing among them delicious food with a present of a rupee a head. All the nobles, famous learned men and dependents, were amply rewarded with valuable cloths and jewels. Venkatagiri Rajah gave his son and his adoptive father presents of cloths, jewelry, elephants, and horses. The Vekatagiri Rajahgar delivered his son to the Pittapur Rajahgar, who thanked him for his kindness and seniority in age. But he showed some slight token of sorrow at resigning his right over the boy to his relative and friend, the Pittapur Rajah, who relieved him from such anguish by saying that the Prince would soon be installed as the Rajah of Pittapur. The Prince was named after the Pittapur Rajah's father, Sri Rajah Row Venkata Suria Mahipati Ramakrustnarow Bahadoor. The first wife of the Pittapur Rajahgar was much pleased with the adoption, as the Prince being her own sister's son and being thus relieved partly from the long-felt want—issue. The Rajah's other wives were also very glad when they heard the good news, and rewarded profusely the informers. Several relations, friends, and proprietors highly rewarded those who took them the notes big with the good news.

The two Rajahs and the Prince having been seated in gorgeously decorated palanqueens, while many nicely-adorned elephants, pompously-caparisoned horses, and numberless people, were walking gently in their front, passed in procession through the streets of the town in the night, while bonfires and innumerable torches lighted up the street as they went along. Here and there the people were amused with different kinds of fire-works purposely arranged. After a few days the Venkatagiri Rajah left Pittapur for Bobbili; then he returns home. On his way he would pay his visit once more to the Pittapur Rajah, then the closing ceremony would take place.

FORGERY ON THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: An interesting forgery case is just now under trial. The Bank of France unconsciously has afforded great facilities to forgers by its issue of twenty-franc notes. They are beautifully engraved, but the paper on which they are printed has no water-mark; the paper soon gets very dirty, and the public accept these notes with such facility that in nine cases out of ten they don't even take the trouble to open out the notes, and see that they look genuine. This peculiarity suggested to an enterprising son of the sunny south, one Beccardy, the idea of making a short cut to fortune by forging these notes on a large scale. He had already tried his hand at forgery with distinguished success; for though he had been several times found out, he had always contrived to evade the Police, and cared very little for the twenty years' hard labor to which he had been sentenced. It need hardly be said that Beccardy was an accomplished draughtsman, and the only difficulty he experienced was about issuing the notes when he had manufactured them. This proved no insurmountable obstacle. He proceeded to Mulhausen, and there picked up associates well qualified to assist him—a young lady named De Witt and her lover, M. Feffer; an ambitious cook named Bouteiller; and a clever engraver, named Van Baet. They printed a large number of notes, and then went on a pleasure trip to Italy, where they seem to have enjoyed themselves greatly. Success, however, and continued impunity, made them reckless. On their return from Italy they were traced to Huningen, and in their alarm the band broke up, and were successively arrested. Before the court they freely confessed. Beccardy seemed rather proud of his skill. He coolly told the President that if any note, no matter what its intricacy of design might be, were intrusted to him he would draw a *fac simile* of it on stone, which he challenged the most cunning expert to find a defect in.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 1.

SENATE.

MR. WASHBURN, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of William B. Washburn, United States Senator from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Washburn was escorted to the Vice President's desk by his colleague, Mr. Boutwell, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Carpenter, President *pro tempore*.

A CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, presented joint resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature instructing its Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the Sumner Civil Rights bill. Laid on the table.

RELIEF FOR LOUISIANA.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House bill to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23, 1874, to provide for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi River, and it was passed. The bill appropriates $90,000 for that purpose.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Claims, and that the Chair be authorized to fill the vacancy. He was excused, and the Chair appointed the new Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Washburn,) to fill the vacancy.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of the pilots of New-York, remonstrating against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Hamlin to repeal the Pilot laws. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OCEAN COURSES FOR STEAMERS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the bill to provide for the establishment of an international commission of the maritime powers, to lay down ocean courses for steam-vessels, and otherwise provide for the increased safety of sea travel, which was placed on the calendar. The amendment provided that no appointment shall be made by the President until some other maritime power shall have signified its readiness to appoint a Commissioner.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the sale of the present United States Marine Hospital site, and the purchase of a new site and the erection of a hospital thereon, in the City of Pittsburg, Penn. It was placed on the calendar.

A GROSS OF MATCHES.

He also reported, with amendment, from the same committee, the bill to define a gross of matches, which was placed on the calendar. It requires that all friction matches manufactured in the United States shall be put up in packages each containing either fifty or 100 or some multiple of 100 matches, and that each package shall be distinctly marked with the number contained therein; also, that each gross shall consist of 14,400 matches.

THE WASHINGTON SEWER TAX.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported back a number of petitions of the citizens of Washington, asking to be relieved of the sewer tax, with a request that the petitions be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as a question of law was involved. It was so ordered.

THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Mr. FENTON gave notice that on Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would move to discharge the Committee on Commerce from the further consideration of the bill introduced by him to regulate the service in the collection of customs at various ports of entry in the United States, the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, and for other purposes, and would then ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks in relation to the bill.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, being the unfinished business, was before the Senate, upon which the Senator from Georgia, Mr. Norwood, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. NORWOOD said he was seriously indisposed, and not able to proceed to-day. He therefore asked that the bill be laid aside informally.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

The following bills were then passed:

Senate bill, granting pensions to Margaret A. Hoffner and Jefferson A. French.

House bill, granting pensions to Jas. Roach, Elizabeth W. Prindle, and Eliza A. Maxham.

Senate bill, to provide for the removal of the wreck of the ship Patrician near the entrance to the Harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

The Senate bill, enabling claimants to lands within the limits of the Territory of New-Mexico to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims, was discussed at some length, and passed.

FISK UNIVERSITY.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, called up the Senate bill to confirm the purchase, by the Executive Department, of three acres of land in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., known as the site of Fort Houston, and to donate and convey the same to the Fisk University for educational purposes. Pending the discussion Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and upon reopening the doors the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Speeches on the general Indian question and the policy to be pursued toward Indians were made by Messrs. Hancock, of Texas; Richmond, of Pennsylvania; Knapp, of Illinois, and Beck, of Kentucky.

Mr. BECK ridiculed the recently-made treaties with the Indians, particularly the treaty with the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, which provides for supplying them with clothing, carpenters', farmers' blacksmiths', and engineers' implements. The absurdity of such a provision was that you could not catch one of these Indians with a lasso. They were on the war-path, and yet the House was called upon to vote millions under pretense of educating them. He believed in civilizing the Indians, but that could not be done so long as dishonesty and fraud were the leading elements in their treatment. He believed that so long as men were put in control of the Indians merely because of their political influence; so long as Senators nominated and confirmed their brothers, cousins, and kinsmen as Indian agents, there would be frauds on the Government and on the Indians. He preferred to turn the Indians over to the War Department; for whatever else might be said about the officers and soldiers of the army, they could not be made thieves. Their education, their *esprit du corps*, their standing, depended on their integrity, and the records of the country would show that a single Indian agent had committed more robberies than all the army Pay-masters from the foundation of the Government. There must be honesty in the dealings of the Government with the Indians, and he did not believe that honesty could be got outside of the officers of the regular army. The Indians could only be controlled through their respect for power. They had no respect for the sneak-thief, for the men who sold them mean whisky and stole their blankets. No officer of the army wanted to bring on an Indian war. There was no glory in such a war. Officers and soldiers knew that there was no more credit to be derived from fighting Indians than from fighting a nest of bumblebees.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, considered the sickly sentimentality which entered into the consideration of the Indian question, and he also criticised the propagandism undertaken by the Quakers. This was not a Government of propagandism. Money was not put into the Treasury to be used for making conversions. The Government was not even a Christian Government. Before the Indian could be Christianized he must be civilized, and before he can be civilized he must be educated. He (Wood) made a very wide distinction between civilization and Christianity. He quoted from a report made by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, on the condition of the Indians in Iowa last Summer, in which an account is given of an interview with a chief who is asked whether he wants schools on his reservation. No, he does not want schools. Why not? Because schools would teach them to have churches. Why did they not want churches? Because, says the chief, they will teach us to quarrel about God as the Catholics and Protestants do on the Nez Perces Reservation and at other places. We do not want to learn that. We may quarrel about men sometimes and about things on this earth, but we never quarrel about God. We do not want to know how to do it. He believed that so long as the Indian service was a source of patronage and profit the Indians would never be Christianized or civilized. They would be continued as a useful and fruitful source of plunder and profit, just as the colored people were kept at the close of the war under the pretext of philanthropy, only to be made the instruments of plunder and profit.

Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, made a speech ridiculing the Indian peace policy of the Administration.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, argued against turning over the Indians to the War Department. If the Indians could not be Christianized or civilized, they should be turned over to the War Department, and let them be executed as quickly as possible. He believed, however, that they could be Christianized and civilized, and therefore he insisted that they should be kept under the peace policy. He asked where was there to-day an Indian tribe arrayed in hostility against the United States? When could the same thing be said at any time during the last 300 years, before the peace policy was adopted? As to the thief Joseph, quoted by Mr. Wood, he (Mr. Shanks) never saw a man who impressed him with the idea of being a good man more than that Indian. The explanation of his remark was that there was a contest between the Catholic and Protestant Churches on the Nez Perces reservation. He believed that the Indians would have learned the Christian religion ages ago if they had not been burned at the stake because they were not willing to be slaves, and if they had not been quarreled with about God and his true attributes.

The general debate here closed, and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by paragraphs for amendment.

The committee rose, and the House, at 4:45 P. M., took a recess till 7:30—the evening session to be for consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE ASSAULT OF BROOKS ON SENATOR SUMNER.

Some interesting particulars have been obtained from Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, of Cayuga County, N. Y., a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1853 to 1859, (the noted Congresses known as Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth,) in reference to the assault of Preston Brooks on Charles Sumner.

Of the memorable period of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement in Washington Mr. Morgan might with all propriety say, "Part of which I was, and all of which I saw."

From the introduction of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the discussions in both Houses of Congress were extremely violent, and oftentimes personal and very bitter.

Senator A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, was conspicuous for his philippics against the North and against Mr. Sumner, and a few other distinguished Senators who stood for free soil, free speech, and free men.

These discussions had been continued with little interruptions for nearly or quite two years, when Mr. Sumner, in May, 1856, referred to one of the elaborate and bitter attacks of Butler in a speech of masterly force, comprehensive grasp and ability, reviewing the whole field of the slavery issue, in which neither Butler nor his fiery associates of the South (then the masters of the Democratic Party in Congress as they were of their own slaves on the plantations) were spared.

The speech gave great offense. It was stinging to the last degree, yet dignified and thoroughly logical.

It was falsely construed by Butler and his South Carolina friends as a thrust personal to themselves, rather than at the blight and barbarism of chattel slavery.

Immediately after this speech Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, a nephew of Butler and a member of the House of Representatives, secreted himself for two days near the main entrance to the Capitol grounds on the west, for the deliberate purpose of attacking Mr. Sumner. His object was then accidentally thwarted by the circumstances that Mr. Sumner, without the slightest suspicion of danger, or that he was liable to be harmed or confronted with a personal political enemy, entered the Capitol from the eastern front. In this way he was probably spared from assassination outright. From this failure came the final assault changed to the Senate Chamber.

On the 22d of May, after both Houses had adjourned for the day, while Mr. Sumner was seated at his desk engaged in writing, and only a few persons were in the chamber, (the old Senate hall,) Mr. Morgan and his colleague from the Orange District, Hon. Ambrose S. Murray, entered the chamber by the northeast door, and while in conversation with Mr. James W. Simonton, then the chief correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, saw Brooks come in by the south or main entrance and place himself in front of Mr. Sumner, when he uttered a few words rapidly. As Mr. Sumner raised his head to learn who was addressing him, he received a fearful blow on the head that at once rendered him unconscious, and this was succeeded by repeated blows in rapid succession from a heavy gutta-percha cane, which was finally broken from the violence of its use.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Murray rushed to the seat of Mr. Sumner, which was near the main entrance. Mr. Morgan seized Mr. Sumner in his arms and laid him upon the floor helpless, bleeding, and unconscious, while Mr. Murray arrested the assault of Brooks.

At this moment Lawrence M. Keitt, a colleague of Brooks, stood upon one of the desks directly over Mr. Sumner, flourishing a heavy cane, and with great oaths proclaiming he would take the life of any one who dared to interfere.

But Mr. Sumner was now in the hands of his friends, and was soon removed to an adjoining room; his wounds were dressed, and his colleague, Hon. Henry Wilson, saw him safely to his lodgings.

After the first blow the seat of Mr. Sumner was overturned, and Brooks, holding him by the neck, drew him over it to the desk in front, and then repeated his blows in a merciless manner, as well as a fiendish spirit. The result of the assault, if it had not been arrested, would have answered much nearer the original design of the brutal assailant, which, there is much reason to believe, was to take the life of Mr. Sumner.

His excitement arose from the first taste of blood. His uncontrollable anger, and the effects of intoxication, to which he was much addicted, were equal to the last extreme of murder. To this, from information derived from Mr. Morgan, may be added that when Brooks left the Senate hall he was surrounded by a number of desperadoes in appearance, unknown in Washington, and evidently in waiting by preconcert for anything that might occur to call for their interference. They marched out of the Capitol in a hollow square, with the hero of this most cowardly assault as the centre figure—with his friend Keitt in the rear.

Mr. Morgan confirmed the evidence of numerous other friends of Mr. Sumner that his long-protracted illness was immediately due to this terrible assault.

He says that in his last interview with Mr. Sumner, about one year since, the occurrence was talked over, and Mr. Sumner repeated that all his physical disabilities were due to it.

As Mr. Morgan describes the scene in the Senate Chamber, it must have been fearful to look upon. His own clothing was saturated with the blood of Sumner, and a package of papers which he held in his hand when he interfered was stained with it, and to this day these papers, still in his possession, are often referred to as silent witnesses of a tragedy the recollection of which can never be effaced from his memory.

YOUNG AMERICA IN CALIFORNIA.

The girls of a California seminary lately developed a singular fancy for using three one-cent stamps, instead of the regular kind, upon their envelopes. The letters were so very plain and matter-of-fact, and the attempts at evading surveillance in the old-fashioned way grew so scarce that one inspecting teacher investigated this whim. And lo! the cunning creatures had taken to writing tender, emotional little epistles to their lovers under the stamps.

A Sacramento gentleman lately saw a little boy leaning against a post in the eastern portion of the city, puffing energetically at a full-grown cigar, and succeeding in drawing from it quite a volume of smoke. He felt such evident interest in the job he had undertaken, that the citizen concluded to interview him, and, accordingly, drawing a cigar from his pocket, went up and asked for a light. The boy acceded to the request with an assumption of manly courtesy which he probably had studied carefully, and seemed to feel gratified at attracting attention. Then ensued the following conversation: "Well, young man, where do you buy your cigars?" "I buy 'em down town; pay ten cents apiece for 'em." "Do you buy many at a time?" "No, not many; I buy one at a time most oftenest." "Does your father know you smoke?" "Oh, yes." "How old are you?" "Six years." "And how long since you learned to smoke?" "About five years, I guess."

A MASSACHUSETTS GIRL'S WORK.

The Wareham (Mass.) *News* asserts that a young lady of brilliant prospects, residing at East Wareham, who is a member of the High School, and whose age now approaches sweet sixteen, framed, raised, boarded, and shingled and made and properly arranged the windows and doors of her hen-house, the size of which is 10 feet by 15 feet, seven feet posts, with a pitched roof. All this she did without trespassing on her school hours. The work has been carried on during the short days of the past Winter.

THE SPRAGUE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

CONTINUATION OF RODMAN'S EVIDENCE—OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE—THE ACCUSED A VICTIM OF TREACHERY.

The trial of Cortland A. Sprague, Ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, charged with embezzling $102,000 of the city funds deposited in the Brooklyn Trust Company, of which he was a Director, was resumed before Justice Moore, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The District Attorney was still absent, from illness, and was represented by Mr. Van Cott. Sprague seemed to be in good spirits, and conversed freely with his counsel and a number of friends. The court-room was crowded with politicians and lawyers, and the court officers had hard work to keep the crowd from pressing before the bar.

Marvin T. Rodman, Ex-Deputy Treasurer and Secretary of the trust company, the principal witness against Sprague, who had been produced on the previous day by the prosecution, was called and re-examined by Mr. Van Cott for the prosecution. Rodman was very nervous, and made a poor exhibit on the witness stand. He said that on June 6, 1871, he paid back into the City Treasury $1,000 received by him in payment of a loan to Utley Hare, which had been transferred to his own personal account. When the trouble with the trust company came he was absent from the city three days; he returned on seeing reports in the papers that he had absconded. Previous to his leaving Mr. Sprague offered him $50,000 and money enough to live on, if he would leave the city for six months, in order to give Sprague time to arrange with his bondsmen; he refused, but finally consented on Sprague's entreating him to leave the city for a few days. The witness was then about to explain that when Sprague, in reference to drawing the checks, said, "Rodman, fix this all right," there was an ambiguous meaning in the phrase which both Sprague and himself understood, when counsel for the defense objected. A long discussion took place between counsel as to the admissibility of the evidence. The court finally decided that the evidence was admissible, as showing an understanding between the two men. Rodman then said, "I understood that when Sprague said 'fix it,' I was to give the check and take his collaterals, and that it was his transaction, involving the City money. This applied not only to the Utley Hare case, but to all cases of a similar kind in which Sprague was concerned." Counsel for the prosecution then asked Rodman if there were not other cases, before and after this case, in which Sprague had used the city money. Counsel for the defense objected. Objection was over ruled by the court, and Rodman answered in the affirmative. The witness was then asked whether Sprague did not from time to time borrow large sums of money and pay them into the City Treasury to make up his deficiencies. This was also objected to by the defense and ruled out by the court. Witness continued to say that there were over deposits from time to time to the city credit. The check of Murray to Sprague for $2,532 57 on the Park Bank, dated Dec. 7, 1870, was not passed to the credit of the trust company as a payment for Sprague to the company; of that amount $2,500 were passed to credit of City on Dec. 8; the deposit was over the amount of Treasurer's receipts of that day; the difference, $32 50, was retained by somebody; Murray's check for $6,103 66, of November, 1871, was not paid to the trust company to credit of city; $6,000 in Nassau Bank of that date were to credit of city Nov. 29, 1871; the check was received on Saturday, and on Monday passed to credit of city in Nassau Bank; the Treasurer's over-deposit that day was $7,750; the $263 66 from the check was retained; Mr. Sprague had five-sevenths of it, and I had two-sevenths; that is the case with the other reserves of interest; on Aug. 27, 1872, according to deposit ticket, $6,030 were deposited in trust company to credit of the City; Murray's check of that date for $6,074 66 was the deposit; the $74 66 were retained and divided between us as before; on Oct. 25, 1873, Mr. Sprague borrowed from the trust company on collaterals, in the name of E. M. Cullen, $45,000. On Oct. 25, 1872, the books show the entry of the amount borrowed. Under Cullen's name in the books are the initials C. A. S. On that day there is an excess credited to the city of $6,000. That excess was credited by $20,000 borrowed by Mr. Sprague from the Nassau Bank that day. This made $65,000. The $5,000 were retained by Mr. Sprague, and $60,000 deposited in trust company. Subsequently, on Aug. 6, 1872, there were $28,500 borrowed from the Fulton Bank. The whole amount was deposited to credit of city. The over-deposits that day to credit of city were $28,135 79, which sum had been borrowed by Sprague on collaterals. An account was kept by the witness of the money reserved out of the city fund, which was frequently referred to by the witness and Sprague. The cross-examination of Rodman was then resumed by Mr. Barnard. Rodman admitted he had been arrested and indicted; he had been promised indemnity if he would give evidence; on agreeing to do so, he was released on bail; prior to that he had been locked up. When Sprague said he would give witness $50,000 to go away, the conversation occurred in witness' house in July or August; the names of witness' bondsmen were in all probability mentioned at the time; no one but Sprague and witness were present. It then turned out in the cross-examination that there was an interview between Sprague and Rodman at the Long Island Club. Mr. Barnard cross-examined Rodman severely regarding this, and the latter utterly broke down. He declared positively that no other person was present but himself and Mr. Sprague when Mr. Barnard said, "Was not Surrogate Veeder present, and did not you ask Sprague for the key of his safe, where the collaterals and private books and accounts were kept?" At this moment Surrogate Veeder entered the court-room and sat down near Sprague. When Rodman saw him he colored up, shifted in his chair, looked up at the ceiling, and finally said in his usual style that it had completly passed out of his recollection. Mr. Barnard then cross-examined Rodman regarding his going to the office of the trust company at night in company with a Wall street broker named Fred Smith and stealing Mr. Sprague's private papers from it. He would not recollect anything definitely, and only made a general assertion that he did not steal the papers owned by Mr. Sprague. The private account of witness, amounting to over $400,000, did not consist of loans negotiated for other parties, but consisted of witness' private matters. Rodman was then asked to explain the items of his account. He said he could not do so, and could not tell what one transaction of over $16,000 was. The witness' testimony was given in a weak and hesitating manner. After a short recess Mr. Barnard opened the case for the defense in a long and brilliant address. He claimed that Rodman was the real criminal who had embezzled $34,000 from the trust company, who had stolen $102,000 from the City Treasury, and who had robbed Mr. Sprague of his private fortune, and who now endeavored to send Mr. Sprague to a prison though his own evidence stamped him as a thief and perjurer. They would show that Mr. Sprague, a merchant not versed in the ways of banking, was elected Treasurer, that Rodman was, by a special act of the Legislature, foisted on Sprague as Deputy Treasurer, and that he did all the figuring and the stealing. When Mr. Sprague found that Rodman had loaned $55,000 of the city money to the bankrupt Central Bank, he said: "I will make this good at all hazards," and sold his own stocks to do so. And when he heard of the deficiency of $102,000 he gave up everything he had in the world to repair the loss occasioned by Rodman's treachery. In conclusion the counsel expressed his belief that the jury would acquit his client. The case was then adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE SAMANA BAY STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There was an informal meeting of some of the stockholders of the Samana Bay Company yesterday. It was originally intended to afford the stockholders an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the existing complications before the Directors. But yesterday, when such a meeting was to have taken place, there was not a quorum of the Directors present, so that the proceedings which ensued were informal. There were, among others in the room, Capt. Samuels, Mr. Spofford, and Gov. Havens. The conference, as it ought to be called, was conducted in secret, and its subject was not afterward divulged. Capt. Samuels, however, in the presence of his friends, said to a TIMES reporter in an evasive manner that the share or stock holders had compared notes, and found that the company was in a good condition financially, and prepared to go ahead. He declined any further information. During the three hours' conference, Ex-President Baez came to the hall door, and on learning what was going forward, declined the invitation to enter.

A TRIBUTE TO LIVERPOOL SEAMEN.

In the Irish Court of Admiralty the Judge has been occupied in the case of the Giuseppina Ohito. This was a salvage cause by the owners of the British India, a Liverpool vessel of 2,000 tons burden, which on the 7th of December last, while on a voyage from Calcutta to London, fell in with the Giuseppina Ohito, an Italian bark abandoned about 117 miles from the Western Islands, and 1,100 miles from Queenstown. The chief mate, Mr. Banks, of the British India, boarded her with two men, found that she was from New-York to Queenstown, with a cargo of wheat, and that she was waterlogged. He left the two men on board, and returned to his ship, the Captain of which gave him leave to take charge of the bark with seven men, though this greatly weakened his crew's strength. The mate accepted, and, with seven men, brought the Giuseppina Ohito (which is owned by a Mr. Ohito, of Genoa) into Queenstown on Dec. 15. The value of the bark and her cargo were admitted, for the purpose of the present cause, to be £9,289, and the sole questions for the court were the total amount of salvage to be given, and how the sum so awarded should be allocated. After hearing evidence, his Lordship said the conduct of Mr. Banks, who volunteered to take charge of the vessel, and of the men who went with him, was most commendable, and their reward should be liberal. He would fix the total amount of salvage at £1,670, to be awarded thus: To the owners of the British India, £350; to the master of the same, £150; to the officers and crew, to be divided according to their rating, £260; to the chief mate, Banks, £400; to the seven men who went with him, £490; and to the two men who remained on board the Ohito while he (the mate) went to consult the Captain of the British India, £10 extra each.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TALK.

HOW HE ADVISES THE MORMONS—HIS IDEA OF THE VALUE OF MONEY—CO-OPERATION.

On the day after Brigham Young's return to Salt Lake City from his extensive tour in Utah the Salt Lake *Tribune* published a letter dated Kanavah April 16, in which was given the following, purporting to be a correct report of a speech made by Young at that place: "If we would let our minds be controlled by the spirit of the Lord, we could learn more in one day about the kingdom of God than we can now in a month or a year. But we do not strive to build up Zion; the people do not pay their tithing—not one-half of it. If the people had paid their tithing, as they should have done, we would have had means enough to have purchased Jackson County, and should have been in possession of it. We would have had enough of it to have gathered the poor Saints, to build temples and carry on the work of the Almighty. You are a lot of poor, miserable creatures. You are going Babylonward like a mighty flood. You keep back the tithing, the poor, miserable pittance that is allowed a priesthood for a sustenance. Some of you will say you are co-workers with Jesus. I say you lie. The time will come when you will say, 'Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name, and done many marvelous works?' and He will say, 'You have acted the fool; yet withal, you are the best Latter Day Saints there are.' Boys whose fathers are good men—very good men—men who pay considerable tithing, will go out to Pioche and drink whisky, get drunk, and shame the Gentiles in profanity. Then they will come home and are held in full fellowship—pretty good fellows(?) Poor, miserable cusses, not fit for any society! When our farmers raise a good crop of grain, they will lug it out to Pioche, and force it upon our enemies, who would cut our throats, if they had the opportunity, and yet they are not willing to pay their tithing. We do not get one hundredth part of the tithing. Last year Saupete County raised 244,000 bushels of wheat. Just think what the tithing of that would have been! The Gentiles say we will make these Mormons sell us their grain at our own prices, and they do it, too, and will continue to do so as long as we are fools enough to let them. I want a people that will serve God and build up His kingdom; that are willing to go into the work soul and body. If there is only one hundred Saints in the whole Territory who are willing to go into this united order, I will go into it and we will build up God's kingdom. All you have is the Lord's, (Brigham's?) and He wants it. I will tell you what the Prophet Joseph would say had he have lived—or what he used to say to me. He would say: 'Brother Brigham, have you any money?' 'yes,' I would say; and if I had any, I would put my hand into my pocket and give it to him; or, if I had none I would go and borrow it for him. But the position which I occupy toward this people does not warrant me in doing as Brother Joseph would have done forty years ago. When the Lord gave a revelation to his people to pay tithing they would not pay it. The priesthood could only get a few old cows or a few oxen, or some old ring-boned horses, that were useless, or land that was not good for anything. The people were like a man in Nauvoo, who came to our Trustee and offered him a horse on tithing. He said he wanted to do something for the church. He told Brother Calhoun if he would pay him forty dollars in cash, he would turn the other forty in on tithing. That horse was positively not worth forty dollars! We do not want the people's money, we want your hearts and feelings, and to control your time and labors, and these things will follow of course. We want to control your time and labors so that we may be able to redeem Zion when the time shall come. Give me money enough and I can buy all the United States. I can buy all of Congress. I can buy all the preachers in the United States. Give them their bread and butter and they will preach any doctrine. There may be a few honorable exceptions. The priests have no faith in their religions. We want to organize the people into co-operations to raise grain, cotton, cattle, and everything that is necessary for our sustenance. We want to manufacture every article that is needed for our own use. At St. George we intend to make shoes with cloth tops and wooden bottoms; they will be more healthy in that wet, sandy country. We will import no more $3 shoes; we will manufacture our own hats at a cost of from sixteen to eighteen cents, and everything will be proportionately low. To proceed in this way we will save our means for the building up of the kingdom of God. We do not want this people to import any more goods from the States, but we wish to manufacture everything at home that is needed. My father used to say, 'take care of the penny and the dollars will take care of themselves.' I have taken care of the dollars. If we go into this united order and manage properly, we can do double the work. For instance, we can plow sandy land long before we can plow clay land; and so it will be in harvest time. The grain that is put in first can be harvested first. We must do something every day, for the idle shall not eat the bread of the laborer. We must save everything and market it to the best advantage. The day will soon come when we will manufacture every article that we need. At present we are behind the world in a knowledge of financial matters, but we must learn to make ourselves self-sustaining. We will have the best of schools, where all the sciences will be taught. I have nothing of my own—it is all the Lord's, and when the Lord wants it He can have it. In this holy order we will have no masters—but fathers. We shall become fathers of fathers and Gods of Gods. Amen."

RAILROAD NOTES.

The "Chicago and Southern" is the name of a new line of road to be constructed from Chicago to a point on the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Road, which practically will be an extension of the latter to Chicago.

Work on the Chicago and Baltimore Railroad will be soon resumed. The grading on one and a half miles from South Englewood to an intersection with the Chicago and Alton is completed, and the entire line will, it is said, be in operation by the 1st of May, 1875.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad has been surrendered by the North Pacific Company to the stockholders. The indebtedness of the road to the North Pacific Company is to be paid off at the rate of $35,000 in rental for the use of the portion between Duluth and the junction, the North Pacific Company to operate their cars over this portion at that price for a term of years.

There are prospects for resumption of work on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

Mr. Holt, Engineer of the Maine Central, has been appointed Engineer of the Eastern and Maine Central.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey has ordered the New-Jersey Southern Railroad and the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad to be put into the possession of the Trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company. This, of course, reverses the original orders of the Chancellor, first appointing Gen. Stockton Receiver and then Mr. W. S. Sneden Receiver, under the special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey commonly known as "the Ten-day act." It is understood that Mr. Sneden shall continue to manage the running of the line under the direction of the Trustees.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been forced by the overflow to suspend the running of trains. Several washes are reported along the line. The railroad authorities hope to resume in ten days unless the road is injured more than it is now thought to be.

It is announced that T. E. Sickles, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has resigned, and S. H. H. Clarke, late Assistant General Superintendent, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Sickles retains his position as chief engineer of the Union Pacific and Colorado Central Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA DIVIDENDS.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Thursday says: "The payment of the semi-annual interest on $414,260,250 of the six per cent. per annum five-twenty bonds maturing on the 1st of May has been commenced by the United States Treasury, paying also the quarterly interest of five per cent. per annum on $314,416,150 of funded loan of 1881. To-morrow the semi-annual interest on the following company bonds mature: Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage 6s of 1869, Catawissa Railroad chattel mortgage 6s, North Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage 7s, Oil Creek and Allegheny River consolidated 7s, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company 7s, of 1892-3, Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, Schuylkill Navigation Improvement boat and car loan 6s. During the first week in May all our city banks but four announce their semi-annual dividends, and the following-named companies have their semi-annual dividend periods: The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Catawissa Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad, The Philadelphia Exchange Company has its dividend period during the month, as have also the Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Philadelphia Warehouse Company. This will bring upon the market a large amount of capital, the Pennsylvania Railroad alone, if it makes the usual five per cent. dividend, paying out about $3,500,000, and the banks over $800,000."

A CONVICT HEIR TO $35,000.

Among the prisoners in the Albany Penitentiary is one named Hiram Hudlestone, sentenced from Dutchess County, on a charge of burglary, who, it is said, received a letter a few days ago, notifying him that he had fallen heir to property valued at $35,000, by the death of a relative in Cuba. Hudlestone is under a five years' sentence, and has over two years yet to serve. So overcome was the prisoner by the announcement that he was prostrated and unable to work for several hours. Hudlestone was always poor himself, having been born of poor parentage. His relatives, however, were all wealthy.

A WORTHY CHARITY.

HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN.

In the village of New-Brighton, Staten Island, there is an institution which, in a quiet, unostentatious way, accomplishes much good. It receives no State aid, and is supported solely by charitable benefactions. It is called the Home for the Destitute Children of Seamen, and in its useful ministrations it certainly fulfills the functions suggested by the title which it bears. The Home is under the control of a board of lady managers and officers, who are assisted by a Board of Advisers, composed of gentlemen whose names are familiar. The gentlemen constituting the board are Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, C. H. Marshall, A. C. Kingsland, Jr., William Allen Butler, D. Low, G. N. Titus, and Capt. Thomas Melville. The institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy, breezy locality, at the back of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and commands a beautiful view of the bay. Its proximity to the institution at Snug Harbor has led to the erroneous impression that the two are connected, whereas no connection whatever exists between them, the Home being supported entirely by the efforts of its boards. The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, under whose guidance the institution is, was duly celebrated yesterday, and the result was quite a gala day for the children who are the objects of their care. Exercises appropriate to the occasion were gone through, felicitous addresses were delivered by members of the Board of Advisors and others; the Home was crowded by its lady benefactors, and its well-cared-for little inmates looked bright and happy. Mr. A. A. Low presided over the interesting proceedings. Prayer was offered up in the first instance by Rev. J. Milton Greene, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read. An anniversary hymn was then sung by the children. Perhaps the most substantially interesting portion of the proceedings consisted in the reading of the reports, which showed an exceptionally satisfactory condition of the society. It would appear from the report of the Treasurer that the institution has been carried on with exceptional economy during the past year, at all events there is a balance of $2,335 32 to be carried to the new account. This, however, will be absorbed during the Summer months, when donations do not flow in so freely as during the Winter. The report of the Board of Managers is infinitely more satisfactory on this occasion than it was last year. Then there were some sad experiences to record—among other things, scarlet fever having suddenly and inexplicably broken out in the Home. The number of children in the institution at present is precisely the same as when last year's report was issued. The statistics in this respect are as follows: Number of children in the Home at date of last report, 87; since received, 34; removed by parents and guardians, 24; sent to places, 4; sent West by the Children's Aid Society, 4; sent to Juvenile Asylum, 1; died, 1; now in the Home, 87. The report states that the internal arrangements of the institution have prospered far beyond the expectations of the board. But little sickness, it says, has prevailed among the children, and until the measles broke out in February there was no illness, except in the case of one boy, who suffered from a chronic disease, of which he died, and several cases of sore eyes, four of which were kindly treated at the New-York Eye Infirmary. There were twenty-eight cases of measles, most of them of a light form, and in all instances the children recovered without any ill effects. For the kindness of their physician the Board of Managers returned their thanks, and they also acknowledged their obligations to the Matron, teachers, and others employed in the Home, not only for their care of the sick during the Winter, when much extra work devolved upon them on account of the illness of the nurse, but also for their increasing interest, which spoke more of a mother's and sister's love than that of mere matrons and teachers. There had been, the report stated, a larger number of applications for admission than for several years previous, a fact which the board attributed to the efforts of the managers to circulate their reports among sailors, and to make the regulations such that even the poorest could find admission. It was the endeavor of the managers to give to the little ones all the advantages necessary for their physical and mental, as well as spiritual good. They had daily instruction in the elementary studies; the girls are taught to sew, and the boys were trained to give assistance in the garden. Then, recreation came in at regular hours, and good, wholesome food was provided for the children's meals. The afternoon of Sunday was devoted to the Sunday-school work, which was conducted by warm friends of the institution, who nobly gave their time to its interests. The Kindergarten system had been introduced for the benefit of the children in the nursery, and the advantage of it to the little ones was very great. During the first half of the past year many doubts were entertained as to the funds being adequate to carry on the charity. The Summer had exhausted the little they had on hand, the account with the Union Trust Company was overdrawn, and outstanding debts amounting to nearly $1,000 were confronting the board. To meet the immediate necessity a bond was sold; the managers, aided by their Board of Advisers, went to work with redoubled energy, and so the year closed leaving them free from debt, and grateful to all who, by their subscriptions and liberal donations, had enabled them to support this good work. The above embraces the principal points in the report of the Board of Managers. Addresses by Mr. Low, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Leath, and a kindergarten examination of the children of the nursery formed part of the proceedings, which were brought to a termination by Rev. Mr. Jones pronouncing the benediction. The institution, which is the only one of the kind in the State, is eminently deserving of the aid of the charitable.

THE BURNING MINE.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* gives the following in relation to the burning Kidder mine, in the issue of that paper for April 30: "It is now difficult to tell with what fierceness the fire in the Kidder mine rages. There is indication, however, at the opening from which the shaft burned when the fire first started, that it is lessening, the volume of heat arising from the place having lost considerable of its intensity. This difficulty arises from the impossibility of approaching the location of the fire, the impossibility being occasioned by the closing with masonry of every gangway or avenue leading toward it, a plan made necessary by the introduction of steam to act upon the fire to put it out. Under this new plan the fire cannot possibly increase; it will be confined within the area where it has raged, which is 4,500 by 1,200 feet in extent; no air or draft can affect it, and the steam will therefore bear upon every portion with full force, and its complete extinction, we feel assured, is a question of only a very brief period. Of course some little time is consumed now, but this is unavoidable as the boilers from which the steam will be generated must be placed in position for use. Of these some twenty-nine are already in place, and by the end of this week there will be forty, and the steam from them is pouring in upon the fire through half a dozen pipes. And it is thought that the effect of the steam is already noticeable in the lessened heat arising from the opening spoken of above. When the condensed steam commences to rise from the opening we may know that the fire is overcome. A rumor has gone abroad, and is repeated quite largely, especially in Scranton, that all the mines around Wilkesbarre are seriously affected by this fire, and that the injury is such that the entire field will have to be utterly abandoned. But this is not the fact, and we desire to correct the rumor. None of the works of the L. and W. B. C. Company are affected by the fire excepting the Empire, and this has been from the water, which, thrown in upon the fire, ran into and had to be pumped out of this mine. And all the works of the company are running, the Kidder breaker starting to-day. It is well enough to remark, as it may not be generally understood, that the fire burned no coal that would have been mined. It has been confined to workings that were abandoned five years ago. And the fire would have been entirely put out long before this had it not been for an extensive cave which took place six weeks ago, and afforded additional draft. At that time two-thirds of the fire had been put out, and it was so entirely under control that only a short time longer would have been needed to extinguish it. Besides affording additional draft, the cave prevented the men working, giving the fire renewed advantage."

TRAVELING CAPS.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* is moved to speak its mind as follows: "It is well worth the time to visit the depot in this city, between 1 and 2 P. M., to study the countenances and general formation of the passengers, who daily include representatives of nearly all the civilized nations. It is equally instructive and enjoyable to note the different styles of dress worn by the travelers, and, above all, to make a note of the number of thoroughbred fools who travel, the last being especially distinguished by the fancy smoking-caps worn—pretty little things, about as large as a collar-box cover, but constructed of cloth of many colors, with plenty of lace and a few tassels, the effect of the whole being anything but pleasing to persons possessed of evenly-balanced heads. If the fool-killer should make it a point to go through the overland trains daily he would create lively times for the undertakers."

HAT THIEF CAPTURED.

On Thursday night, as Officer Kelly, of the Fourth Precinct, was patrolling in Roosevelt street he met four suspicious-looking men, who fled at his approach. The officer noticed that the men had something concealed under their coats, and when they ran they dropped several hats and caps. The officer overtook one of the men and took him to the Oak Street Police Station. There he gave his name as Patrick Mahoney. Mahoney, with the three others, was charged with entering Adolph Sammis' hat and cap store, No. 30 Chambers street, on Thursday night. Yesterday Mr. Sammis came before Justice Flammer in the Tombs Police Court and identified the property as his own. Mahoney was committed in default of $2,000 on a charge of grand larceny.

THE IRON TRADE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE FURNACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CATASAUQUA, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

In the three great valleys—the Lehigh, Lebanon, and Schuylkill Valleys—known as the anthracite iron region of Pennsylvania, the blast-furnace men seem to feel the prevailing dullness in the iron trade as much as their brethren in the valleys on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains. Very nearly one-half the furnaces are out of blast; and those which are running must be running at a loss—at least without making a cent of profit. Here in Catasauqua—the birthplace of the anthracite iron trade, for it was here that Mr. David Thomas, in 1839, built the pioneer anthracite furnace—there are the six furnaces of the Crane Iron Company standing in a row, but standing supremely idle and looking like so many mesmerized giants. I am bound to say, however, that they would, in all probability, have been running to-day but for the folly of the workmen. As it is, I presume they will not be blown in again till a change comes over the iron market, and the demand for pig-iron makes it advisable to resume casting. It seems almost incredible that in the state of utter prostration which characterized the iron market at the beginning of January, the furnace men of the Crane Iron Company should have struck for an increase of twenty per cent. in their wages. It is, however, none the less true. The company were compelled to blow their furnaces out, and are, of course, in no hurry to blow them in again—much to the regret of the strikers, who would now willingly go to work on the old terms. Mr. Williams, the manager and treasurer of the company, does not think much of the prospects for the iron trade this year. He thinks the improvement, when it does come, will be slow and not to any great extent. His brother, Mr. Oliver Williams, is the manager of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, which has one of their large mills in this village and one at Frondale. They make all the higher grades of bar, tank, and boiler iron, car-axles, &c. The mill is not running more than three days a week, in consequence of the scarcity of orders. Mr. Oliver Williams says: "There is not much comfort in the iron business at present. But it is not all dark with us, for we have this very consoling fact—that, as a rule, iron manufacturers all over the land, (except Pittsburg,) are running just enough to fill their orders. They are neither throwing their wares on the market or accumulating stock. Consequently, when the demand does come, as it must before many months have passed, it will come on a market reduced in stock and yet with a productive capacity sufficiently large to meet all demands without a very great advance in price, which latter we all deprecate as sure to cause another reaction." At the Thomas Works, at Hokendauqua, a mile or so above Catasauqua, only three out of the six furnaces are in blast, though both their furnaces at Lock Ridge, about twelve miles off the valley, are in blast. I had a very pleasant chat with old Mr. Thomas—Father Thomas as he is called among iron men—and he does not appear to anticipate any great revival in business for some time. As to currency questions he proclaims himself, in principle, to be a "hard-pan" man. He longs to see a return to specie payments. But he admits the necessity of a more elastic currency, and would be willing to see one if substantial security is given for every dollar of currency issued. He wants to see no more irredeemable legal-tender notes. He thinks that the national bonds would afford ample security for the redemption of a new system of currency, while at the same time manufactures would be encouraged and safely developed by the greater elasticity of currency afforded thereby.

Let me take a trip down the Lehigh Valley and note some of the different works in their order. By way of a slight digression I would say that I hear that Mr. Moorehead's great furnace at Scranton is out of blast, that it does not appear to work well, is too big in fact, and that they talk of cutting down its stack a little and lessening the diameter of its base. To return to the valley; the Carbon Iron Company at Parryville have only two out of their three furnaces in blast, only two of the Lehigh Valley Company's three furnaces at Coplay are in blast; at Hokendaqua only three out of the six Thomas furnaces are in blast, though both the furnaces at Lock Ridge are running. The Catasaqua Mills are running three days a week, doing a hand-to-mouth business. The Frondale mill is closed for the present. The six furnaces of the Crane Iron Company are all lying idle. The Allentown Iron Company have five furnaces all in blast; but one, which is in need of repair, will shortly be blown out. The Allentown Rolling Mill Company have two furnaces, only one of which is in blast; their bar mill is only running about three days a week, but their rail mill is well occupied, as the company is making rails for Asa Packer's new line from Easton to Amboy. The Lehigh Iron Company have two furnaces just below the East Penn junction; they are both in blast, the one which has been lying idle all the Winter having been blown in about a month ago. At Bethlehem, the Bethlehem Iron Company are pretty busy. Their three furnaces are all in blast, their old rolling mill is actually running double turns—night and day—and their new rolling mill for making Bessemer steel rails is running the day turn. This new mill is, undoubtedly, by far the finest rolling mill in the country. It is perfect in every way, and all its furnaces, converters, &c., are of the very latest improved fashions. No iron master who may happen to be in the neighborhood should omit to go a little out of his way to see it. The Lehigh Zinc Company's Works, which are also located in Bethlehem, are running full time, double turns. Of the Sacken Iron Company's two furnaces, one is out of blast. The Farmansburg furnace is in blast. The Coleranie Company have one furnace in and one out of blast. The Keystone furnace is not yet finished. The Fulmar is in blast. At Glendon there is only one out of four furnaces that is not in blast. At Andover, which is over the State line on the New-Jersey shore of the river, they have two furnaces in and one out of blast. So much for the furnaces of the Lehigh Valley.

Striking across for the Lebanon Valley, the first furnace before reaching Reading is the Temple. It is out of blast. At Reading only one of the two McManus furnaces is in blast; both the furnaces of Eckerts Brothers are running; Bushong Brothers have one in and one out; White & Ferguson have one in and one out; and only one of the two Sheridan furnaces are in blast, the other being only just built, as Mr. Ferguson said to me, "A blast furnace is rather of the white-elephant order of things just now. It is difficult to know exactly what to do with it. But better times must come sooner or later, and I hope before the Fall to see a little improvement and encouragement. Certainly, things could not look much more blue than they do at present." Another gentleman of whom I inquired, "How are things looking in your district?" replied, with emphasis: "—— 'em, they don't look at all, and that's the worst of it all. If they would only look somehow, I wouldn't mind. But it is impossible to think anything reliable, and, therefore, absurd to hazard an opinion." If the number of furnaces in blast in the Schuylkill and Lebanon regions were any criterion for judging of their prosperity or otherwise, one would be apt to think that business with them is much better than in the Lehigh Valley. But the price at which pig-iron is selling puts any such consideration in the catalogue of impossibilities; and there remains the sole question whether it is cheaper to blow out, or to continue running and stack up what there is no demand for. This, of course, will vary according to the build and style of furnace, its capacity, the amount of ore in stock, and the capital of its proprietors. But be this as it may, the proportion of furnaces in blast in the Schuylkill and Lebanon regions is greater than in the Lehigh Valley. Of the three Lebanon furnaces two are not in blast; but the Lebanon Valley furnace and the Daghnom furnaces are both in blast. Both the Cornwall furnaces are running. The new North Cornwall furnace and the Bird Coleman furnace, which have been lately constructed, have not yet had their first blow-in. In the Schuylkill Valley the Leesport furnace is in blast, as also is the Mossillem. Two of the Birdsboro furnaces are running, and two are standing idle. The Monacacy furnace, the Potsdown furnace, and the Great Kennedy furnaces are all in blast. Of the Phœnix furnaces two are in, and one is out of blast. Hovam & Co. have one in and one out of blast. W. Schell's furnace is running, as also are the two Surds furnaces, the two Marion furnaces, the two Fulton furnaces, and the three William Penn furnaces. Thus, out of ninety-two furnaces there are only fifty-nine in blast, twenty-nine are out of blast, and four have never yet been blown in. To the number of those out of blast must be added the many which would be blown out if such a course were not so fearfully costly, before estimating the prosperity of the Anthracite Valley furnaces in Pennsylvania.

SPOTTED TAIL'S TALK.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* furnishes the following sketch of the proceedings of a council held at the Spotted Tail Agency, April 6, by the Peace Commissioners, Rev. Mr. Hare, Mr. Hinman, and Dr. Beviere, and interpreted by Dr. Hinman and a half-breed known as Louis.

The council was opened by Bishop Hare, who, in a few remarks, stated the object of the meeting. "Spotted Tail," the principal chief of the Brule Sioux, then said:

"We wish this matter settled to-day. My people have made up their minds, and we do not believe after this council there will be any further necessity for talk. What the Great Father told me in Washington I told my people, and I will now give you his words. He said for me and my people to select some good place—that he wanted us to select it—where we could farm and take care of our children; that he would send us 100 wagons and mules, or horses, whichever we chose. I told him that we wanted mules, that they were stronger and worked better than horses. He also promised us cattle, cows, and work cattle, not wild cattle, but American cattle, and said that these, with the land, wood, and water, should be ours, and that we should not be molested. I know the country between here and the Missouri River; there is no place where we can farm and feed our ponies. At the White Clay there is water, but no wood, and the land will not produce. Between here and Sidney the land is either sand or sand-hills; the Black Hills it is rocky and unfit for farming. When I was in Washington I told the 'Great Father' that white men, surveyors, were running lines through my lands, and he said that he knew nothing about it; if such was the case, it was without authority. I then asked the church men or preachers, and they said that they knew nothing about it. In St. Louis I went to see Mr. ——, who I knew to be a great rascal in stealing our lands, and he told me that he knew nothing about it, and that it was unauthorized. My people and I like this place. We have water, wood, grass, and can farm the land, and we will not move. I see sitting there two soldiers. We want you to pay us, out of what you get, for coming out here, for the wood they are taking from our lands. The white people make their living from good land and by selling these things, and we want to live in the same way. We don't want you three men coming here and trying to make trouble between us and the Northern Indians; that would ruin the country and everything. There is one thing more important than anything we have talked of. The soldiers are here and can see that we are good and peaceable. We do not want them cutting our wood and eating all our hay—let them go back to Cheyenne the same way they came. If they are here to try to make us move from this place, it will take them and more and still more." (Aside—looking at a soldier who was present, saying, "How coola," and laughing.) Then pointing to the agent, he said: "Can my father say that any of my young men ever hurt or struck any of his men, or did wrong? Then why is he so stingy with his cattle, and why does he not give us the beef we are entitled to? We have had none for a long time. I have said all that I intend to in regard to this matter, and we will now talk of another matter. I want you to tell the 'Great Father' to send the wagons, mules, and cattle that he promised us, and I want you—pointing to the Bishop—to give me a writing—make it strong—showing that we have had this talk, and that these are our lands, so that in six months or a year from now, when three more men come out to us, we can show it to them and there will be nothing to talk about. I want the 'Great Father' to take away this pork that is here for us, and send us good meat, bacon. That is all I have to say."

Mr. Hare then said, through the interpreter, that they came out with the Great Father's words and not their own; that they had taken down what had been said, and would lay it before the Great Father.

I neglected to state that in Spotted Tail's remarks he intimated that he did not believe all that the Commissioners said; that the Great Father had made certain promises, and that he and his people believed what he said, and not what the Commissioners told them. The council here ended, Spotted Tail and his principal chief, "Two Strike," leaving the room together, the other chiefs remaining behind.

FLESH DIET FOR PLANTS.

The pretty little plant called *Drosera*, or sundew, says the Providence *Journal*, develops some strange animal instincts. It is a charming plant, with its lovely pink blossoms, while the dew-like substance issuing from its glands gives it a most cool and refreshing appearance on a warm Summer's day. But though it looks the very picture of innocence and gentleness, it has a strange taste for seizing, killing, and sucking the blood of insects, and for grasping and eating raw beef. Mrs. Mary Treat has contributed to the *American Naturalist* some very curious observations made upon this remarkable plant. She found the specimens upon which she experimented in New-Jersey. The plant was in full bloom, and growing very thickly on either side of an extensive cranberry plantation. The first experiment was made with the best known species, the *Drosera filiformis*. Some living flies were pinned half an inch from the leaves near the apex, about 10 o'clock in the morning. In forty minutes the leaves had bent perceptibly toward the flies. In two hours the leaves had reached the flies, and their leaves were entangled among the bristles and held fast. The flies were then removed three-quarters of an inch further from the leaves. The leaves still remained bent toward the flies, but could not reach them at this distance. The observer thinks that the action of the flies' wings may have created sufficient force to bring the leaves near enough to entangle the flies, for dead flies failed to produce the same result as living ones. On the same day bits of raw beef were placed on some of the most vigorous leaves of another species of the plant, the *Drosera longifolia*. In two hours two of the leaves had folded around the beef, hiding it from sight. Living flies were also placed upon the same species of the plant. In a little more than an hour one of the leaves had folded entirely around its victim, the other leaves had practically folded, and the flies had ceased to struggle. Two hours later, four leaves had each folded around a fly. The *Drosera* manifests a very decided choice in regard to its gustatory fancies. Experiments were made with bits of dry chalk, magnesia, and pebbles, but the plant would have nothing to do with them, and after twenty-four hours neither leaves nor bristles had made the slightest movement toward clasping these articles. A similar result was produced upon the *Drosera rotundifolia*. This variety has longer bristles around the edge of the leaf, and simply curls its bristles around its victims, the glands on the ends of the bristles touching the substance, like so many mouths receiving nourishment. Some bits of raw beef were placed upon the leaves about 10 o'clock in the morning. In two hours the inner bristles were curving about it, and the longer bristles at the edge of the leaf were curving upward. At 9 o'clock in the evening the bristles of the three most vigorous leaves were clasping the beef, almost concealing it from sight. Nor is this ferocious plant contented with small insects. Flies of the largest size, moths without number, and butterflies, many of them measuring two inches across, were held captive till they died, the treacherous flowers and shining dew luring them to destruction. The larger insects, after death, fell around the roots of the plants, as if to fertilize them, while the smaller flies remained adhering to the leaves. These curious plants thus seem to manifest a decided preference for meat diet, absorbing the animal substances through their leaves. Mr. Darwin says that by pricking a point in the leaf of *Drosera*, he can paralyze half of it, and this indicates the existence of nerves.

A CHILD'S LETTER.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says that among the advertised letters remaining uncalled for at the Post Office in that city, is one postmarked at San Francisco, and of recent date, addressed in a childish hand, "To Mama, Sacramento." The handwriting is evidently that of a little girl of tender years, and there is something very touching in the simplicity of address which, to her inexperienced mind, conveyed all the necessary information to enable that mysterious messenger, the mail, to carry [illegible]

FRANCE.

A NEED OF PUBLIC WORKS—DE BROGLIE AND THE PRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 15, 1874.

The weather continues bad, and to-day is about as disagreeable a time as one can well imagine. And, worst of all, our quarterly pay-day has again come round. A large majority of the people of this city now have a very hearty detestation for *le terme*, as rent-day is here called, and the April term is about the worst of all. The stock of wood and coal laid in for the Winter has already given out, and warm weather has not yet come. And during the entire year debts have accumulated with frightful rapidity. The long-awaited day of prosperity has not yet arrived, and the political changes of the past few years have not borne the expected fruit. Men are once more humming the old refrain:

> Ce n'est pas la peine—
> Ce n'est pas la peine, assurément,
> De changer de gouvernement!

During the entire Winter there has been nothing like business activity. The ateliers are closed, the jewelers are doing nothing, and all the trades have kept on with less than one-quarter the number of hands ordinarily employed. None of the promised public works have yet been begun, and fifty thousand masons are waiting for work. Our public men have no time to attend to such things.

NEED OF PUBLIC WORKS.

In France there is a common saying that when construction or building goes on, everything else goes on well, and there is some truth in the remark. Many hundreds of people are benefited by the construction and furnishing of a single house. But nothing of consequence in this line has yet been accomplished. The Marshal, who had an opportunity of seeing the necessity for providing work for the laboring classes drew up a large plan on entering office. The Boulevard St. Germain was to be continued, Boulevard Haussemann run through to Montmartre, and all the burnt public buildings reconstructed at once. But he has not been able to carry this plan into execution. Instead of it, however, is the famous plan of fortifying Paris anew, which will cost France the sum of two hundred and fifty millions. I can find but one thing to say in favor of these fortifications—their construction will furnish employment to thousands of laborers who are sadly in need of it, but beyond that I believe them to be useless. I will go even further, and pronounce them, in my opinion, dangerous to the defense of the country. If the experiences of the late siege taught anything, it seems to me that they demonstrated the folly of shutting up a large army within an intrenched camp or fortified place. But the new works will require a much larger army to defend them, and I very much doubt the possibility of defending them at all. But, useful or ornamental, their construction will furnish employment if France can stand the burden of taxation which must be imposed. Perhaps France can stand it better than the Government. When this is done, however, other things have to be provided for.

A CHEERLESS PICTURE.

An impulsion of some kind must be given to trade, for the April term has brought hundreds to the verge of ruin. The list of failures per diem is now larger than it formerly was for a week, and the tradesmen are very loud in their complaints. Rents are not lowered, although two-thirds of the apartments in the city are to rent. This is not an agreeable picture, but it is not exaggerated, and the effect produced upon the public mind is easily imagined. Naturally, the Government is held responsible. McMahon is rapidly losing his popularity, but excuses are still made for him on the ground that he is under the control of M. De Broglie. I have heard a number say that it would be better to bring back M. Thiers, and that statesmen can have the satisfaction of knowing that he is thoroughly regretted, not for any good he was supposed to have done, but because his successors have done so much worse than anything of which he was popularly accused. It is in the presence of such a public feeling that the Assembly will again meet, and, unless something is done to give a change to public opinion, we shall see some lively times. Either M. De Broglie and his friends must give place to the Left-Centre friends of Thiers, or we shall have the most arbitrary Government France has seen during the present century. Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, Cavagnac, and Napoleon III. were all political lambs when compared with one tiger of a Premier.

DE BROGLIE'S COURSE.

M. De Broglie's course thus far has given reason for thinking that he means to make a fight for power. His outrages upon suffrage, his municipal law, his revocation of officials, and his use of the state of siege, are all strong indices of his alleged determination; but all that is nothing when compared with his treatment of the press. Two more Republican journals have just been interdicted, and the *Avenir de la Vendée* has been suppressed. Every three or four days a Republican newspaper is in this way warned, suppressed, suspended, or prohibited. In less than two months we have seen 119 prints subjected to the rigors of the De Broglie Government, and this does not include either the journal named above or the *Union* or *Liberté*, more recent affairs. If this is a sample of the parliamentary régime, we shall soon have enough of it and long for the arbitrary. In France, free, liberal, or parliamentary Governments always manage to show themselves so much more tyrannical than the others that the people soon become disgusted with them. It is now confessed that the French press was never before so harshly treated, but of course some excuse must be made for the state of siege. But why is this still maintained? For the simple reason that the Government is not strong enough to do without it, M. De Broglie says, though this is a confession which I do not think that I should have made.

THE CASE OF THE UNION.

The affair of the *Union*, the organ of Henri V., throws some light upon the present state of affairs. M. De Broglie says that the Septennat must be above all discussion; no journal has the right to say a word unfavorable to it. The *Union* says that it cannot admit so absurd a pretension. The law of prorogation stated that "the powers of Marshal MacMahon were prolonged for seven years *under existing conditions*. And what were those conditions? Evidently the same as those accepted by M. Thiers: the Republic made provisionally under the Pacte de Bordeaux was accepted for a term, and this term was simply prolonged. MacMahon may be the Chief of State for seven years, but there is no law which can make the *Union* say that the prolongation of his powers was an act which legally constituted a permanent Government." M. De Broglie and MacMahon were thrown into a fine state of wrath by this article, and they wanted to suppress the journal at once. But unfortunately for them it was backed by an important party and by two Cabinet Ministers. There was a heated Cabinet council. M. De Larcy and M. Depeyre both threatened to resign if the *Union* was touched, but they finally consented to a *communiqué* provided one was sent to another journal. The *Liberté* was selected for this honor. It submitted gracefully, saying that it had no important group in the Chamber to back it; the *Union* hurled back defiance. It says that it has no idea of discussing MacMahon's powers, but it will discuss those of M. De Broglie, and also that provisional form of Government which he calls a Septennat. Thus matters stand at present, and when the Assembly again opens the *Union* is sure to open a fire which will bring its party upon the Minister; and the chances are that he will be forced to retire or to modify his views regarding the present form of Government.

THE TERRITORIAL BANK OF SPAIN.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday by a descent of Police upon the Territorial Bank of Spain, Rue Chaussée d'Antin 53, of which M. Clement Duvernois was President and general manager. He and his brother Alexandre and several prominent men connected with the enterprise were arrested. It is probable that these men have fallen victims to the hard times and to the excitement caused by the Memphis and El Paso Railway affair. Two bankers ran away about the same time, and since Hugelemann's bubble has burst and La Rivière has committed suicide. These things are calculated to destroy public confidence in the best of schemes. So far as I can see at this moment, without having the facts before me, I should say that this scheme offered about as good chances for success as any afloat. There must have been something in it, or it could not have had M. Duvernois, a man who had an opportunity for making an enormous fortune when Minister of Commerce, and who left his office very poor. His capital was his character. This he gave to the Territorial Bank of Spain, and he has been the Director ever since. The first news we had of troubles in that quarter was at the time of the Transcontinental affair. Some men who had invested demanded their money back. They were put off on the plausible plea that the sale of their stock at that time would cause great loss, and a thorough examination of the affairs of the company was asked. So far as the public knew this examination was regarded as satisfactory, for the complaints were all withdrawn. Some time ago M. Duvernois went to Italy to get some money to meet the engagements of the bank for to-day, and the rumor was circulated that he had fled. There was a run upon the bank, a call upon the Police, complaints and seizure. A messenger was sent to Turin to warn M. Duvernois not to come on at present. His letters and dispatches had all been seized, and a dispatch telling him what had occurred was not allowed to go. As fast as his telegrams and letters arrived they were taken by the Police and read at once. The messenger missed M. Duvernois by an hour at Turin. He telegraphed to him, but the dispatch was stopped at the frontier. He was arrested at the station here. "But," said he, "you are going to ruin me. I have a million here in my hand to pay out to-morrow, and I must start at once for Holland, where another million is awaiting me. This will meet all pressing dues, and more." There is no arguing with the Police. M. Duvernois and his million of francs were both taken, and now there is no way of remedying the trouble. The bank has been exploded, foolishly and stupidly; for if the stockholders had waited a few days more, they would have had another million, which will now be kept in Holland, and on the 1st of May a third million from Spain. The entire liabilities amount to three and a half millions, I am told, and the property is worth a million. It is suspected that politics has had something to do with this affair, of which M. Duvernois will evidently prove a victim.

POLITICAL ANIMOSITY.

A curious case of political feeling and animosity has just occurred at Annecay, Upper Savoy. This town is strongly Republican, and its Mayor was naturally of the same opinion. He was, moreover, an official left over by M. Thiers. M. De Broglie's work of expurgation had not reached the Haute-Savoy, or, at least, the town of Annecay. In the south the evenings are warm in April, and the commandant of the gendarmerie took a seat in the fresh air upon his balcony, just as night was setting in. Suddenly the silence of the evening and the harmony of his reflections were broken by a loud sneeze. The officer looked over into the street, and saw a sight which made his blood boil: the Radical Mayor was there preparing for another sneeze, and after a few efforts it came out as clear and sonorous as ever sneeze was heard. But as if to add insult to injury, this friend of M. Thiers sneezed a third time, in the very teeth of the commander of the place—that is to say, in front of his very house, and not twenty feet from where he himself was sitting. This time the Mayor appears to have made the welkin ring. His sneeze being over, he took out a square yard of red and yellow checked bandanna, blew a trumpet blast, and thus relieved walked on his way. Some small boys about had the audacity to laugh, for the three sneezes were said to have been out of all proportion to the proper thing before the commandant's house, and the fanfare was considered inordinate. The next day there was a complaint made against M. Paccard, the Mayor, for insulting the representative of the Government. This quarrel grew so hot that the Mayor sent in his resignation, saying that he felt bound to do that in order to regain his right to blow his nose whenever and wherever he pleased. But this was not the end of the affair. The members of the Municipal Council assembled and drew up an address to the Mayor, then resigned in a body. They did not care to serve a Government whose agents felt bound to limit a man's right to sneeze in the open air of the Haute-Savoy. This irritated the officer still more, and he brought the Mayor up in the Police Court for outrages and insults. The case was heard at length, and distinguished advocates appeared on both sides. So momentous a case required thought, and the judgment was reserved for eight days, probably with a view to seeing what steps the Government would take. In order to establish malice aforethought I should think that it should be shown that M. Paccard was in the habit of giving three sneezes and of using his broad bandanna, whenever in presence of the commandant of the gendarmerie, in order to express his contempt for the latter's political opinions. I am not much acquainted with the manners and customs of the Haute-Savoy, and for all I know, this may be the way they have of "crooking the thumb" at a person, or a variation of that insolent gesture which consists in wriggling the outspread fingers while applying the thumb to the tip of the nose.

FORFEITED BUTTER.

They reckon pretty close in Philadelphia when they wish to get something for nothing, if one may judge from a statement in the *Record*. Butter under weight is forfeited, and the *Record* says that at a late meeting the almshouse storekeeper reported that during the month he had received seventy-one lumps of forfeited butter, the weight of which was sixty-nine pounds. This would make two pounds, or thirty-two ounces, short weight for the seventy-one lumps, or an average of less than half an ounce per lump—a close calculation for forfeiting, but on that account furnishing all the more significant warning to dairymen that it is safer to make the pound lump a quarter of an ounce over weight than a quarter of an ounce short.

A PRAYER FOR MRS. VAN COTT.

The Springfield *Republican* tells the following tale: The evangelist, Mrs. Van Cott—even evangelists must have bonnets, you know—wrote from New-Orleans to Mrs. Hull, of this city, recently, for a Spring bonnet which was to catch her at Chicago on the way across the continent ("trim it with lace; no flowers or feathers," she said;) and told this amusing incident of a prayer offered in her behalf by a colored brother in one of her ardent meetings: "Oh Lord! Send dy angel to pin de wings on Sister Bancott's heels, dat she may fly troo de world preaching de eberlastin' gospel!" And one added, "Lord! give wings on her shoulders, too, or the preaching will not have effect, for she'll [illegible] down!"

ITALY.

ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY—THE LATEST DUEL—THE WAR OF THE SCULPTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, April 13, 1874.

Yesterday was an important day in the private calendar of the Vatican, as it was the anniversary of two events of conspicuous consequence in the history of the reign of the present Pontiff. On the 12th of April, 1849, the Pope was brought back to Rome after his exile, and on the same day, a few years later, he was saved from instant death when the floor fell in the Convent of St. Agnes, outside the Pia gate. The preservation of the Pope's life is regarded as a miracle; many of which, even in our time, are claimed to be wrought for the benefit of the Church. It is not clear whether the present one had for its author the Madonna or St. Peter, as both figure in the picture representing the scene; the latter holding Pius IX. in his arms. It is said there was a very thick carpet on the floor, and when the whole went down this broke the fall, so that of all the company of distinguished personages surrounding the Pope, not one was seriously hurt. If this be true, the character of miracle is taken away, and there is nothing more remarkable in the circumstance than there was in the fact of finding a whale tied by its flukes to the telegraph cord in the bottom of the Atlantic. Ours is not the most romantic period in the history of the world, and commonplace people who are getting along with what few grains of science they have in their souls are constantly pulling off gauze which covers with a film of poetry the *tableaux vivants* of our daily existence.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE VATICAN.

One does not see what these sleek Pharisees have to complain of, for the Papacy, on many accounts, has an easier time of it in Italy than in several other leading Catholic countries. They are beginning to see this at the Vatican, but they will not acknowledge it. There are those who believe that any reconciliation, brought about too soon, between the party of the Pope and the Italian Government, would be a calamity. The fear of these is that the eagerness of the Government to finish the protracted quarrel will lead it to become too compliant and yield so much as to enable the Catholic party to establish once more an undue influence in political counsels. It is for such a reason that they rejoice that the breach continues and that the blame of it rests with the obstinate leaders of the opposite faction. The Papacy is losing ground every day; for it sees the policy which it opposes becoming law in the most advanced Catholic States, and principles which it opposes becoming more firmly fixed in the minds of the people by a new education. No hope is more delusive than that which the Papacy cherishes of witnessing a reaction and a return to a system of governing no more adapted to the needs of modern society than would be the rules of the Mosaic or any other obsolete or fossil code. More than for the regeneration of human society the priests are fighting for their order. Not, certainly, with the spirit of a chivalric heroism, which excites our admiration, but with an obstinacy which arouses opposition.

DUELING.

The bad habits of dueling and suicide are as common in Italy as in France, or it may be added as in any other country. Cases are frequently reported, and last week there was an encounter between one of the members of the Odescalchi family, with the title of Prince, and Signor Sonzogno, the editor of *La Capitale*, the organ of the most extreme Radical Party here. This journal is on the same level as the *Univers* of Paris in its unscrupulous extravagance and the violence of its attacks. Some one has said very cleverly of M. Veuillot, the editor of the *Univers*, that he spits his abuse in everybody's face, and then takes refuge behind his Papal conscience, which, as he pretends, will not allow him to commit the sin of accepting a challenge to fight; while M. De Cassagnac is ready to cross his sword with whoever is hit, and feels himself hurt by the mud and paving-stones which he throws. Signor Sonzogno is very much of the same character, and has been repeatedly in hot water. It helps the circulation of his journal, and there is hardly a newspaper in the country which has a larger sale. There is no publication which strikes harder blows at the priestly establishment, and this serves to show where, at present, in Italy, the secret of popularity lies. The friends of the Papacy, at a distance, would hardly have believed, a little while ago, that matters could have come so soon to such a pass in this central seat of Catholic power.

THE ENCOUNTER.

As for Signor Sonzogno and his duel with the Prince, it ended, as such encounters are apt to end, with only such superficial wounds as serve to let out the ill-humors of the body. Each party, as in the present case, contrives to receive an "unkind cut." But there are exceptions; for not long ago, at Florence, a Marquis, who was one of the parties, killed his antagonist, and his case has just been adjudged in the court of that city, the penalty being a few weeks' "detention"—not for killing, but for violating the law against dueling. There is hope that the practice will gradually die out as the influence of Southern manners loses hold with the progress of Christian civilization.

THE WAR OF THE SCULPTORS.

By the ventilation which the sculptors are now giving to matters connected with their art, a good many facts are likely to come out which the public will be glad to know. The artists will owe it to themselves if any new benefit or disadvantage comes to them from these revelations. The painter or sculptor knows that when he has made a certain reputation there is no one of the professions, learned so-called, that promises a more generous reward of money compensations. The sculptor who gets a commission to make a statue of what is denominated "heroic" size, or a little larger than life, if he receive ten or twelve thousand dollars—the price which has frequently been paid—will put into his pocket four-fifths of the sum as his own compensation for merely making the clay model. If the artist is active, and has mastered the technical resources of his art, the model need not be under his hand more than three or four months. The amount given to the workman for putting the figure into marble of second quality—the kind used for a statue to stand in the open air—is generally from $2,000 to $3,000, with the block of marble furnished. If the figure is put into bronze, the outlay is nearly the same. The citizens of Boston raised $12,000 for the statue of Daniel Webster, made by the late Mr. Powers. The statue was lost by the wreck of the vessel which carried it to America. As it was insured, the money was paid over to the committee, who thus had in their hands double the amount originally subscribed. An arrangement was made with the artist for making a *replica*, at the price of $7,000. Mr. Powers had only to send his model a second time to the bronze-foundry of Papi, in Florence, paying about $2,000 for casting the figure each time. He thus had $15,000 for his own labor, of only a few months. Mr. Powers was indignant when the fact was given in the newspapers at the time; but as the transaction was a perfectly honest one, there was nothing to be ashamed of, and the public were interested to hear of such good fortune. The fact is mentioned as one illustrating the history of these enterprises, and to show how rapidly fortunes are made by the exercise of this kind of skill. American sculptors are paid higher prices than the artists of almost any other nation receive. I do not know that it can be said that they have been hurt by it; for every conscientious artist will do the best he can, whatever may be the compensation made to him. But the temptation is great for bunglers and *dilettanti* to try their hand in this art—those who should be following other callings.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

We are not among those to make gross charges against our artists, but instead are disposed to examine what they do with what knowledge and faculty of discrimination twenty years' observation in Italy has given us. We deprecate that the coarse professional altercation of which we are now witnesses should have sprung up, and continues to go on. The present contention has been stimulated by several causes. Many Roman workmen employed in American studios have put forth the absurd assumption that they are the authors or creators of the works of certain artists, and go so far as to allege as a fact that it is because the sculptors are utterly incapable of doing their work themselves. They measure the smallness of the compensation they receive with the magnificence of the emolument which comes to the artist. They find enough to give an echo to their pretensions among foreign artists, whether Roman or other, who have statues to sell. They see the works of American sculptors going into the United States free of duty, and they are jealous of such an advantage. There are some old and lazy American sculptors, who have produced little or nothing, who also join in the cry. The English, who are always here in considerable numbers, look on and clap their hands, as usual, at the American family quarrel. The local paper printed in our language has taken the matter up, and whoever chooses may utter his word as passion, prejudice, private interest, or preferences for particular persons prompt. Several of our artists have had the good fortune to establish a reputation in England, and numbers of their works have fallen into the hands of collectors in that country. Such "patronage" has helped their prestige, while it has had, no doubt, the effect to stir a little feeling among those who are never quite content if the choicest favors do not fall to them. Our artists who have any established reputation do not need any certificate of character from friends, who, to be sure, cannot look on with pleasure when they are the object of attack. But it would be an error for an artist to consent that such a certificate should be made out for him by those who can know very little about the secrets of his studio. It would be the very best means to excite suspicion among the more reflecting and discriminating observers, and those who had not before doubted. A great many of our artists have acknowledged talent, and that there are charlatans among them is a gross charge which is not yet proved. The present discussion will at least serve the purpose of interesting the public to look with more attention into the subject of art, and inquire into the processes by which art-works are produced.

EMERSON'S TRIBUTE.

THE CONCORD SAGE'S SPEECH AT THE TIME OF THE ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER.

The interesting speech of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, referred to by Judge Hoar, and delivered at a meeting held in Concord, Mass., nearly eighteen years ago, to consider the outrage upon Mr. Sumner, is printed by the Boston *Advertiser* of Wednesday for the first time. It is as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I sympathize heartily with the spirit of the resolutions. The events of the last few years and months and days have taught us the lessons of centuries. I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilized community can constitute one State. I think we must get rid of slavery, or we must get rid of freedom. Life has no parity of value in the free State and in the slave State. In one, it is adorned with education, with skillful labor, with arts, with long prospective interests, with sacred family ties, with honor and justice. In the other, life is a fever; man is an animal, given to pleasure, frivolous, irritable, spending his days in hunting and practicing with deadly weapons to defend himself against his slaves and against his companions, brought up in the same idle and dangerous way. Such people live for the moment. They have properly no future, and readily risk on every passion a life which is of small value to themselves or to others. Many years ago, when Mr. Webster was challenged in Washington to a duel by one of these madcaps, his friends came forward with prompt good sense, and said such a thing was not to be thought of; Mr. Webster's life was the property of his friends and of the whole country, and was not to be risked on the turn of a vagabond's ball. Life and life are incommensurate. The whole State of South Carolina does not now offer any one, or any number of persons, who are to be weighed for a moment in the scale with such a person as the meanest of them all has now struck down. The very condition of the game must always be—the worst life staked against the best. It is the best whom they desire to kill. It is only when they cannot answer your reasons that they wish to knock you down. If, therefore, Massachusetts could send to the Senate a better man than Mr. Sumner, his death would be only so much more quick and certain. Now, as men's bodily strength or skill with knives and guns is not usually in proportion to their knowledge and mother wit, but oftener in the inverse ratio, it will only do to send foolish persons to Washington if you wish them to be safe. The outrage is the more shocking from the singularly pure character of its victim. Mr. Sumner's position is exceptional in its honor. He had not taken his degrees in the caucus and in hack politics. It is notorious that, in the long time when his election was pending, he refused to take a single step to secure it. He would not so much as go up to the State-house to shake hands with this or that person whose good will was reckoned important by his friends. He was elected. It was a homage to character and talent. In Congress he did not rush into a party position. He sat long and studious. His friends, I remember, were told that they would find Sumner a man of the world like the rest; 'tis quite impossible to be at Washington and not bend; he will bend as the rest have done. Well, he did not bend. He took his position and kept it. He meekly bore the cold shoulder from some of his New-England colleagues, the hatred of his enemies, the pity of the indifferent, cheered by the love and respect of good men with whom he acted, and has stood for the North, a little in advance of all the North, and therefore without adequate support. He has never faltered in his maintenance of justice and freedom. He has gone beyond the large expectations of his friends in his increasing ability and his manlier tone. I have heard that some of his political friends tax him with indolence or negligence in refusing to make electioneering speeches, or otherwise to bear his part in the labor which party organization requires. I say it to his honor; but more to his honor are the faults which his enemies lay to his charge. I think, Sir, if Mr. Sumner had any vices, we should be likely to hear of them. They have fastened their eyes like microscopes now for five years on every act, word, manner, and movement, to find a flaw; and with what result? His opponents accuse him neither of drunkenness, nor debauchery, nor job, nor peculation, nor rapacity, nor personal aims of any kind. No; but of what? Why, beyond this charge, which it is impossible was ever sincerely made, that he broke over the proprieties of debate, I find him accused of publishing his opinion of the Nebraska conspiracy in a letter to the people of the United States, with discourtesy. Then, that he is an abolitionist, as if every sane man were not an abolitionist, or a believer that all men should be free. And the third crime he stands charged with is that his speeches were written before they were spoken; which, of course, must be true in Sumner's case, as it was true of Webster, of Adams, of Calhoun, of Burke, of Chatham, of Demosthenes, of every first-rate speaker that ever lived. It is the high compliment he pays to the intelligence of the Senate and of the country. When the same reproach was cast on the first orator of ancient times, by some caviler of his day, he said, "I should be ashamed to come with one unconsidered word before such an assembly." Mr. Chairman, when I think of these most small faults as the worst which petty hatred could allege, I think I may borrow the language which Bishop Burnet applied to Sir Isaac Newton, and say that Charles Sumner "has the whitest soul I ever knew." Well, Sir, this noble head, so comely and so wise, must be the target for a pair of bullies to beat with clubs! The murderer's brand shall stamp their foreheads wherever they may wander on the earth. But I wish, Sir, that the high respects of this meeting shall be expressed to Mr. Sumner; that a copy of the resolutions that have been read may be forwarded to him. I wish that he may know the shudder of terror that ran through all this community on the first tidings of this brutal attack. Let him hear that every man of worth in New-England loves his virtues; that every mother thinks of him as the protector of families; that every friend of freedom thinks him the friend of freedom. And if our arms at this distance cannot defend him from assassins, we confide the defense of a life so precious to all honorable men and true patriots, and to the Almighty Maker of men.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

RECENT MOVEMENTS OF THE LABO AGITATORS.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF PRINT CLOTHS.

The recent reports of impending strikes in the mills at Fall River, Mass., has been the occasion for some investigations by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, the results of which are made known in an interesting article, from which we take the following extract:

"The agitation for the Ten-hour law in Massachusetts has begotten in every manufacturing centre a class of demagogues and adventurers, who are neither skilled workmen nor capitalists, and whose means of living are dependent on the contributions of the diligent. In a population as dense as that of Fall River, that has doubled in three years, and that gets its increase from freshly-landed immigrants, there is a fruitful field for schemers. The news of Friday last is but a weekly item in connection with some one of Fall River's industries, and the importance given this single fact was in view of a possible merchandise interest. The American Mill, at which this last strike commenced, has employed thirty-six spinners, who have earned from $1 80 to $2 a day, the pay being on piece-work. The engineer at this mill has been in the habit of starting his engine each morning from ten to twenty minutes before he blew his whistle, to assure himself that everything was all right to commence the day's work. Many of the operatives have taken advantage of these extra moments to start their spindles, looms, mules, &c., and so earn a little extra wages. In other mills, and also among some of the operatives in this mill, there has been a great deal of grumbling at the American's engineer at the advantage this mill gave over others, and outside pressure has been brought to bear upon the American operatives to induce them to strike. Early last week the "labor agitators" at Fall River learned that the Anawam, American, and Fall River mills had booked ahead to July their make of cloths for delivery to the American Print Works. This, these so-called reformers assumed, could be made the means of settling with the American this pending difficulty of extra time, and also of starting the excitement of a demand for an advance of pay to the standard of a year ago. A strike was ordered in the American, and the spinners, thirty-six in all, quit work, under the plea of a demand for wages that was equal to an advance of fifteen cents a day to each operative. This at present is the extent of the difficulty. All the other departments of the American are running, and applications have been had from the idle operatives at Providence, formerly employed about the Sprague property, for permission to take the strikers' places. There are few who question the length of the strike, none believe it will last beyond the first of May, and employes about the American mill say no one need be surprised to see the spinners return at any moment. The owners will not concede the advance, and in this they are sustained by the other mills, the various print makers in the country, and by the expressions that have come from dry-goods men everywhere. 'trusting something will really happen to check the production of goods.'

The total production of print cloths at Fall River is now 118,000 pieces per week. Of these, 45,000 pieces are for spot sales, the balance being sold on contracts. For May there are 53,000 pieces weekly not engaged, and for June 58,000 pieces, while of the July production 43,000 pieces are already contracted for. The major part of the contracts have been made at 5⅝ cents, 10 to 60 days, but a few have been sold as high as 5¾ cents, 10 days, while probably 15,500 pieces weekly are delivering on contracts made at 5½ cents, 30 days. Nearly all the print cloth mills have their cotton in storehouse sufficient to last them into August, the bulk having been bought at a price ranging from 13 cents, to 14 cents, though there are instances where mills, as did the Troy, Borden, and Mechanics, anticipating their wants last Autumn, when cotton was low and money hard, and having the cash, invested $100,000 in raw cotton. The mills running on bleached goods, such as the Crescent, Davol, King Philip, Mount Hope, and Pocasset, working cotton two grades higher than that used in gray cloths, are credited as holding all the staple they will need for the season. Financially the cotton mills are very strong. Their credit is above suspicion, and their management the most economical and thrifty. The old mills have been very successful, and many of the fifteen new mills, built within the past two years, have their stock in the hands of those interested in the old corporations. The success with which all the new mills passed through the September panic is due to the fact that all the stock and all the loans were carried by Fall River people, it being estimated that $2,000,000 are now loaned on note securities to mill enterprises in Fall River by her own citizens. The value of the stock of all the old corporations has greatly increased, notably the Merchants', Granite, and Union, which are worth $10,000 on a par value of $1,000, the last-named corporation making a dividend last year of $1,400 on each share. There are two new cotton mills to be built this year, the New Border City, 4,500 spindles, now under way, and a coöperative mill of 10,000 spindles, the land for which has been secured, and the subscription is now circulating among the working people.

This continued increase in the manufacturing capacity of Fall River has given real estate an unprecedented advance. A lot of twenty acres on the river, beyond the suburbs, in 1865, at that time changed hands for $1,800. Again in 1870 it sold for $20,000, and to-day a bid is standing for it of $33,000. There have been no improvements, but now the land has been brought into the city by the extension of building, &c. A farm of sixty-five acres, just back of the city, sold in May, 1870, to a junk dealer for $45,000. There are now three mills upon it, and the city taxes the property for $100,000. Just back of the City Hall is a block of three-story granite buildings, fronting on three streets. Ten years ago they sold for $7,000. Three years since the city widened one of the streets, and cut off five rods from the thirty-six in the lot. The Assessors awarded $15,000, and an appeal to a Sheriff's jury raised the amount of damage to $18,000. The present valuation is $80,000. This growth in Fall River has been legitimate, and it has extended to all enterprises. The case of the First National Bank is an instance. The stock of this institution, owned by eleven men, was pooled in on the passage of the bank act at $200,000. Since then the capital has been increased by the earnings to $800,000. The great industry of Fall River is cotton manufacture, and print cloths are the principal fabrics made. There has been no test of the market since the new mills were built to determine whether the thing has been overdone or not, and manufacturers have hopes that they may run through 1874 at full production, and at the end find the exact condition of the country to absorb their goods. The mills were all in running order last July, and were then offering to sell at 5⅝ cents, 30 days, the cotton having been bought at about 15 cents. But printers held out, anticipating that the enormous increase of 45,000 pieces per week in Fall River would demoralize that market. Hence to reduce the accumulation, the mills stopped two weeks the last of August. On the second of September the printers came in, and at 6⅜ cents for standard, an advance of a cent a yard, cleaned the market, taking 400,000 pieces, of which about 75,000 were seconds. Ten days later the Wall street panic demoralized the business of the country, and the mills decided to run half time through October and November, and three-quarters through December.

Since January the mills have been running full time. The apparent ease with which the print cloth market has seemed to drop off, each time that it has rallied to 5¾ cents and 5⅞ cents, is to be accounted for in the fact that these new mills, under no expense for repairs, and with new machinery, are able to produce somewhat faster than the old ones, and have been somewhat anxious to see their production sold, that goods should realize, and that the expense of interest and insurance on manufactured stocks should be saved. Hence a disposition has been shown to contract under spot figures, and so from time to time large competing buyers, having had their wants supplied, have dropped out, and values have at once shaded off. The probabilities of the Fall campaign are now being freely canvassed, and the impression generally is that gray cloths will range close to 6 cents. There are no buyers now willing to offer over 5¾ cents, thirty days, for contracts into September and October, while there are mills now willing to contract at these figures right through the year. There is a very general feeling that cotton is fully two cents per pound too high, figuring from a 4,000,000 bale crop and from the fact that the stoppages last Fall equal an increase in stock of 150,000 bales, an amount more than the yearly consumption of Fall River. This is the equalizing force for bringing print cloth-makers and buyers together in making contracts.

The labor question is an interesting one, and is being brought into prominence with all the activity the agitators can command. They hold that if cloths sell at from 5¾ cents to 6 cents, which is above the average value of last Summer, wages should be increased. Those interested in this cause have been canvassing the printers very thoroughly, and claim to have gathered a great deal of information, some of which is of value, and some of which is not. Their facts in brief are that the stretch in cloths in bleaching is equal to a gain of five per cent., that is, that a piece of forty-five yards of 6.90 yards to the pound comes from the bleachery measuring forty-seven and a half yards. This they claim pays for the work and chemicals. They also claim that 2¾ cents per yard will pay the printer all other expenses on Spring work, this covering printing, ticketing, boxing, insurance, freight, &c. Hence when print cloths sell at 6 cents and under, and prints are worth 9½ cents, there is a margin all around to sustain an advance, in all the departments of the manufacture, of ten per cent. Those who are manipulating the organization of the coöperative mill claim they have printers offering to take their cloth and make into Spring work at 3 cents, and into madder colors at 3½ cents per yard. These people profess to have taken an account of the stock of prints now in printing hands, and state they are divided in their counsel as to the opportune moment when to advise a strike. There are at least 27,000 boxes of prints in makers' hands unsold, varying from ten boxes up to 5,800, and with an apparently lifeless market. They further state that there is an accumulation, though the stoppage of the Gloucester to put in a new engine, and the contracts on Pacifics ahead, are a relief.

There is this much to be said about these Fall River labor agitators. They appear to be in regular communication with the working people in every cotton mill and print works in the country, and, as they become possessed of a great deal of valuable information, their manner of using it and the freedom with which they discuss their affairs, tend to destroy confidence in [illegible]

SARATOGA OUT OF SEASON.

THE HOTELS AND THEIR PREPARATIONS.

A SUCCESSFUL SEASON ANTICIPATED—OPERATIONS IN REAL ESTATE—GETTING READY FOR SUMMER VISITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, April 27, 1874.

As a general thing a fashionable resort out of the season is considerably duller than ditch-water. Truth compels me to state that Saratoga is an exception. The fact is that this place has a considerable population of its own, and enthusiasts, who, by the by, are more or less connected with real estate, do not hesitate to give it a population of twelve thousand inhabitants. As among these they number not a few people of considerable wealth, the disappearance in the Fall of the maddening crowds of pleasure-seekers does not make so great a difference as might be supposed. In this population must be included a far greater average of workmen connected with building operations than is usual. This results from the tenacity with which the Saratogans have held on to Saratoga. They have never allowed their lands or their hotels to fall into the hands of outsiders, if they could possibly help it. At the present moment all the great hotels belong to the place, with the exception of the Grand Union. This was owned, three years ago, by Charles and Warren Leland, but they came to grief that Summer, and A. T. Stewart bought the property. I verily believe that any other man than he would have been outbid by some local millionaire. But they were glad to have Stewart interested in the place, as he is known to be one of the shrewdest and most far-seeing speculators in real estate in the country. Nor were the Solons of Saratoga deceived, for he has bought largely of real estate since his hotel investment, and he contemplates such changes and improvements to the Grand Union as will make it the one hotel *par excellence* of the world.

At present, the Grand Union must take the second place, the first being occupied by the United States Hotel, the new one, whose building was commenced in the Fall of 1872, and which will be opened to the public this year. All the hotels here have a great elasticity of accommodation, and, like the gorge of the boa constrictor, can dilate according to the prey. But the new hotel proposes to accommodate fifteen hundred guests, without any stretching, and, I suppose, by the latter process could engulf 2,000. For my part, I don't like these mammoth hotels. The Clarendon, which has rooms for 600, is about the correct size for my fancy, but I cannot close my eyes to the conviction that very large hotels exercise a complete fascination over Americans generally. They like to be No. 246 or 754, or something of that sort, and an immense dining-room, with a thousand feeders, (all more or less dyspeptic,) gives a zest to their appetite. The United States, then, will just suit them, and the recollection that there are four million bricks in its walls will give to their pillows a sense of satisfaction better for wooing balmy sleep than poppy or mandragora. Whenever they apply the key to their own particular door a glow of satisfaction will spread over their countenances as they remember that their door is one of twenty-five hundred, and when they pace the colonnade on Division street, the luxury of the northern breeze will be enhanced by the circumstance that the colonnade is seven hundred feet long. The young lady lolling at the window, and spying Orlando crossing the small park within the hotel square, will not, in the gratification of the moment, forget that there are eighteen hundred and fifty similar windows, and when she glides over the carpet of the drawing-room, supported by the manly arm of the aforesaid Orlando, the ecstacy of the hour will be thrillingly increased by the fact that there are thirty thousand yards of carpets throughout the building.

The present proprietors of the United States are J. M. Marvin & Co. Mr. Marvin was the proprietor of the old hotel of the same name, which was burned down in 1865. It had been a great resort for many years, dating back to 1824, when it was built by a Saratogan named John Ford, from whom it passed in the course of time to Mr. Marvin, who conducted it excellently, and made it a favorite hotel. The ownership of the present is somewhat complicated. The building has been erected by Messrs. Ainsworth, Tompkins, Perry, Gage, and Jauvren, and it will be conducted by Mr. Marvin and these same gentlemen. Of course the former, being well known to the public, will take the most prominent position, and when the house is opened on the 10th of June, he will do the honors. The success of the season, according to the knowing ones of the place, is not in the least dubious, and the same prophecy may be made for the new hotel, which contains all the latest improvements that American ingenuity has suggested. Saratoga is essentially a hotel city as regards outsiders, there being nothing here resembling the cottage system of Long Branch. Hence it follows that the hotels have to cater to a wider range of tastes than elsewhere. This has been thoughtfully considered in the new hotel, and the result has been a "cottage wing" where are suites of rooms, including a parlor, three bedrooms, and a bath-room and closet, the whole completely isolated from other apartments. The arrangement is simple, but very economical of space. The cottage wing is about 500 feet in length, and the suites are arranged on corridors running at right angles to the main hall, each suite being on the right and left of its corridor. All the rooms are provided with water, the faucets being so fixed that any damage from waste water is impossible. They are handsomely furnished, cheerfully decorated, light, airy, and excellently ventilated, and the Mansard-roof floor is given up to the private servants of the cottagers. Of course, the terms are not particularly low, but the attractions are considerable, and the appreciation of the public has been so great that more than half of this wing has been leased already. Other special features of this hotel will be found in the arrangements of elevators, reception-rooms, &c., everything being dictated by a warm desire to take away every disagreeable incident in the coming and going of guests. In this hotel, also, has been built, at one end of the inner park, a gentleman's club-house, where the males can read, smoke, play cards, and enjoy themselves according to their instincts and habits. The fair ones, lounging on the piazza, or loitering over the green turf of the quadrangle, may sneer at the cards, or frown at the tobacco, but the mind must be occupied by something. Smoking is not heroic, perhaps, but it is as heroic as "dawdling and philandering," as poor Tom Spooner remarks in Trollope's *Phineas Redux*. And the noble army of bachelors will certainly appreciate the effort made here in their behalf. There is, however, a possibility which fills with affright the already exulting soul. The club-house has been placed at the end of the quadrangular park formed by the three wings of the hotel. This space is to be planted with turf and trees, and to be adorned with a central fountain. It will be extremely attractive, and will be constantly filled with promenading princesses. What if they, in their ardor for woman's rights, should invade the club-house, which will stand so provokingly before their little noses? Suppose they should think of a crusade, having the locality so handy! Only think of the unhappy ones breaking off from a delightful game of poker! Some man, too, with a queen-full in his hand, aroused by the stern necessity of barricading the windows against a forlorn hope of old maids pursuing matrimony, and of young beauties, indignant at the absence of truant escorts; and of fair young wives, disappointed at the amount of their week's pocket-money. The picture is too dreadful for contemplation. Perhaps Mr. Marvin will inclose the club with a palisade, or fortify it in some way; or, better still, exact from each lady a promise not to violate the integrity of Bachelor's Hall. Probably it would be a good idea to have a printed card stuck up in all the rooms: "Ladies will please not molest the gentlemen in the club-room;" and over the portals of the club-house itself might be a large notification: "Strictly tiled; ladies not admitted under any circumstances."

The great soul of A. T. Stewart has been moved somewhat by the glories of the new hotel, and it is more than probable that next year the Grand Union will have far surpassed the United States. The latter is inferior to the former in natural advantages, and it must be owned that not a few of their improvements have been the development of ideas suggested by the Lelands. The United States has only a small frontage on Broadway, comparatively speaking, and its beautiful piazza rather dwarfs the apparent height. The Grand Union has a magnificent front on Broadway, but that part of it, the northern portion, is comparatively old and has no wings. It has an inner park, with very fine trees, infinitely finer than the park of the United States, where the trees have only recently been planted. And it has a grand opera-house of its own, where the grand hops are given. But this is at the western extremity of the park and consequently it has to be approached in wet weather at a disadvantage. The ball-room of the States, on the contrary, is on the second floor of the Division street wing, and though smaller is of a very fine size and under cover. Stewart has been thinking over the different advantages and disadvantages of the two hotels, and he sees his way to get rid of the latter and to enhance the former. The States has gone as far as it can well go. It is as perfect as it can be made. But the Grand Union can be carried on until it will be really palatial. A little thing prevents it at the present moment. Stewart last year commenced buying the entire block, but there were several owners of lots who divined his intentions, and determined to make him pay dearly for his whistle. He bought all the lots on the south side—Congress street—except the corner one, belonging to a Mr. Merrill; all the lots on the west—Federal street—where the Grand Opera-house is, except one belonging to a Mr. Searing; and all the lots on the north side, except Bethesda Church, which belongs to the Episcopalians of Saratoga. It was not that these lots were absolutely held, or that Mr. Stewart was unwilling to pay what was asked. But whenever he made up his mind to pay their price they raised the old gentleman. Bishop Doane, who is the Diocesan, endeavored to reconcile matters with the millionaire, but he would not be pacified. They had first asked $25,000 for the church, and after consideration he had agreed to give it. They then asked $30,000, and after some anger and some consideration he agreed to give that. Then they soared to $35,000, and Mr. Stewart definitely broke off negotiations with the Bethesda Church Vestry, who, it must be owned, had acted with extraordinary greediness throughout the transaction. I am informed that Mr. Marvin, of the States Hotel, is one of the vestrymen of the church, and his influence has prevented the sale. However, Mr. Harris, the resident architect of the Grand Union, has perfected plans which will checkmate this enmity. Next year the northern portion of the façade will be rebuilt, and be made like the centre and south, and the magnificent veranda will be extended over the whole front. At the same time, some alterations will be made to the south wing, which will in all probability be raised a story.

But Stewart's great exploit has been in removing the dormitories of the servants entirely from the hotel. There was a tremendous pressure last year upon the Grand Union, and Stewart bought the St. James Hotel, which fronts on Congress street, being partly in rear of the Grand Hotel, to serve as a sort of annex. But the visitors did not like it by any means, so this hotel has been fitted up as a second-class establishment, and Mr. Harris has built on the St. James block on the south-western side a large three-story brick building for the colored help. The white servants are lodged in another building, erected in rear of the Grand Hotel for laundry purposes. The basement is occupied by steam engines and washing apparatus, the first floor by ironing-rooms and offices, and the two floors above by the white servants. By this means, the Grand Union gets a number of excellent rooms, and at the same time banishes all the steam and smell of the laundry. Nor is this all. Stewart has erected in rear of the Columbian Hall Hotel, facing on Hamilton street, and next door, as one may say, to the laundry building, an admirable private stable for gentlemen who may object to having their horses and carriages at public livery. This is a brick edifice 127 feet in length and 82 feet in breadth. There is a court-yard in the centre 38 feet by 84 feet, completely planked, which is for washing carriages, &c. There are seven complete stables, five in rear of the court-yard, and one on each side. Each stable has a fine carriage-room and harness-room, with stalls for five, four, or three horses. The mangers, &c., are all of iron, and everything has been fitted up with the same completeness as in a gentleman's own stable. Each stable has a stairway communicating with a floor above, fitted with sleeping accommodations for the groom and coachman. It is quite an addition to the hotel, and will supply a want that has been largely felt.

Although the obstinacy of the Bethesda Church Vestry prevents any growth on the northern side, there is nothing to stop Mr. Stewart from extending on the south side. The plans are all drawn up, and have been approved by him; but he has not yet given the *mot d'ordre* for action. His original plan was to tear down the opera-house, and place it where the church is now. But as the church people meet every offer of Mr. Stewart's by raising their price, it is evident that they do not wish to sell. That plan, therefore, is knocked in the head. But if one cannot get over a stone, it is always possible to go around it. Mr. Stewart can, if he chooses, build to the Grand Opera-house by extending his southern wing to the corner, and then building a western wing as far as the opera-house. Whether he will do this remains to be seen. One thing is certain, that in the new front on the northern part the proprietor proposes to fill a want which has been completely overlooked. He intends to build a number of single rooms with bath-rooms attached, a relief for which thousands will offer him much thanks. This idea is pretty much like the egg of Columbus. Every body will see the point as soon as it has been done, but nobody seems ever to have thought of it. Perhaps the time will come when in all Summer resorts every single room will be connected with a bath-room. A parlor is a luxury which a rich man may desire to have, but a private bath-room is a necessity which poor as well as rich must desire to have. It is a part of our present civilization. Of course, it will greatly increase the expense of a single room, but people who do not wish to spend their money will assuredly not go to large hotels at watering-places.

Here at the Clarendon the painting, papering and the general fixing were done in the Winter, during the exceptionably mild weather. Everything is prepared for the guests of the Summer except the weather. There are only two feet of snow on Broadway now. In the room where I write I can see the snow piled up everywhere in great heaps, and every few minutes I hear a sullen thud made by the snow as it falls from the sloping roof of the church opposite. We have our own Spring here and are not dependent upon Congress, or Empire, or Hathorn, or any other spring. All we have to do is to go down and dip. Probably in the Summer time the visitors at the Clarendon hold their heads high in consequence of this advantage. But Charles E. Leland is not satisfied with having a spring of his own, he must have gas works of his own, too. Gas is the weak spot of the Saratogans. They do not like to discuss that subject. Even the enthusiastic real-estate men who have done me the honor of posting me get gloomy and swear when remarks are made about gas. It seems that here, as elsewhere, (not, of course, in New-York,) the unfortunate inhabitants are at the mercy of the gas-works men, who supply them a very inferior article and charge a very superior price. Consequently, young Leland has taken the initiative, has bearded the dragon in his den, and has brought from Albany a miniature gas works of his own. This will be, in truth, a great feature; for not only will he save by it, but the gas in the Clarendon will be so much brighter that people who are fond of reading in the evening will instinctively engage rooms here.

The American, which fronts on Broadway between the United States and the Grand Union, is one of the best, perhaps the very best, of the second-class houses, and in all probability will develop shortly into a first-class house. During the Winter the proprietors, Bennett & McCaffray, have built a new and splendid dining-room, and one hundred additional bedrooms, giving them now facilities for three hundred and fifty. They keep open all through the year, as does the Arlington, also a second-class house, which stands on the other side of the United States. This house was burned down with the old States house, and was rebuilt next year by E. & D. Snyder. They kept it until 1873, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Messrs. Campbell & Shaw. It has not been enlarged since it was rebuilt, but has made an excellent reputation, and is also aspiring to the honors of a first-class establishment. The Grand Hotel is at present in difficulties. The furniture belongs to a Boston firm, and they declare that they will sell it at auction by the first of May if some arrangement is not come to. The hotel itself has been for sale half a dozen times, but there has always been an injunction preventing it. Although no arrangement has been come to so far, yet I am sure that so valuable a property will not be allowed to lie idle during the Summer, and that the common interests of the contestants will make them unite on some arrangement very speedily. Opposite to this hotel is the famous Congress Hall, kept by Hon. Mr. Hathorn, member of Congress. He may not have startled the world by his Congressional eloquence, but he certainly knows how to keep a hotel, and is emphatically the most popular man in the Springs. I do believe that half the people who drink the Hathorn Spring water do so out of compliment to him. I must confess that though I, of course, loyally drink the Clarendon Hotel Spring water, yet, personally, I prefer Hathorn to Congress or to Empire. Such, however, is not the national verdict which has stamped these two springs with widespread approval. The site of Congress Hall is a very pleasant one, as many of the windows have an outlook upon the Congress Park. Very many rooms have been engaged here, as indeed they have at all the principal hotels, for the popularity of Saratoga is greater than ever it was before. Everything is so handy here. The depot is close to the hotels. They are close to each other, and to the springs and to the stores. The park is close to everybody. The race-course is only three-quarters of a mile away, and the lake two miles. Generally at watering-places all the attractions are spread far apart, but here they are all gathered together.

G. A. B.

MINING EXCITEMENT.

THE NEW GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN COLORADO.

DESERTING THE OLD FOR THE NEW REGIONS—THE ROUTES TO SAN JUAN—RICH ASSAYS—IMPORTANT DRAWBACKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Friday, April 24, 1874.

Some of the lower streets of Denver, where the wholesale trade is concentrated, present about the same appearance nowadays that St. Joseph and Leavenworth did in the time of the great Pike's Peak furor. Heavy freighting-teams, loaded down with miners' supplies of all kinds, may be seen almost hourly fitting out at various points along Fifteenth, Wazee, and Blake streets. They are bound for the new gold and silver mines of South-western Colorado, about which so much has been said in the past year, and which are just now the great excitement in Colorado and the adjoining Territories. Although the mines will not be accessible for a month yet, Del Norte is rapidly filling up, and there is such a rush thither that those best competent to judge are of the opinion that before Midsummer it will be the most populous place in Colorado outside of Denver. So valuable has the trade in that direction already become that the newest advertisements in the papers, and the freshest and largest placards in front of the grocery, clothing, and hardware stores, herald "San Juan outfits," "San Juan head-quarters," and other announcements of the kind to attract customers. About $60,000 worth of goods have already been sold in Denver this Spring to stock up new stores at Del Norte and Loma. Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Fairplay, Canon City, Trinidad, and West Las Animas are also receiving large orders, and their merchants are making every effort to secure their share. They all claim to be "the best point for outfitting to San Juan." The San Juan fever may be said to have taken possession of not only that large class here who have been "waiting for something to turn up," but of that class of business men also who are never satisfied to let well enough alone. From twenty to forty persons leave here every day for the new region. It may prove a "wild goose chase," or it may lead to such rich discoveries as have not been witnessed since the days of '49 in California. It is hard to foretell the result. If half that is claimed for the San Juan mines is true, they are the richest, not only in Colorado, but in all the Territories. Although it is early and the Spring backward, yet since February there has been a constant and increasing travel thither, and it is thought by good judges that not less than 1,500 men have already gone from Denver to Del Norte, while large numbers have flocked in from Salt Lake City and Santa Fé. The most of these are prospectors and speculators. Some of the most successful miners from the gold regions of Gilpin County and the silver mines about Georgetown and Caribou have quietly taken their departure for this new field; and even Gold Hill, which is presumed to offer the best chances for fortune-seekers, seems to have no such attractions as San Juan.

THE NEW TOWN OF DEL NORTE.

Del Norte, which was laid out only a few months ago, has already a population of over 3,600. Several merchants who have been doing business at Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and other points, have either removed their stocks or started branch stores at that point. The last Legislature made a redivision of the southern counties, adding three—Rio Grande, Hinsdale, and La Plata. Del Norte, which was formerly in Conejos County, is now the county seat of Rio Grande, and Loma, the old town across the river, has lately become the county seat of Saguache. These two places are the points of departure for the mines, which occupy a large extent of country in the Sierra Madre range, chiefly on the western slope, forty to fifty miles from the northern boundaries of New-Mexico, and double that distance from the eastern line of Utah. There are three mining districts, Summit, Lake, and Las Animas. Under the new county divisions Summit district is in Rio Grande County, Lake district in Hinsdale, and Las Animas district in La Plata County. The latter is the largest and most important district, and is situated in the head waters of the Animas River. It has an area of about twenty square miles, and it is this district that most people have in view when speaking of the San Juan mines. It lies from eighty to one hundred miles west of Del Norte. The route is up the head waters of the Rio Grande. We pass the new settlements of Howardsville, Hermosa, and Elbert on the way.

SAN JUAN CITY.

A new town named San Juan City has been started in Antelope Park, on Clear Creek, near its confluence with the Rio Grande. It is the county seat of the new County of Hinsdale. This is the point of departure for the Lake district. It lies at an altitude of over 9,000 feet, and is sixty miles from Del Norte and forty from the San Juan mines. It is intended by its projectors to make this a base of supplies, but the great depth of snow on the range the most of the year and the lack of good roads will be a serious drawback to its growth. At the head of the Animas Park, on the site of old Animas City, ninety miles from Del Norte, another new town, called Elbert, has been started, and has already twenty houses and two or three stores. This will probably be the county seat of the new County of La Plata. The temporary county seat is Howardsville, a cluster of cabins at the mouth of Cunningham Gulch and in the centre of the Las Animas mining district, twenty miles further into the mountains. Three miles below Elbert a rival camp called Hermosa (beautiful) has been started. It is situated on each side of a small river by the same name. One or both of these points is likely to grow into importance on account of their advantageous location with reference to the different mining districts and their accessibility for supplies. They are about thirty miles from the Animas district on the north, eighteen from the La Plata mines, and twenty-seven from the San Miguel mines. The road to Baker's Fork lies over a pass about 10,500 feet high, through which a tolerably good wagon road has been built. Should the mines "pan out," as the miners term it, as well as all confidently expect, Elbert and Hermosa will doubtless be to this new region what Central City and Black Hawk are to the Gilpin County mines, west of Denver. Coal, fire-clay, timber, and water are abundant. A coal vein ten feet thick has been opened; the quality is about the same as the Trinidad or Cañon coal, the best in Colorado. This fact raises the expectation that this will become the point for the reduction of the ores for the entire San Juan region. Opposite Elbert there is a warm soda spring that has, for months attracted the notice of travelers on account of its resemblance to those at Manitou, near Colorado Springs.

THE LITTLE GIANT GOLD MINE.

Ten miles further on we come to the Little Giant Mill, and, twenty-five miles further to the Little Giant Gold Mine, which is the central figure of the Las Animas mining district; and the marvelous reports concerning it have probably contributed more than anything else to the fame of the San Juan mines. The basis for the great expectations regarding this region are formed largely from the slight developments already made, and from the geological appearance of the country. As the Little Giant is the only gold lode practically worked to any extent, we append several assays made at the Denver Branch Mint:

No. 1—1 cord first class ore yielded gold........	$1,910
No. 2—¾ cord second-class ore yielded gold.....	946
No. 3—2½ cords third-class ore yielded gold.....	908
No. 4—⅔ cord first-class ore yielded gold.........	1,011
No. 5—3¼ cords second-class ore yielded gold..	2,950
No. 6—1½ cords first-class ore yielded gold...	2,242
No. 7—2½ cords third-class ore yielded gold......	809
Total, 12 5-12 cords, yielded gold...............	$10,776

This is the chief and almost the only promising gold discovery in the district.

The silver lodes are the leading feature of the Las Animas district. Over 800 have been located. Those consisting chiefly of galena are of comparatively low grade, assaying from $50 to $250 per ton. Those containing gray copper, of which there are about sixty recorded, are very rich, assaying $250 to as high as $5,000 per ton. The principal lodes are the Mountaineer, Mohawk, Woodchuck, North Star, Terrible, Tamaqua, Comstock's, Gray Eagle, Buckeye, Silver Star, Western Star, and Ajax.

THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The general appearance of the country is noticeable. The prevailing rock is granite; the mineral lodes almost invariably vertical, running north-east and south-west. This region seems to be the junction of two well-defined mineral belts—the Colorado and the Utah. It is said that certain English geologists, who examined these mountains three years ago, predicted that there were two such belts, and that their junction, when found, would contain mines richer than any yet discovered in Colorado. The mountains are more abrupt than in any other part of the Rocky Mountain chain. The upper valleys are narrow, and deeply filled with débris from the mountain sides. The mineral-bearing veins may be seen at a great distance, and are easily traced for miles. The vein matter consists of argentiferous galena, zinc-blende, gray copper, pyrites of iron and copper, white and gray quartz, fluor-spar, micaceous iron, &c. In the lower valleys and along the foot-hills of the southern slope are extensive coal deposits and beds of fire-clay. The summit district lies on South Mountain, between the head waters of the South Fork of the Rio Grande del Norte and Los Pinos Creek, some thirty-five miles south-west of Del Norte. It has not been prospected to any great extent, and the only developed lode of value in the Little Annie Gold Mine. It is noticeably a gold district, while Las Animas is a silver district. The lake district lies in Hinsdale County, embracing Antelope Park, and while numerous claims have been located, no important developments have yet been made.

ROUTES, DISTANCES, AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE.

Having thus traced the general outlines of the San Juan region, and the results thus far attained, it is left for us to speak of the routes, distances, and modes of conveyance thither, for the benefit of that large class who have made up their minds to try their fortunes in this new El Dorado. The railroad points from which parties are now outfitting are Denver, Colorado Springs, Cañon City, and Pueblo, in Central Colorado; West Las Animas, at the terminus of the Arkansas Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific, and Grenada, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad. The objective point is Del Norte or Loma, except for those who come in from Salt Lake City on the west, or Santa Fé on the south, they striking direct for Elbert or old Animas City. All of these points offer facilities in the way of supplies, such as provisions, miners' tools, and other necessary equipments, and transportation to Del Norte or Elbert. Those who make Denver their starting point have the choice of three routes, viz.: via Fairplay and the South Park via Pueblo, or via Cañon City and the Wet Mountain Valley. The distance from Denver to Fairplay, by coach, is ninety-five miles; thence via Salt Works, Poncho Pass, and Milton to Del Norte is 140 miles. The distance from Denver to Pueblo is 117 miles; thence to Del Norte 110 miles; from Denver to Cañon City 164 miles; thence to Del Norte 125 miles; Del Norte to the mines, 100 miles. Between Pueblo or Cañon City and Del Norte the distances vary, however, there being several different roads a part of the way. The routes and distances from Pueblo are as follows: Pueblo, via Batito and the Mosca Pass, to the mines, 231 miles; via Abeyta Pass to the mines, 261 miles; via Langrede Cristo Pass, 291 miles. The route from Cañon City is via South Arkansas and Poncho Pass. The route from Granada, terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, strikes the Old Dodge Trail from Fort Lyon to Fort Union, detours to Cimmaron, New-Mexico, thence via Taos and the Tierra Amarilla Pass. The total distance from Granada into the mines is 327 miles. Or parties can take the coach to Pueblo, 140 miles, and thence to Del Norte, 110 miles. Parties from West Los Animas, south-western terminus of the Kansas Pacific, take the Santa Fé coach to Trinidad, 100 miles, thence via Fort Garland, to Del Norte, 135 miles. From Santa Fé to the mines is 311 miles, via Conejos, Tierra Amarilla, and Elkert. From Colorado Springs the distances are: Via Ute Pass, 416 miles; via Pueblo and Sangre di Cristo Pass, 336 miles; via Ute and Cunningham Pass, 329 miles to the mines. There is a tri-weekly line of coaches between Del Norte and San Juan City, and a pony express carrying mails between the latter point and the mines. There is a daily stage-line between Pueblo, on the Arkansas, and Del Norte; and it is said that the old Overland Mail Company, who have formerly controlled about all the advantageous routes in Colorado, will also put on a daily line between these two points. Parties coming via West Los Animas and Granada, have coaches to Fort Garland, within sixty miles of Del Norte; and from Santa Fé there are coaches to Conejos, 150 miles from Elbert.

From Del Norte to the Animas Valley, the best route at this season of the year is by way of Conejos and Ojo Caliente, New-Mexico and Tierra Amarilla. But this route encroaches upon the Ute Reservation, and that tribe are jealous of any invasion of their territory. The great influx of immigration to the San Juan mines, and the disposition to prefer this route, has given rise to the fear that Indian troubles may result in that part of the territory. The Indian agent, whose head-quarters are at Los Pinos, has found it advisable to publish the following notice in all the prominent newspapers of the territory:

"All persons interested are hereby cautioned and warned, in accordance with instructions received from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, not to trespass upon any portion of the Ute Reservation by passing over or settling upon the same. Persons so trespassing will be removed by force, and are subject to punishment according to law, which hereafter will be strictly enforced in all cases. By an agreement entered into Sept. 13, 1873, by the Ute Indians with the Government, that portion of the reservation embracing a strip of land fifteen miles north and south adjoining the Territory of New-Mexico was especially reserved for the use of the Indians, and it is therefore unlawful to pass over or settle upon said land. Strangers not acquainted with the country will therefore take notice that the so-called Tierra Amarilla route from New-Mexico to the San Juan mining districts must not be traveled. All good citizens will understand that it is necessary for the peace of this frontier that the above notice be strictly complied with, and their co-operation is hereby solicited."

This order, if enforced, blocks up the most feasible route to the mines, and the only one by which they are accessible the year round, and will prevent much of an influx to the mines, or any considerable work being done, earlier than June. That venturesome squad of thirty or more who went in last Fall with supplies, to Winter in the mines, will appreciate the good point they made, if provisions hold out, though their camp life must have been lonely at an altitude of 11,000 feet, seeing no other mortals for nearly a half year, nor hearing from the outside world. It is rumored that the Navajoes and Apaches, who have formerly held the secrets of rich mines in the San Juan region, and exhibited nuggets of gold and fine specimens of silver therefrom, are disposed to make trouble, and threaten to stop all the passes into the valley and to fight the occupation of the country. In this the Utes also are inclined to acquiesce, it is claimed, as they are not satisfied with the results of their bargain with the Government, by which they last Fall ceded the best part of the San Juan country.

EXPENSE OF TRAVELING.

The expense of traveling in this new region is considerable. The railroad fares are seven cents per mile, the coach fares from fifteen to twenty-five cents, and private conveyances $8 to $10 per day. Frequently outfitting teams at Denver and Pueblo will take a few passengers to fill out at from $25 to $40, but they have to furnish their own food and supplies, and be, perhaps, a month or six weeks on the road. Hotel accommodations at Del Norte are fair at from $4 to $5 per day; regular board, $18 to $25 per week. An important drawback to be considered by those who propose emigrating to San Juan is the fact that there are no works of any kind for the reduction of silver ores, and it is not likely that any will be erected so as to be in operation this season. Freight to Denver, the nearest point for the treatment of ores, is from $100 to $125 per ton. But few lodes could stand such prices. Among the other disadvantages labor is high, and the necessaries of food and clothing costly. At last accounts flour was $15 per sack of 100 pounds at Elbert, and other provisions equally high. In the immediate vicinity of the mines prices are of course still higher. There is no regular communication nor certainty of supplies. The mountain roads are steep and difficult, and the freighting of machinery and heavy articles almost impossible. Good roads have been projected, but not yet built, and when done will be used as toll roads, and excessive rates demanded. So at best living in this country or developing mines is a costly business, and the results must be better than ordinary to pay. It must also be considered that there are no regular mails as yet, Del Norte being the nearest Post Office. A mail service to Elbert, San Juan City, and Howardsville has been petitioned for. Meanwhile parties in the mines will have to get their letters and papers as best they can, paying twenty-five to fifty cents for each when once a month or so somebody brings up a sack full by pony express from Del Norte.

The results of this Summer's work will, in a measure, serve to fix the real value of the San Juan mining district. Whether it will end in a stampede, such as followed the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859, or in a still greater rush for this section, remains to be seen. Probably before the 1st of June there will be 10,000 fortune-seekers camped at Del Norte and Elbert, and by Midsummer double that number swarming through the San Juan mines.

QUARANTINE.

THE NEW BOARDING STATION AT QUARANTINE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUMMER SANITARY WORK—COMPLETENESS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

There are comparatively few persons in New-York, outside of the commercial or marine interests of this great port, who have any idea of the extraordinary amount of care, watchfulness, and industry that is necessary to be displayed in the Department of Quarantine, and it is very doubtful whether even the classes above alluded to have any just appreciation of it beyond the fact that they know of their own amenability to its rules, and the painful fact that they are required to pay certain fees for the support of the system. Within the past three or four months great and important changes have been made in certain branches of the Quarantine service of the port, looking to a thorough preparation against the introduction of disease of contagious types during the approaching Summer, and there is just ground for the belief that New-York is at present the most judiciously, and at the same time thoroughly quarantined port in the whole world. During the past ten years, there have been quarantined in the Lower Bay nearly 400 cases of yellow fever, and of these there were no less than sixty-two last Summer. So thorough, however, were the details for controlling the disease carried out, that not more than two or three cases originated in the harbor, after the arrival of the infected vessels, and at no time was any risk tolerated by which, under the most remote possibility, the scourge might have reached the Metropolis. It was skillfully met, fought with, and vanquished in the Lower Bay, and it must be conceded that no more desperate foe ever was encountered upon the deck of any ship than than that of yellow fever.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature passed in 1868, authorizing the sale of the old Quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville Landing, Staten Island, and the purchase of a new station further down the harbor, the new head-quarters were taken possession of about the 5th of April, and are now almost thoroughly completed for the work of the season. The new location is properly styled the boarding station for non-infected vessels, and is also the place of residence for the Health Officer of the port and his deputies, as well as a station and harbor for the quarantine boats. It is situated at Clifton, on the high bluff of the island, a mile below Castleton, or Vanderbilt's Landing, and half a mile north of Fort Wadsworth. Its distance from the Battery is precisely six and a half miles, and its situation is nearly the most contracted portion of the Narrows. The area of the site is about eight acres, having a frontage of 400 feet on the harbor, and extending back to New-York avenue, the principal road of the northerly end of the island. The ground is quite diversified in its topography, the bluff overlooking the shore having an elevation of sixty to seventy feet, sloping away to the southward so that by an easy incline a good wagon road may be made from the dock to the avenue. When purchased the property was almost wholly unimproved, save that there were three dwellings on the high ground and a substantial sea-wall at its foot along the shore. One of the dwellings was almost new, and the others, though somewhat time-worn, have been reconstructed so as to make them rather neat specimens of rural architecture. They have just been occupied as the residences of the Health Officer and his shore deputies. The grounds surrounding the dwellings have been graded, turfed, and graveled, and rustic stairways have been built up the face of the bluff from the dock and boat-house. At the crest of the hill a reservoir, having a capacity of 15,000 gallons, has been excavated and lined with masonry. Wells were sunk at intervals on the property and pipes laid to the shore, and from there the water is carried up to the tank by a steam force-pump on the dock. The reservoir is thus kept supplied with a full head of water for the boats, and for use in case of fire on the dock, in the boat-house, or among the vessels of the department. Couplings and connections have also been made with the pipes on the summit of the bluff, which, in case of fire in the residences, would enable the force-pumps on the dock to send up water from the bay. The pier is, in fact, a crib dock, 200 feet long and 30 feet wide at the top, running parallel to the shore. It is connected with the shore by a pile bridge, terminating in a stone bulk-head six feet thick on the shore. The entire structure is L shaped, with the short arm extending to the shore. The inner angle forms a perfect harbor during heavy weather for the boats, the depth of water inside the dock being eleven feet at low tide, and eighteen feet on the outer or front line of the bulk-head. Several hundreds of dollars will be saved annually by this dock during the Winter months, as the hospital ship Illinois, when withdrawn from the Lower Bay, can be put into Winter quarters here, instead of paying the dock fees at her former Winter quarters in Brooklyn. The new boarding station above described will be found complete and more convenient, both for vessels and the Quarantine officials, than any other location that could be selected in this harbor. The property was purchased by the State at a cost of $60,000, and about $60,000 additional have thus far been expended in improving it and rendering it fit for the purposes to which it is applied. When everything pertaining to it has been put in proper order, and about $30,000 more spent upon it, it will then be about as perfect as money could make it. Everything thus far done has been accomplished solely with a view to its necessity and permanency, and with economy in its achievement. All the material about the old station that could be made available here was removed, and the boat-houses and watchmen's quarters were brought from Tompkinsville in pieces, where they had already done duty for several years. In this structure, which stands on the bulk-head, ashore, near the new dock, quarters are now being fitted up for the marine telegraph-operator.

The hospital ship Illinois left her Winter quarters a week ago, and was taken down the bay to her Summer anchorage off Buoy No. 9, near the "tail" of the West Bank. This vessel, of course, is used chiefly as a place of residence for the Lower Bay boarding officer, whose duty it is to inspect and disinfect all vessels from infected ports, or rather, all vessels from ports which are at certain seasons likely to be infected, and to transfer the sick to hospital. It is a fact which the public does not always seem to understand, that the Quarantine Station, as it now exists on Staten Island, and, is not in the least degree a source of danger to this City, nor even to the people living in its immediate vicinity, for the reason that infected vessels are always overhauled and quarantined in the Lower Bay, at least fourteen miles from the City. None but vessels from the temperate latitudes come direct to the upper boarding-station. With the system of telegraphs now in operation throughout the world, there is no doubt but that the arrival of any vessel from an infected port would be anticipated. Information of yellow fever or cholera anywhere in South America or the West Indies would be cabled to New-York from St. Thomas, Havana, or the Isthmus of Panama, and the health authorities of the port would redouble their vigilance in scrutinizing all vessels from such latitudes. So, too, with Mediterranean and African vessels, and the prospect is extremely remote of New-York even now or hereafter being afflicted with any imported pestilence. The Summer months are now close at hand, and there is no hazard in saying that the present administration of quarantine affairs in the port will surpass any that have preceeded it, not merely as to the thoroughness and efficiency of its sanitary service, but also as to the promptness which will be shown in facilitating the business of the commercial community. In dealing with vessels from infected ports this Summer, much will depend upon the records of the ships themselves as to the duration of their quarantine, without reference to the very arbitrary rules which applied years ago, by which a vessel from an infected port, though she might have been a month or two on the voyage without developing any sickness whatever, was rated and treated precisely as though she had left the infected port two or three days before, and had entered our harbor with her berths filled with dying and dead.

Prior to 1803, the Health Officer was appointed by the local authorities of New-York City. In that year, however, it was made a State appointment. The following is a list of all the persons who have held the position since that time, together with the dates of their appointment:

John R. B. Rodgers, Oct. 5, 1803; Joseph Bayley, March 15, 1810; John R. B. Rodgers, Feb. 19, 1811; Joseph Bayley, March 5, 1813; Benj. DeWitt, March 6, 1815, (died in office;) Joseph Bayley, Feb. 4, 1820; John T. Harrison, April 23, 1823; John T. Harrison, March 15, 1824; John T. Harrison, Feb. 2, 1826; John S. Westervelt, Feb. 25, 1829; John S. Westervelt, Feb. 30, 1830; John S. Westervelt, Jan. 28, 1832; John S. Westervelt, Jan. 28, 1834; William Rockwell, Feb. 5, 1836; Wm. Rockwell, Feb. 13, 1838; A. Sidney Doane, Feb. 14, 1840; Henry Van Hovenburgh, Feb. 8, 1843; Henry Van Hovenburg, Feb. 12, 1845; Alex. B. Whiting, Jan. 28, 1848; A. S. Doane, April 4, 1850; Richard L. Morris, April 10, 1852; Henry E. Bartlett, April 21, 1854; Richard H. Thompson, April 21, 1855; Richard H. Thompson, Feb. 25, 1857; Alex. N. Gunn, April 6, 1859; Alex. N. Gunn, Jan. 23, 1861; John Swinburne, March 19, 1864; John Swinburne, Feb. 14, 1866; John M. Carnochan, Jan. 27, 1870; Samuel Oakley Vanderpoel, (present incumbent,) Feb. 28, 1872.

The present quarantine force comprises about thirty men, not including the four medical officials; Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer; Jacob S. Mosher, M. D., chief Deputy and Executive Officer; T. J. Thompson, M. D., Deputy, and John Macartney, M. D., Resident Physician in charge of hospital ships and contagion hospitals. The property under control of the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer represents about $2,000,000 in value, and embraces the Clifton Boarding-Station, Dix and Hoffman Islands, in the Lower Bay, the Quarantine burial-ground at Seguin's Point, the hospital-ship Illinois, the steam-tender N. K. Hopkins, and the ambulance and boarding steam-yacht Governor Fenton. The latter is a new, fast, and powerfully-built vessel, and has sufficient capacity to carry away all the patients from Dix Island fever hospitals in case of fire. She is also fitted with powerful pumps and fire apparatus for the extinguishment of conflagration at Dix or Hoffman Islands should occasion for such service arise. Drs. Mosher and Macartney have each had many years of experience in Quarantine affairs, and taken all in all there is every reason to feel secure as to Quarantine administration during the coming Summer.

AN AUSTRALIAN TRAGEDY.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing on Feb. 26, says:

"A fatal occurrence of a startling and novel character has happened during the month. On the morning of the 9th inst., about 10 o'clock, Mr. Maxwell Reynolds and his partner, Mr. English, entered their office, No. 35 Queen street. Near the office door was a small deal box, like a fig box, addressed to Mr. Reynolds. He took this with him into the office, and removed the string round it. The lid was then found to be fastened with a French or wire nail, admitting of its being turned round. On sliding the lid so as to see the contents of the box, an explosion took place of so violent a nature as to shatter the walls of the abdomen of Mr. Reynolds, who died in a few hours, and to inflict serious injury to the head and face of Mr. English, who has fortunately recovered from them. The deal box was shivered to little bits, and, together with its contents, blown through the windows into the street. The inquest on the body has been adjourned three times, and is not yet over. On the last day Mr. English gave his evidence, and stated that his partner had not turned the lid of the box more than an inch and a half when the explosion occurred. There was barely time to see a small, flat-sided, dark-blue bottle about an inch in diameter. No force was used in turning the lid, for it turned easily on the smooth round nail as on a pivot. There was, therefore, no great amount of friction, and no concussion in the ordinary sense. The question now is, What was the precise agent of explosion in this case? It has been generally accepted here that the material was nitro-glycerine. Our chemists know of no other fulminate that would answer to the requirements of this particular case. On the assumption that the fulminate was nitro-glycerine, the important question arises as to the intention of the person who placed it in the position where it was found addressed to Mr. Reynolds. Was the nature of nitro-glycerine unknown to this person, or had he, or she, a guilty knowledge of the certainty of an explosion when the substance should be submitted to the conditions involved in opening the box containing it? Not only has the matter an important criminal aspect, but it presents several very remarkable scientific aspects—one of an especially serious social nature. Is it possible for a chemist to make an explosive compound of such a character as to explode either at a time required or when subjected to such conditions as those presented in this instance? Could such effects as those produced here be calculated on with certainty? If so, there will be a horrible addition to the means for committing murder. But at present it may be doubted whether chemists can determine these effects with anything like precision or nicety. It seems more than probable that though the box containing the fulminate was addressed to Mr. Reynolds with the intent to take his life, yet that the time of the explosion, or the slight amount of manipulation required to bring it about, could hardly have been foreseen, for if the person who deposited the box by the office door had had a full knowledge of the properties of the material inclosed in it, it was a marvelously hazardous thing to have made the material, to have kept it in his possession for ever so short a time, to have placed it in the box, to have conveyed it to the place, and to have finally set it down where it was found. The risk incurred in all these proceedings almost precludes the supposition that the person concerned knew precisely what he was about, though he probably had some general knowledge of the fulminate he was dealing with. The matter, however, is too large and complex to speculate upon here. It may be briefly added that the firm of Reynolds & English dealt in dynamite and lithofracteur, which are largely used for blasting purposes in gold mining, and that the evidence taken at the inquest points to the implication of a clerk in the office, though nothing has transpired to connect him directly with the affair."

THE REMOVAL OF FORESTS.

In a recent issue the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* speculates as follows: "As there is now taking place in our immediate neighborhood one of the most extensive, rapid, and complete denudations of forest lands that has been seen in modern times in any part of the world, it will be of interest to mark the change this wholesale sweeping away of forest-trees may produce. Beginning at the base of the Sierras our lumbermen have been rapidly advancing toward the summit of the mountains, and in a short time will have advanced over their crest. As this great denudation is taking place but a few miles west of us, and in the direction whence come our prevailing winds and principal storms, its effects should, it appears to us, be all the more readily apparent and decided. It is not alone on the eastern slope that the forests are being swept away; on the western slope, also, the dense forests that have for unnumbered ages clothed the hills and mountain slopes are being felled but little less rapidly. The time is near at hand when the whole range of the Sierra Nevada mountains will stand a vast, sterile mass of almost naked granite. That this immense region of rocks, heated and parched as it will be by the Summer's sun, will have some marked effect upon our climate cannot be doubted. Just what this effect to the full will be remains to be seen. It is quite certain, however, that there will be seen great floods in the early Spring months followed by long and relentless droughts in the Summer and Fall. This is almost certain to be the case, because there being no timber to shade and protect the snow, it will all melt away during the first considerable spell of warm weather that may occur in the Spring, sending floods of water pouring down all the rivers and torrents, tumbling down all the ravines. The season of droughts will then set in. The heated rocks and parched earth will attract no moisture from the clouds, which will pass over the range without being condensed, and thus the dryness and sterility will increase until no rain will fall upon the mountains during Autumn, and no snow until late in Winter, when the heated rocks have at length somewhat cooled and the vapors passing over them are again condensed. These, it seems to us, are the probable effects of a denudation of the Sierras, but exactly what climatic changes may occur when the forests are gone, of course, remains to be seen."

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

The Subcommittee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange have recommended the passage of the following resolutions in reference to the manufacture of artificial butter:

Whereas, The attention of the merchants of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New-York has been urgently called to the manufacture of and the traffic in artificial butter, and upon investigation by a committee appointed by the Exchange for that purpose it appears that during the past year there has been manufactured and sold to a considerable extent an article called "oleo-margarine," made from suet or tallow, and sold as a substitute for butter; and

Whereas, While the manufacture and sale of this commodity as a substitute for butter is a matter not within the province of this Exchange, so long as it is sold under its proper name, yet, in view of the great danger to the trade of any successful attempt to force this or any similar compound, or any other substance foreign to butter upon consumers by admixture with the pure article, it is of the first importance that every effort be made by the trade, individually and as a body, to insure the entire freedom from adulterants of the new crop, upon the purity of which depends the future of American butter as an article of export, and, indeed, the supremacy of the dairy in our agriculture; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New-York, while it would encourage all experiments, inventions or applications of science or of skill for the production of a pure article of this important staple of commerce, hereby emphatically condemns any process of adulteration or mixture, and any fraudulent attempt to sell such product for pure butter.

Resolved, That the dairymen and merchants, and all others interested in this trade throughout the United States and Canada, be and are hereby requested to report to the Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New-York all instances of this practice that may come within their knowledge, for exposure through the authority of this Exchange.

A SILVER BRICK FOR ADMIRAL LORRAINE.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says that, it having been proposed to send Sir Lambton Lorraine a silver brick as a testimonial from the people of that city, about $100 was collected in a few minutes. Only $1 was accepted from any one person, though several gentlemen offered $5, $10, and $20, and one man was anxious to give $100. It was not the intention to send a brick so large as to convey an intimation that it is presented for its intrinsic value, but large enough to conveniently embrace the inscription, and to be a good solid little bar worth about $300. On the bar will be engraved a short and pithy inscription, and it will be inclosed in a neat box manufactured of native mountain mahogany. Among those who contributed were several ladies.

A FATHER WHO DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

A telegram to the Boston *Herald* says that a sad occurrence took place in Cornish, Maine, on Sunday. A young man named Sargent, on coming home Saturday night, hung up his overcoat, in one pocket of which was a loaded revolver. Sunday, his sister Maria, a bright little girl of eight years, found the coat on the floor, and, as she was hanging it up, the revolver dropped from the pocket. She picked it up to show her father, and he, not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at her, cocked, and fired it. The ball entered the girl's side just below the heart, and she fell to the floor and expired almost instantly.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.

One day last week a book-keeper in the employ of a lumber firm in Detroit, Mich., became suddenly ill, and the *Free Press* says the several physicians who were called decided that one of his lungs was affected with an abscess, caused by rubbing his side against the edge of the table. He was told that the abscess would break within two days, and that the chances were that he would die. He made preparations for his decease, and his death occurred, within a few [illegible]

THE CRATER OF KILAUEA.

A VAST LAKE OF FIRE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A VISIT BY A LADY TRAVELER.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, who writes from Hilo, Hawaii, gives a long and graphic account of a recent visit by a party of four, of whom she was one, to the crater of Kilauea, the largest known active volcano in the world. She describes it as a vast black pit, ten or twelve miles in circumference, and about a thousand feet deep. The greater part is a stony lake of old lava, with innumerable crevices from which issued clouds of steam, and near the centre was a huge mound, probably half a mile around the top and two hundred feet high, which sent up heavy columns of smoke, the cauldron of the South Lake. We quote the writer's account of the descent into the crater. She says:

"The path led first down a steep decline covered with ferns, strawberry plants, *ohela*, silver sword and *ohia* bushes, past the edges of deep ravines or between two chasms, huge bowlders of lava rock that had fallen from the cliff above, down a long flight of steep stairs made of poles and earth and over a number of gravelly ridges that extended like capes and promontories into the stony sea of black lava below. Here we rested awhile and listened to the echoes that the rocky cliff above us sent back when we beat on the rocks with our staffs. I varied the experiment by beating on the ground, but it gave back such a hollow, empty sound that I suggested that we go to the more solid ground, when the guide cheered us by remarking, that for the next three or four hours we would be walking over a thin crust above fire and lava, and his statement was verified as we went on, for every now and then we came to cracks where the stones were white and yellow with heat, so that we could not touch them, and emitting clouds of steam and volumes of hot air and sulphurous gases. The lava had assumed most fantastic shapes, of a variety beyond description; waves, ripples, petrified fountains, cascades, coils of rope, &c. It was twisted and pulled apart like molasses candy, leaving the splinters in the air, it was heaved up in hills fifteen feet high and thirty feet around, thrown up into cones, compressed into thick layers, and then broken into fragments, braided into great cables, and jammed together after it had cooled in every conceivable position. In some places thick, heavy waves of new lava had flowed over old lava, penetrating every depression and crevice, pouring over the sides of cliffs like waterfalls of thick tar, (Irish,) and hanging in petrified festoons and stalactites down the sides of huge fissures forced apart in the great earthquake of 1868. The new lava had a metallic lustre on its surface, the old lava was black, or a peculiar dull gray, like nothing else in the world. It gave a crisp, crackling sound under our feet, sometimes breaking through like a crust of snow, sometimes slowly sinking an ominous way that was not reassuring. We sat down to rest on the side of a lava ridge, but soon became uncomfortably warm, and going round to the other side to investigate, found we were on an oven that was giving out a glimmer of heat; looking down a wide crack of red-hot stones we saw the glow of the fire below and heard the peculiar sound of subdued rage which subterranean fires give out. The guide here began picking his way carefully, for we were nearing the edge of the cauldron, and walking on thin the surface of raging furnaces. Once we saw a large circular mound with an opening in the top, and going as near as we dared, beheld the veritable fires of Tophet down below, while the heat and smoke almost suffocated us. At last the place was reached. We stood on the high bank of an irregular lake of liquid fire which was seething and rolling to and fro, glowing with exceeding great heat, and sending up vast columns of smoke. The bottom of the cliff was ringed with fire, and seemed ready to crumble into the lake beneath; the shore line of lava looked like blood compared with the black cliff above it. A cascade of fire was playing in the centre of the lake, boiling up, rolling downward, bubbling, tossing up jets of molten lava, and scattering fiery spray all around it. Then for a few moments it subsided, and the lake cooled over on top, a thin crust of gray and black, but it soon heaved up slowly in the centre and spouted up a fiery geyser, thirty or forty feet high, that played like a colossal fountain several minutes, flinging out showers and clots of lava, and dashing up red billows against the cliffs with a sound resembling surf on a rocky shore, only that it had something indescribably hellish and diabolical in it that filled me with an awful shudder. That swashing, self-conscious sound, now faint, now loud, was to me by far the most impressive part. I think I should go mad if I had to listen to it long, and realize that it was caused by the restless, surging sea of fire that seemed the very lake of perdition. A large part of the cliff has fallen in lately, almost dividing the lake into two parts, and the southern part, that furthest from us, seemed most active, for whenever the smoke cleared away we could see great fountains and showers of lava, the spray being constantly flung against the shore, and the billows unceasingly tossed against the cliff, dashing and writhing in eternal torment. Sometimes the wind shifted and sent the smoke right in our faces; it was just like the fumes of lighted matches, and set us to coughing and strangling in a moment. We were at times almost suffocated, but dared not go further on, for the edge of the cliff was seamed and scarred and scorched with fires, so that it hung together in crisp layers, with wide gaps between, whence issued volumes of smoke, and the peculiar glimmer and glow of great heat. The place on which we stood was so hot that we had to keep moving about lest our feet should burn, and I found by experiment that I could not hold my hand over a crevice more than a few seconds, owing to the intense heat. The scene below was constantly changing; sometimes when the lake had crusted over, a billow of red-hot lava would roll from under the cliff and break in the crust near the shore, roll again and break in more, &c. &c., all across the lake till it was once more a mass of liquid fire, that boiled and bubbled in restless cascades, or spouted up jets with great force forty feet in the air. Remember, there was no flame or blaze about all this; it was liquid matter, heated to red or white heat, resembling exactly the molten iron seen in foundries. This lake is constantly changing. At the time of our visit it was three or four acres in extent and the surface was 120 feet below the top of the cliff. Huge masses of rock are constantly tumbling in and there is always danger to visitors who stand close to the edge. Only a few days before, a party had a very narrow escape; they were standing on a ledge of rock when they heard a swashing sound beneath them, and had just time to step backward when the entire shelf was precipitated into the boiling lava below. We stayed about three hours, watching the lake glow and brighten and change; sometimes it was a black surface zigzagged with vivid lines of fire or variegated with rings of rose color, sometimes a cluster of flame-hued fountains spouting up here and there through the crust, which gradually broke up and melted into the seething mass. Then gathering a lot of specimens, we toiled back over the jagged lava that cut our shoes and blistered our feet, visiting on the way the old north lake, now inactive. The view at night from the high western *pali* or cliff overlooking the crater is grand beyond description."

ALLIGATORS AS PETS.

From the Christian at Work.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has an article on household pets, in which it playfully and somewhat sarcastically suggests pet alligators as a variety for the house.

Now, absurd as the alligator may seem for a pet, it so happens that we once had some of them, and very pleasant little pets they proved to be. It was during a residence, some years ago, in a Southern city, not far from the bayous, where alligators, great and small, are to be had by the hundred thousand. Instead of going in person to catch the little fellows, we secured the services of an aged American citizen of African descent, who knew more than we did about keeping out of the way of the parent alligators. He scooped up a dozen or two of baby 'gators, and brought them in, his face ornamented with a broad grin of delight, in anticipation of the dollar he had been promised for catching them.

For several months a number of these lively little fellows occupied a neat aquarium tank in the library window, where the sun shone on them. They were as lively as little cats, and quite as playful. Equally happy in the water and out of it, they would frisk about like so many monkeys when they felt so disposed, and when they felt lazy (for alligators, like other folks, are subject to attacks of laziness) they would stretch themselves out, or lie in a heap, one on the other, and bask in the sunshine. They had a habit of eating almost any eatable thing that was given to them, their principal luxury being live flies. In catching these insects they exhibited great dexterity. Large beetle cockroaches also afforded them much pleasure. There was an abundance of these in the house, and the alligators considerably reduced the stock. These alligators were in their first Summer, and were only a few inches long. They would run over people's hands and cloths, and climb upon shoulders with great liveliness. We gave some of them away, and the rest, probably pampered by petting and over feeding, died.

We once owned an alligator which was six feet long. But he frightened an old lady out of her wits, and so we gave him away. He was too large for a pet. But, in their first or second year, 'gators are pleasant pets, and no more dangerous than kittens.

THREATENED FAMINE IN JERUSALEM.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says: "We deeply regret to learn that a famine threatens the inhabitants of the Holy City. Alarming news has reached Sir Moses Montefiore, and the venerable Baronet, in his capacity as President of the Board of Deputies convoked a meeting of the board last Wednesday to consider the communications which had been sent to him on the subject. It is earnestly to be hoped that the matter will be seriously considered, and that after ample relief shall have been forwarded for urgent and immediate necessities, steps will be taken by the Board of Deputies—strengthened and informed by the authentic communications which have from time to time appeared in our columns—to appoint a committee of practical members of their body for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Jews of the Holy Land, and of considering the feasibility of adopting means by which industrial [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the insertion in the columns of your valued journal of the following extracts from letters received to-day from one of the leading financial cities of the Continent, as showing the effect in Europe had the late Senate Currency bill become a law. The writers of these articles occupy prominent positions in banking circles, entitling them to great respect and confidence, and have been and are largely interested in American securities:

"To my great regret I must observe that what happened in the United States with regard to the vote in favor of inflating the currency to the extent of 400 millions, has made a most unfavorable impression, especially as following your late panic and the depression which has since occurred in many American securities. In fact, I much apprehend that it will take a long time before the former high opinion which has existed here can be re-established. I cannot possibly describe the effect which has been produced here by this almost incredible intelligence. According to the general impression your country is now condemned indefinitely to the curse of a greatly depreciated inconvertible currency, from which you have already suffered so long. I can assure you that every banker here is quite astonished that such things can happen in a country in which your great Massachusetts statesman, Daniel Webster, said many years ago, 'A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils.' Again, I fear that the course adopted by your Congress respecting the expansion of greenbacks will tend to increase the distrust which is being entertained toward anything coming from your side."

When we consider the amount of American securities held abroad it would seem that the importance of the President's veto can hardly be overestimated. The congratulations which continue to flow to him from all sections of the country are eminently deserved. No more critical period has occurred, if ever, in the nation's credit, than the one alluded to. Every one who honors the credit of his country cannot feel too grateful for this firm adherence to past pledges and principles. It is indispensable to the nation's unity and success that such principles shall be maintained as shall secure our respect at home and abroad. With a view to confirming those in their opinions who have urged the late action of the President, and persuading those who have differed with the judgment which has been exercised, of the wisdom of the course adopted, I have submitted the above, and would invite thoughtful consideration of the same.

H.

JAY GOULD AND THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with great interest your able article in this morning's TIMES on the liability of the stock unpaid to its par value, to be assessed for the debts of the Union Pacific Railroad. It seems to me that this course of action would be much more effectual than the effort being made in the suit by an income bondholder to restrain the road from placing further liens upon the corporate property, and for the simple reason that the effects of the corporation are already too heavily encumbered and plunged into debt, that there is nothing left free for the payment of the income bonds. The liabilities of this company, as shown from official statements, are as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$27,213,000
Land grant bonds	8,913,000
Income bonds	9,353,000
Bridge bonds	2,462,000
Government lien	27,236,512
Total debt	$75,177,512
Annual interest	3,403,000

After the payment of interest on its bonds, there is not left more than sufficient from the earnings of the past year to discharge floating and current debts. Now, with these ten millions of income bonds coming due in four months, to say nothing of the Government lien for unpaid interest, amounting to nearly seven millions more, what is there to pay with? There is certainly nothing approaching seventeen, or ten, or even five millions in the treasury of the company. With their revenues eaten up to pay interest on the mortgage debt, what is the use of a bondholder, whose claim is about becoming due, to attempt to get it paid out of the revenues of the road that are utterly inadequate to the payment of any such sum of millions? Your article is perfectly right; there is but one resource for the creditors, namely, in the personal liability of every stockholder to pay the entire subscription to the par of the stock that is not already paid into the coffers of the road. We do not believe that ten per cent. of the capital has ever been paid in. The present holders who are speculating in the stock may find that Mr. Gould's company has been an expensive association for them. It will require an assessment of $25 per share to pay the income bonds alone, and a certificate that was supposed to be an asset thus becomes a liability. Is it not fair that one who acquires stock not paid in, from which he expects large returns, should in the day of trial bear the burdens of his obligation?

BONDHOLDER.

NOVEL-READING AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reading of your interesting editorial on public libraries (April 29) has recalled a conversation had upon this subject, some years ago, with Mr. S. H. Grant, who stated that he had at that time been for seventeen years connected with the Mercantile Library of this City. The conversation turning on the amount of trash read by the frequenters of public libraries, he said that no one need feel uneasy on that score; for when a boy went down town as a clerk and joined that library, though he almost always began by reading the worst trash, he gradually rose higher and higher, as could be seen on his page in the register.

This has been my own experience also as a teacher. I have seen boys climbing steadily up from dime novels to Mayne Reid, and thence to Scott.

As for the silly love stories, and all books that you so eloquently speak of as affording "about the laziest semblance of occupation that can be indulged in, the mind of the reader being as nearly in a state of absolute inexertion as is consistent with the reception of ideas," as long as they are free from vulgarity and pruriency they may be very useful to a very large class as soft pillows after a hard day's work, and they certainly seem decidedly superior to dominoes and checkers.

Women, girls, and boys are the great novel-readers, and no matter what trash any of them may begin with they must, as long as they have any wholesome necessity for exertion, be gradually educated to higher and higher reading, just as a savage gradually puts away his glaring gewgaws for better ornaments as he invents or sees them.

Whatever gives bad ideas should, of course, be rigidly excluded, but what is simply silly will most probably work its own cure.

J. M. M.

OUR PRISONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The press has made frequent reference of late to prison discipline and the conduct of different prison officials. Some of the statements made have come under the cognizance of the Inspectors, and have been decided to lack the evidence necessary to the conviction of the cruelty, incapacity, or corruption of those involved in the charges.

No matter what the character of the prisoner or the plausibility of his story or the number of corroborations from the testimony of other prisoners, his evidence is of no value. Money is paid by prisoners for a recommendation to a change of employment, for admission to the hospital, for the conveyance of letters outside without inspection, and the admission inside of luxuries or other articles for the use of prisoners. A suit of well-fitting clothes or a pair of shoes to fit has its price.

Inquiry may be made how some of these things are managed. For instance: A man applies for admission to the hospital. The doctor has a hospital attendant who is a prisoner. This man visits the patient and tells him that things will be made comfortable for him on the payment of a certain sum. This sum varies according to the supposed wealth of the individual or his friends. I have heard it stated as low as $10, and as high as $250. The doctor does not appear in the matter, and the testimony of the two men is not worth a straw. A recent case of cruelty to a boy has come to my knowledge within the last few days. The boy had no money, came to the hospital for treatment, was kept waiting four long hours lying on the floor for very weakness. He was put to bed. His body rubbed from chin to thighs with croton-oil by the hospital attendants. In a little while the poor fellow's suffering was excruciating, and he screamed and begged for relief. He was told to hold his noise or he should be gagged. At last they took pity on him and rubbed him with water and sweet-oil. The marks of this cruelty are on his person yet; but I have little hopes of seeing the treatment he received brought home to where it belongs. The boy, although unable to work, left the hospital through fear and returned to the cigar shop. He could not do his allotted work; was put into the dark cell by his keeper. The boy said he would appeal to the Warden. His keeper said, "If you do you shall not leave the prison alive."

Can our prisons be a success if managed in this style? Are teachers, chaplains, librarians, of any avail where such inhumanities are practiced? Is it to be wondered at that the prisoners come out of jail with deadly hatred to the community that provides them with such wards? I say it boldly and emphatically that there are officials in our prisons who are more thorough villains than one-half the men whom they abuse. Many of the criminals are there because of one rash act committed under the influence of passion or rum. These are systematic ruffians whose lives are one continued act of robbery, cruelty, and injustice.

Would to God we could place our convicts under the care of conscientious, God-fearing, judicious men, who would perform their duties as those who must give an account of their stewardship. We have adopted this plan in our treatment of the Indians and found it a success wherever they have been brought under proper Christian influences. Is there interest enough in the welfare of these poor waifs and strays of humanity to demand of our State that they shall no longer remain the victims of politicians whose object is to make enough out of their term of office to keep them until the return of their party to power shall reinstate them in their positions?

R. B.

TUESDAY, April 28, 1874.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial on the remarks made by Mr. Woods of Ohio at the meeting of farmers at New-Market, England, you seem to think that he promises to do that which is impossible. Allow me, however, to say that he may be much nearer the truth than you suppose, as the purchasing power of fourteen shillings per week is not, as you suggest, the same as four dollars United States currency, but it is in value to the agricultural laborer there fully equal to eight dollars per week in Ohio.

Now, judging from the unprofitable condition of agricultural affairs in the West at the present time, is it not highly probable that Mr. Woods might, if necessary, be able to fulfil his promise?

JAMES ALEXANDER.

NO. 301 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, April 30, 1874.

AN INCIDENT OF THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Gen. Jourdan, President of the Brooklyn Police Commission, received the following telegram yesterday morning:

TENTH SUB-PRECINCT—9:45 A. M.

To Gen. Jourdan:

Mrs. English is at the station. Her son Fred left home at 7:30 P. M. yesterday, for a store in Atlantic avenue, near Washington, and has not returned yet. She wishes the excise cases adjourned until she sees if she can find him.

It will be remembered that a Mrs. Ann Ingraham (English) and her son Fred, a boy of fourteen, have been making a good deal of trouble for the Brooklyn liquor-dealers during the past two weeks. Mrs. Ingraham, under the direction of the Women's Temperance Society, undertook the work of bringing to punishment the liquor-dealers of Brooklyn who are in the habit of violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday. To that end she required her son Fred to occupy himself for the past two Sundays in purchasing brandy, in small quantities, at different stores. In this way she was enabled to present complaints before the Excise Commissioners against forty-one liquor-dealers. A number of the cases were heard during the past week, and variously disposed of, as already reported in THE TIMES. In each of the cases Mrs. Ingraham and her son testified. The trials were largely attended by liquor-dealers, and a good deal of feeling was exhibited against Mrs. Ingraham and her son. On Thursday she was jostled by the crowd, and herself and her boy were hooted on leaving Police Head-quarters. That evening Mrs. Ingraham sent her son Fred to purchase some groceries, and he has not since returned. The mother of the boy believes that he has been kidnapped by the liquor-dealers, and this belief is shared by many members of the Women's Temperance Association. That body held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking action in regard to the disappearance of the boy. After the meeting the ladies called on Gen. Jourdan, and at their request he adjourned the trial of the nineteen cases that were to have come up yesterday until the boy is found or some satisfactory information of his absence given. In the meantime the Police are scouring the City in search of "Fred." It has been ascertained that the boy never reached the grocery store to which he was sent.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP CONFERENCE—REDUCTION OF RATES.

Already the results of the rupture in the North Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference are apparent. The National Line reduced its steerage rates yesterday. Prepaid tickets, or those purchased in America to bring parties from the old country, are now $2 less than before, and outward tickets have been reduced $4. A prepaid ticket can be bought here for $29, while a ticket from this port to Queenstown or Liverpool will cost $25.

No doubt these rates will pay, and the National Line deserves credit for starting the initiative in destroying a monopoly which has long been a source of contention. The other lines, especially the Anchor, State, and Inman, are determined to lessen rates in the competition. The White Star and Cunard Lines are anxious to retain old rates, but are prepared to succumb when competition sets in. Mr. R. J. Cortes, of the White Star Line, is particularly hostile to any departure from the conference rules, and his brother, being passenger agent in the Cunard Line, sustains his views, not only since his connection with the White Star, but when agent of the Williams & Guion Line. The immediate results of a rupture in the conference now are that agents can book passengers by any line they please, whereas hitherto they were forbidden to book a passenger by a line not in the conference. This was an abuse, inasmuch as agents in Pennsylvania dare not act for the Philadelphia Line, it not being in the New-York conference, and consequently lost that trade. Another advantage arising from the rupture is that agents can exercise their own judgment in making whatever allowance they please of their commission to passengers. An agent is allowed $3 for each adult, but must not, according to conference rules, allow the least reduction under any circumstances to the passenger. The conference forbade, too, that a circular or publication of any kind should henceforth be issued by any line reflecting upon or instituting any comparison with any other line—a member of the conference—unfavorable to the latter; and no member shall support any newspaper which may systematically attack any line belonging to the conference. So that the monopoly of steam-ship business was systematically arranged for the perfection of their own business to the exclusion of any rival. Now that the National Line has been instrumental in severing this arbitrary tie, it is to be hoped the other lines will follow suit.

DEATH OF A LONELY LODGER IN BROOKLYN.

About four months ago an elderly man, who gave the name of Mr. Jones, took a furnished attic room from Mrs. Hunninghouse, of No. 64 Concord street, Brooklyn. Since then, until about a week ago, he paid his rent regularly, but held no communication with any one in the house. Mrs. Hunninghouse noticed that for the past few days Mr. Jones did not go out in the morning as usual. Becoming alarmed she went yesterday morning about 10 o'clock to his door, and after knocking in vain for admittance sent for a policeman. The officer forced open the door and found the body of the lodger lying on the bed, very much swollen and in an advanced stage of decomposition. It was at first supposed, from the fact that blood was visible on the neck of the deceased, that he had been the victim of violence, but it was subsequently ascertained when the Coroner arrived that the blood had trickled from the mouth. No post mortem has yet been made, but from a cursory examination it is supposed that deceased died of consumption, and that violent coughing had occasioned the flow of blood from the mouth. Mr. Jones' real name is supposed to be F. B. Hunt. A number of papers connected with real estate matters, found among his effects, bore that name, as also a number of letters. Since he has been in the house, many people called and inquired for a Mr. Hunt, and on being informed that no such person lived there, expressed surprise. It is said that the deceased has recently lost a fortune in the real estate business, and that a brother of his was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eastern District some years ago. A five-cent piece was the only money found among the effects of deceased.

THE AERIAL FIRE LADDER.

The Corporation Counsel, in answer to a communication from the Controller, has furnished an opinion in relation to the right of the Fire Department to pay $25,000 for an assignment and license, under United States patent No. 142,349, of the right to manufacture and use, for Municipal purposes, an improved fire escape and aerial ladder. The opinion states that the authority of the Fire Department to purchase implements convenient to the extinguishment of fires is amply secured by law, and extends to the purchase of rights secured by the Patent laws of the United States, that the provisions of the charter requiring contracts for supplies to be awarded to the lowest bidder do not apply to the acquirement of the right to manufacture under an invention, unique and distinctive in its character, covered by letters patent; and that the 115th section of the charter, providing that except for repairs, no patented pavement shall be had, and no patented article shall be advertised for, contracted for, or purchased, except upon competition, cannot be construed to deprive the Fire Department of authority to purchase, without advertising for proposals, the right to use a patented and unique invention.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN EUROPE.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF THEM—AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. H. Osterberg, editor of the *German-American Economist*, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who arrived here Wednesday last on the steamer Scotia, comes in the interest of the German bondholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad. He says that some $8,750,000 of the bonds of this road were sold in Germany, and in 1871 the interest on them was not paid. There was, however, a compromise effected in 1872 by which the three coupons which were due were funded in certificates at the rate of four per cent., and the future payments of interest to be made at the rate of three and a half per cent. Two coupons were paid at this rate, but on Feb. 1, 1874, the company again failed to pay the interest on its bonds, even at the reduced rate. Then the bondholders in Germany became alarmed, and a meeting was held by parties representing over $7,000,000, at which meeting a committee was appointed to take decisive action in the matter, Mr. Osterberg being one of the committee. After due consideration it was resolved that a proper person should be sent to the United States to act as their agent, and under their instructions. Mr. Osterberg, who is a naturalized American citizen, and who had, previous to his establishing the *German-American Economist*, resided in this country for fifteen years, was selected to execute this important trust. He comes fully authorized to act for the bondholders; and his instructions are that if he cannot obtain payment of the interest due, to apply to the courts to have a Receiver appointed at once, and to foreclose the mortgage. He is not authorized to make any compromise, and his instructions are definite and peremptory. The great trouble in placing American securities in Germany, Mr. Osterberg says, arises out of the fact that they have an idea that there is no justice to be obtained in the United States, in the case of a defaulting corporation. The placing of other unproductive stock in the market was another cause of complaint. The fault of this, though, lies on both sides of the water, for the bankers in Germany are as much to blame for selling such stock as the parties who issue it. He concluded by saying that he trusted he would be successful in bringing the business which had brought him to this country to a successful issue, as it would tend to bring about a much more favorable opinion of American securities in the German market.

THE BRIDGE STREET FERRY SUSPENDED.

A placard at the Bridge Street Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, was posted up yesterday morning announcing, over the signature of the company's Secretary, that operations are suspended because of the expiration of the lease granted by the Corporation of New-York City, and that any tickets which may be still outstanding will be redeemed at the office of the company in Brooklyn. The two boats which the company owned ceased running from the foot of Chambers street to the Brooklyn side on Thursday night. It is believed that one of the principal reasons for the suspension is the failure of the bill for repaving Bridge street to pass the Legislature. It will be remembered that a resolution was offered in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen some time ago to have the street repaved with the improved Belgian pavement from the river to Myrtle avenue. This resolution having been defeated a bill was introduced at Albany, but with similar result. Among the arguments more conspicuously used in favor of repavement was one that travel would thus be retained and increased over this route. Many property owners appeared before the Aldermanic Grading and Paving Committee to demonstrate against any repaving except with cobble-stone, declaring that their property could not bear assessment for a more expensive pavement, and that cobble-stones were good enough for the street, which extends through what has already become mainly a manufacturing district. It appears that the Bridge Street Ferry Company, on which the fare was two cents, has been losing money at the rate of about $30,000 per year, and that about six months ago it proposed to sell its landings to the Union Ferry Company, which, however, declined to purchase. A rumor that the latter company intends to operate the Bridge street route is emphatically contradicted, and it is believed that the route will be permanently suspended, leaving no landing on the Brooklyn shore between Main street and South Seventh street. An extra boat was placed upon the Catherine Ferry, at the foot of Main street, yesterday morning, to accommodate the traffic formerly borne by the Bridge Street Ferry.

THE ST. PATRICK ALLIANCE FUND.

The contest in relation to the funds of the old voluntary association, known as St. Patrick Mutual Alliance, which has frequently been noticed in THE TIMES during the various proceedings had in the courts, was yesterday terminated, at least in the present form of the suit, before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The suit was brought in the name of St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association against the St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association and others. It appeared that the plaintiffs seceded from the old voluntary association, and became incorporated. The defendants also became incorporated, and each claimed to be the legitimate successor of the old association, and entitled to its funds, amounting to $5,000. Judge Van Brunt has now dismissed plaintiff's complaint, holding that it is not the legitimate successor of the old association, and not entitled to bring this suit. The Judge, at the same time, intimated his opinion that the suit should have been brought in the name of some of the members of the original voluntary association, in their own behalf and that of all others interested, and in such a suit the court might make proper disposition of the fund.

THE PROCEEDS OF A ROBBERY RETURNED.

On Sunday evening last the basement of No. 495 Eighth avenue, occupied by Maurice Marks, who keeps a stand on the sidewalk opposite the above-named premises, was entered by a gang of young burglars, who carried off about $100 worth of pocket knives, pocketbooks, and jewelry of an inferior quality. No clue to the thieves or the missing property was obtained by the Police until on Thursday evening, when Detective Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was standing on the stoop of the station-house, was accosted by a small boy, who inquired for Capt. McDonnell. Learning that he was not in at the time, the boy handed the Detective a package, which he requested should be handed to the Captain. On opening the package Capt. McDonnell found it to contain all the property stolen from the establishment of Mr. Marks. The latter was sent for, and on identifying the property it was delivered to him, and he went away overjoyed at his good fortune. It is supposed that the boys who had committed the robbery became alarmed at the efforts being made to arrest them, and took the above method of restoring their ill-gotten plunder.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, James Fitzsimmons, a resident of Long Island City, and James Brady, who resides on First avenue, became engaged in a quarrel, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and First avenue. A fracas ensued, during which Brady stabbed Fitzsimmons in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. The wounded man and his assailant were taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, and Dr. Phelps was summoned. He found the blade of the knife imbedded in the wound to the depth of over an inch, and it required considerable force to remove it. Fitzsimmons was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Brady was locked up.

SUICIDE IN THE EASTERN HOTEL.

On Thursday night a stranger entered the Eastern Hotel and asked for a room. He registered his name as John Smike, and paid for his lodging in advance. Yesterday morning the chamber-maid tried the door of Mr. Smike's room several times, but could not open it. Late in the afternoon the clerk burst open the door. Mr. Smike lay upon the bed, and had apparently been dead many hours. His body was stiff and cold. Upon examining the body closer, it was discovered that he had shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing upward and backward into the brain. The room and his clothes were searched carefully, but nothing was found that pointed in any way to his identification. The body was taken to the Morgue. Coroner Croker was informed of the facts of the case, and he will hold an inquest.

NOT ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday by the rumor that Mr. William Smith, a sugar refiner, had died on Wednesday at No. 80 Montgomery street of Asiatic cholera. Mr. Smith was taken sick on Sunday night, and on Monday Dr. William Herrman was called in to attend him. His symptoms were violent, and on Wednesday he died. Dr. Herrman gave a burial certificate in which he stated that Mr. Smith had died after an illness of seventy-two hours of sporadic cholera as a primary cause, and asthenia as a secondary cause. Coroner Woltman was informed of the death, and Dr. Shine and Dr. James, of the Sanitary Board, made a post-mortem examination yesterday. They found that both the heart and kidneys had been seriously diseased. They also found that inflammatory patches extended along the bowels, and judged that this had been the primary cause of Mr. Smith's death. Coroner Woltman said that there had been no symptoms of cholera, and told the three other families in the tenement-house that they had no cause to feel the slightest alarm.

THE LOSS OF THE EUROPE.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER BUCK.

The following statement of Chief Officer Buck, of the Greece, now occupying the same position on board the rescuing vessel—the Egypt—will supply a hiatus in the narrative of the abandonment and wreck of the ill-fated Europe:

On Thursday, 2d of April, I took the bridge, after dinner, relieving Mr. Palmer, Third Officer. He said to me, "There is a steamer to the southward, going the same way." I took the glass and examined her, and saw at once that she was one of the Transatlantic Company's vessels. I think we must have seen her before they made us out, for at the time I first saw her she was steering just the same course as the Greece, but upon looking at her some time after, I found that she had hauled to the northward, so that she kept gradually closing with us. At about 3 o'clock I first saw that she had a two-flag signal flying from her mizzenmast, but it was nearly 4 o'clock before I could make it out to indicate "I want immediate assistance." I directly went down and told Capt. Thomas, who had just sat down to dinner. He at once came on deck when we found that she had another signal at the main, indicating "I am sinking." We immediately bore up and ran close across her stern, when we saw that every one on deck had on cork belts, and that they were clearing away their boats. We immediately got our largest boats cleared away and safely lowered, I taking charge of one. At this time there was a strong wind from the northward with a heavy sea, as we had a gale the day previous. My boat was the first alongside the Europe. I hailed the bridge and asked the captain what was the matter with his vessel, when he answered in English, "We are sinking and I wish you to take off our passengers as quickly as possible;" so we made all possible speed to save the people. I took in my load before the bridge, the people being lowered down to us in bowlines. I made four trips to and fro in safety with passengers. The Greece was rolling very heavy, making it most perilous to go alongside of her in a boat, and it was only by the greatest possible care that we could prevent our boat from being smashed up. One of the French boats astern of me was entirely crushed in, but, fortunately, she was discharged and only three of her crew got into the water, but were quickly picked up. None of the French officers took charge of their boats. Mine was the last boat to leave the Europe. I had on board then Capt. Lemarie and all his officers, the Captain being the last man to leave her. Upon getting aboard the Greece we consulted together, and I then returned to the Europe. This was about 8:15 P. M. With me went Mr. Douglas, Chief Engineer of the Greece; Mr. Simpson, Third Engineer, and the Chief Officer of the Europe. I also wanted the Chief Engineer of the Europe, but was kept waiting so long in the boat, pitching about alongside, that I was compelled to shove off without him. We had a very hard pull back to her this time, as from the position of the two vessels we had to pull right head to sea; however, we got on board all right, and went immediately down into the engine-room. Found there not more than about six feet of water, and the fire was still alight and red. We sounded her cargo compartments and found there no more water than any steamer might have in. We returned on board the Greece and told Capt. Thomas what state she was in, and he then determined to stay by her all night. At 4:30 next morning, in company with Mr. Douglas, I again boarded the Europe. We found that the water had increased in the engine-room, but that there was nothing more in cargo compartments; returned again to Greece and reported, and after some little time spent in consultation with Capt. Thomas I determined, with his consent, to make the attempt to save the Europe. Mr. Webber, Fourth Officer, volunteered to go with me; also Dr. Maguire and about twenty-two men. We left the Greece in two boats about 7 A. M.; got on board Europe all right, and hoisted up and secured our boats, and then immediately set what canvas she had forward. She had no maintopsail bent, but though there was a strong north-west wind blowing, still with helm hard astarboard she would not pay off farther than south-west, that was with wind abeam; but finding that even when she gathered a little way she would not pay off, I then hauled the yards round, throwing everything aback, but still without the desired effect. The Greece now came down and sent me a line with a rocket, to which they bent on a ten-inch rope, intending to tow the Europe's bow round, but the line broke in hauling the hawser on board; it was while doing this that the Greece unfortunately stove in the upper part of her stern on the Europe's bow. After some further time spent near the Europe, Capt. Thomas hailed and asked if we were all right, to which I answered, yes. We told him that he might proceed on his voyage, which he immediately did. I then got every one to work to try and reduce the water in engine-room, but after some time spent at this, and finding that it still gained, we gave all our attention to the cargo compartments, hoping we might be able to keep them free, and by this means keep the vessel afloat, when the engine-room was full. At midnight on Friday a steamer passed bound east, but paid no attention to the signals I made. I now found that it was useless to hope to get her in with the little canvas she had, as she would not answer her helm, though she was creeping through the water at the rate of three knots an hour. She was still heading south-west, so as I could not afford to head south-west, and thus get out of the track of steamers, I kept all sail aback, and by this means she drifted bodily about east, which suited my purpose much better, as I found my only hope of saving her lay in keeping in the track of steamers, and getting towed. I may here mention that we were some time on board before we could find her pump-gear. On Saturday afternoon, at 2:30, a steamer was reported to the northward, which, though a long way off, I at once knew to be the Egypt. I had been saying only a little before that she ought to be about in our longitude that day, but was afraid that I was rather far south. I signaled, asking to be taken in tow, lowered one of our boats, and went on board of her, and explained to Capt. Grogan the state of the ship, and asked him to take her in tow and let me have more men to assist at the pumps. During the time I was on board the Egypt my men were using every endeavor to get the Europe's hawser plugs out so that we might get a length of chain to tow with, but these plugs were set so very tight in, and so swelled with the water, that, though every effort was used, we could not get them out. The two hawsers were, however, successfully passed and made fast on the upper deck, the Egypt lowering one of her boats in charge of Mr. Hadley, second officer, to assist in getting the hawsers passed. When they were well made fast the Egypt went slowly ahead, but after towing a little while both hawsers parted, when Capt. Grogan signaled us to quit the vessel as fast as possible, and as there was now about twenty feet water in engine-room and stoke-hole, and eight feet six inches in forward compartments, caused, as I suppose, by the bulkhead straining, and as her pumps were not adequate for the work of keeping the water under, there was nothing left for us but to comply with Capt. Grogan's signal, and abandon her, which was done. We got on board the Egypt at about 8 P. M., when she immediately proceeded on her course to Queenstown.

ALLAN BUCK,
Chief Officer Steam-ship Egypt, late Chief Officer Steam-ship Greece.

MORE COWHIDING IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington *Star* says that about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning the bystanders in the hall at the Ebbitt House, that city, were suddenly made aware that a lively little cowhiding affair was in progress. It continues: "The party of the first part, who it appears is Mr. Lorenzo Thomas, son of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, approached the party of the second part, a rather stylish-looking young man, named Charles B. Vickery, late a clerk in the Treasury Department, and drawing a cowhide from his breast, proceeded to apply it with such force to the head and shoulders of Vickery that the face of the latter was speedily laid open in terrible welts, and the rawhide was broken into pieces. Vickery made no defense, but ducked his head to shield his face and took his punishment with resignation, until Mr. Willard interposed to put a stop to the affair. Nothing transpired to show the occasion for the cowhiding, further than the ejaculation of Thomas: 'This has been waiting for you about ten days! — you, will you come to my house again!' and an additional remark about Vickery having slandered some female member of his family. It is stated that Vickery was lately discharged from the Treasury Department, (Controller's Office,) in connection with the same matter. A warrant was served on Mr. Thomas by Officer Dubois, and he gave bonds in $200 for a hearing before Judge Snell."

AN INCIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN MEMORIAL DAY.

Major Thomas G. Jones delivered the address upon the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead in Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, and in the course of it said: "And while we ponder thus the mind carries us Northward, where the tombs—not of our dead—are whiter than the sands of the sea, and more numerous than the stars in the heavens. In them lie men of the same race as ourselves—who spoke the same language and worshiped the same God. Fond mothers sent them to battle, and tender tears and agonizing prayers watched their pathway. They followed a flag that was as dear to them as was to us the 'star-crossed banner that has long since taken its flight to greet the warrior's soul;' and he that worthily speaks for the dead or living, must say that no feeling of hate to the Northern dead, or those who mourn them, pervades this Memorial day! 'One touch of pity makes the whole world kin.' From scenes like this, where the warring sections mourn their dead, let the statesman draw inspiration to guide the living."

NEARLY SCALPED BY A WOMAN.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* relates the following: "A temperance paper published in this city, recently contained an article referring to the young ladies engaged in a certain book-bindery, in such a manner as to make them highly indignant, and a reward of $5 was offered for the scalp of one of the proprietors of the paper, who was thought to have been instrumental in having the article published—or, more properly, for his wig, as his head is said to be as polished as a billiard-ball. A few days since he had business at the bindery, and had scarcely got inside before one of the girls went for him, knocked off his hat, and made a grab for his wig, but was not quite quick enough to get it, as he clasped it with both hands and prevented it being entirely removed. It is probable, however, that if the other girls had backed up the plucky assailant, the 'scalp' would have been secured. As it was, the girl that went for it, having got it half off its owner's head, was awarded half the reward offered."

CORRY CITY (PENN.) BONDS.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF EDWARD HOBDAY FOR NEGOTIATING ALLEGED FORGED BONDS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, Edward Hobday, a real estate broker, doing business in Baltimore, was placed on trial on a charge of uttering forged bonds of Corry City, Penn. The bonds were ten in number, and represented $1,000 each. They were sold by the prisoner to the firm of Fitch & Ellis, No. 11 Pine street, at ninety, in the year 1872, and their genuineness was not questioned until a year subsequently, when they passed into the hands of a broker named Connors, who discovered their true character. In sustainment of the allegations of the prosecution Mr. Astley W. Hecker, Treasurer of the City of Corry in 1871, was examined. The bonds in dispute were handed to him, and he said they purported to have been issued from that city in 1871, but they were clearly forged. In that year fifty-four bonds of Corry City were issued, and they all bore his signature. The bonds he now held were not signed by him, and were spurious. Mr. Fitch, of the firm of Fitch & Ellis, detailed the circumstances connected with the purchase of the bonds from the prisoner on the terms indicated, and the subsequent discovery that they were forged after having passed into the hands of Mr. Connors. The defense put forward was that Hobday was a general agent and real estate broker in Baltimore, and, in a business capacity, was applied to by a person named Charles Ingraham to negotiate the bonds. He endeavored to negotiate them on several occasions, but did not succeed, and their genuineness was never doubted. He finally found a purchaser in the firm of Fitch & Ellis, and disposed of them in the manner testified to. The prisoner was placed on the stand to corroborate the theory of the defense. He stated that after meeting with a good deal of difficulty in attempting to sell the bonds, he purchased them himself from Ingraham at the rate of 70. He obtained an acknowledgment in writing of the payment to Ingraham of the full amount of the bonds on the terms agreed upon, and the sale was witnessed by his clerk, James B. Ridgeway. He admitted, in answer to the District Attorney, that he was three times arrested, but in each instance the charges were dismissed. James B. Ridgeway gave evidence to the effect that he witnessed the sale of the bonds between Ingraham and Mr. Hobday, and he saw the receipt in full for the money signed by Ingraham. A broker named Schofield stated that he received these bonds to negotiate from the prisoner, but he found few were willing to invest in them as the City of Corry was hardly worth $10,000. There was no suspicion ever raised that they were forged. A Dr. Baldwin stated that the prisoner informed him that he purchased these bonds and wanted to dispose of them to him, but he refused to have anything to do with them. He had previous dealings with him to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000, and regarded him as honest and upright. Dr. Grant testified that a man named Ingraham, whose real name was Stephens, tried to induce him to sell these bonds. Major Gen. Tyler gave the prisoner an excellent character. He served creditably under him during the war, and the only people in Baltimore who said anything derogatory to his character were a certain class of people who could recognize nothing good in any one who ever wore the uniform of the Union army. Further evidence of good character was given, and the prisoner was recalled, and stated that at the time of the sale of the bonds he believed they were good. Counsel on each side then submitted the case to the jury, under the instructions of the court. Judge Brady's charge was exceedingly brief, and was directed mainly to the consideration of the question whether the prisoner knew that the bonds were forged. He drew attention to the evidence in this regard, observing that if they believed he thought they were good he should be acquitted. He charged them in the usual manner, advising them to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that may arise. The jury, after five minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE ABANDONED AMERIQUE.

The following extract from a private letter from Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt, who was a passenger on the Amerique, gives some details of the abandonment of that vessel which have not heretofore been made public:

BREST, April 16, 1874.

On Monday, soon after I had finished writing to you, the Captain announced that, as it was blowing on the coast, he would turn round and lay outside for the night. The wind and waves were something fearful, and about 6 o'clock we shipped a tremendous sea, which broke in the hatchway over the engine-room, filling my state-room half full of water. I went up on deck, and a more fearful sight I never saw. The storm was at its height, the waves were higher than the masts, and the ship rolled fearfully. However, as nothing seemed wrong, I went back to bed very sea-sick. We shipped one or two more seas during the night, but in the morning the report came that the seas had put out the fires, and as none of the pumps would work, the men made a line and handed the water up in buckets. Still I was not frightened and lay in bed wondering when they would get the fires started, when about 3 o'clock P. M., they said "in ten minutes, the Captain says, you must take to the boats as the vessel is sinking." For one moment all my strength left me and I trembled all over, but soon I regained it, and going down on my knees I prayed to God for forgiveness of my sins, then rose determined to die bravely. I then put on a life-preserver and went up stairs, when, to my great joy, I saw close along-side a bark; then for the first time I had a faint hope of saving my life. Very soon a boat left with five or six men in it, then another, then the third, I think, was filled with all the women and children, and after all were in, three or four of us men got in, and in this terrible sea we made for another bark which had arrived. I pulled an oar, and strange to say, from the moment I got into the boat I lost all fear of death. We shipped seas several times, but at length reached the side of the bark, when we fastened the women with ropes and they were hauled up in safety, although one was lost overboard and was only saved by having real hair, which would not pull out. The bark proved to be a Norwegian, named Aladdin; forty-one passengers in all on this, and the rest on the other bark. I was miserably sea-sick until this morning, and have not eaten anything but some biscuits for four days; otherwise I am well. I have my overcoat, rug, clothes, except white shirts, three or four handkerchiefs, and that is all—all the rest lost—but I regret nothing, only too thankful to get off with my life. The Captain behaved splendidly, and was brave as a lion and as calm as could be desired. The passengers also were quiet and kept in good order. The vessel had not sunk when we left, but it was calculated that it would go down at 9 P. M.

CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT.

DETECTIVE LEAHY REINSTATED.

Detective Patrick J. Leahy, of the Central Office, who was tried for the killing of Michael McNamara, and was acquitted on Thursday, returned to duty yesterday. Immediately after the shooting of McNamara, Leahy was suspended from duty pending the decision of the case in the courts. He having been acquitted, President Gardner, of the Police Department, yesterday rescinded the order of suspension, and directed the officer to resume his duties as a member of the Detective force at the Central Office.

THE CLEVELAND LACE ROBBERY.

A dispatch announcing a robbery of laces from the store of Leslie & Young, of Cleveland, which was printed in THE TIMES some days since, was incorrect so far as it reflected upon one of the members of the firm. The store was robbed of laces to the amount of $7,000, and the reports printed at the time, reflecting upon the firm, were the work of Cleveland detectives. There is no reason to doubt the integrity of Mr. Young or the good standing of the firm.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $14,934 95; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $7,317 25; collection of assessments and interest, $7,748 83; market rents, $3,194 42; water rents, $281 10; licenses, Mayor's Office, $64 50; fees and fines, Health Department, $372 19; fees, &c., Court of Common Pleas, $540 96; total, $34,454 20.

FOUND DROWNED.

Officer John Cooney, of the Thirty-first Precinct Police, and William Campbell, a boatman, found the body of an unknown man floating in the North River at the foot of Sixty-fourth street early yesterday morning. The body was badly decomposed, and seemed to have been in the water a long time. It was that of a man about twenty-six years of age, six feet six inches in height, red hair and mustache. He was dressed in black pants and vest, woolen jacket, and white shirt. There were no marks of violence on the body. The remains were taken to the Morgue, where they await identification.

DEATH FROM PHOSPHORUS.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Bertha Schmitz, of No. 180 Essex street, called upon Dr. Burian, at No. 70 Rivington street, and told him she wanted him to hurry over to her house to see her husband, Julius. He had been drinking hard lately, she said, and when she quit the house he was very sick, vomiting incessantly. Dr. Burian complied with Mrs. Schmitz's request, but when he reached No. 180 Essex street, he found that Julius Schmitz was dead. The egesta were examined, and Dr. Burian discovered that Mr. Schmitz had been taking phosphorus. Near by the doctor found a box of magnetic ointment for destroying roaches, mice, and other vermin. The box was partly empty, and there was no doubt but that this was what Schmitz had taken. An analysis of the ointment showed that it contained a large quantity of phosphorus, and this had probably caused Schmitz's death. Schmitz had been a cabinet-maker, but of late work had been scarce, and he had been drinking deeply. It is believed that in a fit of despondency he had eaten the magnetic ointment for the purpose of ending his life. Coroner Kessler was informed of these facts, and will hold an inquest.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIPYARDS.

Business at the various dry docks and shipyards of this City is still in a measure depressed, owing to the unfavorable weather of the last month. The past week, however, has witnessed a decided increase, especially in the repairing and refitting of vessels for the West India and South American trade. Confidence is rapidly augmenting with the progress of the season, and shipwrights and dock-owners generally anticipate a business fully equal, if not superior, to that of previous years. The following is a brief résumé of the week's work:

At the New-York Balance Dry Docks, Piers Nos. 40, 41, and 42 East River, the ship Puritan, of 1,200 tons, is undergoing a thorough overhauling, including an addition to her keel, calking, and general repairs. This is the vessel lately abandoned off Sandy Hook, and rescued by a couple of North River steam-tugs, whose crews have brought suits for an aggregate of $60,000 as salvage. Though stranded on the Outer Middle, a shoal about two miles to the south-east of Sandy Hook, in a severe storm, the ship is to-day almost as tight as the day she was launched. At the same docks the steamer Bellevue, belonging to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, is receiving general repairs, new planking, &c. The bark Sarah, of 536 tons, is also on the docks for repatching.

Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, shipwrights, of No. 224 South street, have in charge the steamer United States, 1,180 tons, undergoing extensive repairs; new upper decks are being added, and other alterations effected. The steamer Montgomery, of the Black Star Line, has had her deck raised forward, and been otherwise repaired. A new ship, named the Jeremiah Thompson, for the California trade, has just left the docks. The bark Jeanie, in the Honduras trade, is being calked, retreenailed, sheathed, and decked.

Bucknam & Co., shipwrights, of No. 245 South street, are redecking and otherwise repairing the bark Gemsbok, 476 tons, in the East Africa trade. Her old spars are being replaced with new ones, and other additions made to her outfit. They also have the following work on hand: The brig B. Irginac, 299 tons, last from Port-au-Prince, putting in new keelsons, new spars, &c.; bark G. M. Tucker, 519 tons, in the grain-carrying trade to Europe, new windlass, repairs, calking, and other work of a general character; bark Ormus, 485 tons, from Marseilles, in the grain-carrying trade, remetaling, calking, and refitting; brig Oliver Cutts, 262 tons, from Port-au-Prince, general repairs and calking. The bark Trait d' Union, from the same port, repairs, decking, calking, &c. Ship Borneo, 736 tons, for Antwerp, in the grain-carrying trade, general repairs and remetaling.

Hill & Cornish, shipwrights, of No. 256 South street, have been overhauling the brig Adelaide, of 259 tons, in the West India trade.

The New-York Sectional Dry Dock Company, office No. 254 South street, have in dock the following vessels: Schooner Flora King, 119 tons, coasting trade, went ashore in Hell Gate, miscellaneous repairs, calking, &c.; steamer Crescent City, 1,731 tons, of the Havana Line, new propeller and repainting; bark Waldo, 440 tons, general repairs, planking, &c.; schooner Ringdove, 146 tons, painted; bark Hedwig, 316 tons, docked and overhauled; brig Adelaide, repairs; bark Johan Kepler, 692 tons, German trade, new metal; the propeller Knickerbocker, 1,642 tons, of Cromwell's New-Orleans Line, new propeller and coat of paint; schooner John W. Maitland, calking and repainting; steamer Colon, 2,714 tons, of the Pacific Mail Line, new propeller and repainting; bark Pepita, 200 tons, German, new suit of metal; brig Lucy, 231 tons, up for examination. The schooner T. H. Kirk and several other vessels go on the docks to-day for miscellaneous repairs.

Rosevelt & Griffiths, shipwrights, No. 254 South street, report the following vessels undergoing repairs: Brig Claribel, 300 tons; brig Virginia, in the West India trade, calking and carpenter-work; schooner Evaline, calking and remetaling; brig Constantia, in the Mexican trade, carpenter-work, calking, and general repairs; bark Elba, 400 tons, new deck; bark Jas. G. Ward, in the West India trade, general repairs; brig M. E. Rowland, calking and refitting; ship Richard Robinson, 1,600 tons, in the California trade, new copper, calking, and finishing. The majority of this list are at the docks of the Sectional and Balance Companies.

The Screw Dock Company, foot of Market and Pike streets, report the following vessels in dock: In the large dock, the propeller Delaware, 412 tons, last from New-London, calking and painting; bark Adelaide Pendergast, 302 tons, in the Brazilian trade, stripped, calked, and tarred; schooner Lizzie Hyer, 400 tons, new coat of paint. On the middle dock, brig W. W. Lord, calking and painting, and the following vessels already mentioned: schooner Evalina and the brig Constantia. In the small dock, the schooner General Grant, 59 tons, repainting; propeller Jas. M. Thompson, new screw; the brig Lucy, the propeller Christina, and the pilot-boat Leggett. During the year past this company has docked 388 vessels, against 378 for the year previous.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT—A DECREASE OF NEARLY THREE MILLIONS DURING THE PAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,214,234,500 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	509,802,250 00
Principal	$1,724,036,750 00
Interest	36,753,686 61
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	4,271,220 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$6,164,770 26
Interest	253,423 14
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,076,777 50
Certificates of deposit	51,860,000 00
Fractional currency	47,436,620 74
Coin certificates	33,710,800 00
Principal	$515,084,198 24
Unclaimed interest	29,834 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,259,963,718 50
Interest	37,181,584 59
Total	$2,297,145,303 09
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$90,301,952 05
Currency	5,258,074 02
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,860,000 00
Total	$147,420,026 07
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
May 1, 1874	$2,149,725,277 02
April 1, 1874	2,152,690,728 50
Decrease of debt during past month	$2,965,451 48
Increase of debt since June 30,1873	1,906,563 45
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not paid	1,292,470 00
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,051,418 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	4,271,220 00

A RELIC.

A cabinet-maker in Troy is constructing a lady's secretary, which is interesting from the material of which it is composed. The *Whig* thus describes it: "The paneling and ornamental portions are of oak from the Lawrence, Commodore Perry's flag-ship in the memorable engagement on Lake Erie, Sept. 13, 1813. The oak was secured by Mr. G. P. Chapman, of this city, under whose order the secretary is being made. The Lawrence bore the brunt of the battle until she became so riddled with shot that she was almost ready to sink. While the Lawrence was receiving the concentrated fire of the enemy, the Niagara, a ship of heavy armament, was practically out of the engagement. Commodore Perry left the Lawrence in an open boat in the midst of the engagement, and went on board the Niagara. That vessel was then brought into action and the battle was won. Riddled with shot and almost wholly disabled, the Lawrence was taken into the port of Erie, Penn. The vessel subsequently sunk while at anchor. She was sold at auction and raised, but was allowed to sink again. Not long ago Mr. Chapman was fishing over the wreck, and observed through the clear water a piece of planking nearly detached. By skillful labor with lines the piece was secured. The oak is dark from the action of the water on the vegetable oil, but is perfectly sound. Mr. Chapman has placed on one of the panels, in letters of oak, the memorable words of James Lawrence, when he was dying on the bloody deck of the Chesapeake, 'Don't give up the ship.'"

SUDDEN DEATH IN WALL STREET.

About 3:30 yesterday afternoon an unknown man fell in convulsions opposite No. 73 Wall street. Officer Brady, of the First Precinct Police, ran up, and with the assistance of one of the bystanders bore the man to the Liberty Street Station. After they reached the station they found that the man was dead. He was about five feet seven inches high, had dark chin whiskers and mustache, and seemed to be about thirty-five years old. He was dressed in a black cloth coat and vest, blue cloth pantaloons, white shirt, red flannel undershirt, cotton drawers and socks, and stiff rim felt hat, blue necktie, and low-cut shoes. From papers in his pocket it was thought that the man might be Wm. Jones, of No. 120 Third place, Brooklyn. His body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BARNUM'S BALLOON.

THE SHOWMAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS INTENTIONS.

Thursday morning at 8 o'clock P. T. Barnum arrived here in the Cunard steamer Scotia, from England, after a stormy passage of eleven days and some hours. He was met by Mr. Coup, his manager, Mr. Hurd, his son-in-law, and Messrs. D. W. Thompson and N. Seeley, and escorted to the latter's house in Lexington avenue, where he will remain for the present. During the afternoon a TIMES reporter called on him and had a long conversation in relation to the projected balloon to be constructed to make a trip to England. Mr. Barnum said that in the first place he had no aspirations nor expectations to cross the Atlantic in a balloon himself, and in the second place he would not advance money to assist others in doing so until he was reasonably satisfied that the trip could be attempted without any extraordinary risk to aeronauts. Prof. Wise and son, of Philadelphia, were very anxious to essay the feat, as were also eight different persons in Europe. One of them, a prominent official in the English Mint, had written to Mr. Barnum stating that he would make the Transatlantic trip in a balloon if it were prepared as he designed. He further said that should Mr. Barnum decline to take any interest in the enterprise because of the danger attending the voyage, he would be guilty of a great piece of folly, inasmuch as there was really nothing to fear. Prof. Hodsman, of Dublin, crossed the Irish Channel last year in a balloon, and assured Mr. Barnum that there was little risk in the adventure. On these assurances, then, Mr. Barnum gave his close attention to the question, and visited several parts of Europe and consulted eminent scientists in relation to it. Nearly every one assured him of the practicability of the undertaking, so he turned his attention to the cost of preparing a balloon, and the best means of paying for it. Prof. Hodsman told Mr. Barnum that he had constructed a balloon, inflated it, and left the gas in it for thirty days, and not a leak or break was found in the material at the expiration of the time. If Mr. Barnum would have such a one made for him, Prof. Hodsman would willingly attempt to cross from America to England. The voyage would have to be begun in America, according to the theory of Prof. Nadar, of France, who says that he has known positively for fifteen years or more that a strong current of air from west to east prevails at a certain altitude. By its means, both scientists told Mr. Barnum that the passage could be made in forty-eight hours. Not altogether satisfied with these statements, Mr. Barnum determined to push his inquiries further, and visited Prof. Glashier, of Greenwich Observatory, and Prof. Coxwell, a well-known ascensionist. They did not agree with his other informants altogether, and therefore Mr. Barnum hesitated to complete his arrangements for the experiment. However, having considered the project so seriously, he determined to ascertain how best it might be attempted. He met Mr. Wilkinson, manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and laid the subject before him. That gentleman was enthusiastic, and agreed, in the event of Mr. Barnum's resolve to carry out the project, to inclose a saloon in the Crystal Palace 75 by 150 feet, wherein the balloon could be constructed under the eyes of the public. In other words, the girls and artisans could be seen at work preparing the balloon, its appurtenances, life-boat, canning provisions, and making all the preparations, by all who paid the admission fee. The money so obtained would be used to defray the expenses of the experiment. The kind of balloon recommended by those in favor of the voyage is as follows: It must be made of tulle silk, properly seasoned, and rendered air-tight. There are to be an inner and outer balloon, fitting closely as hand and glove, but totally independent of each other so far as their integrity is concerned. The whole is to be 80 feet in diameter, 5 square yards to the pound; it must hold 268,000 feet of gas, and possess a lifting power of 16,700 pounds. Mr. Barnum went to Spitalfields, Manchester, Lyons, and other places to ascertain the probable outlay necessary to produce the desired balloon, and learned that he would have to spend at least $30,000 in gold upon it. He next consulted with Negrette and Zambra, the philosophical instrument makers in London, and made a conditional contract with them wherein they agreed to furnish the aeronauts with the best instruments for aerial navigation possible, and to manufacture with particular care two aneroids to record at an altitude of 30,000 feet.

Having made all these contingent preparations Mr. Barnum next turned his attention to the programme to be followed in case he decided to favor the experiment. The aeronaut and crew with their balloon when finished shall be exhibited in the Crystal Palace grounds, and the vehicle be inflated and got ready for a start frequently. At length, when popular excitement has been sufficiently aroused, a day for an experimental ascension shall be named, and the air-ship will be cut adrift and be sent on her trial trip. Should it be a successful one the day on which the vessel shall leave New-York will be announced, and the aeronauts will leave England for that City, packing up and transporting with them their balloon and its adjuncts as "implements of trade." It is expected by these means to bring the whole into the United States free of duty if the Government have not already for science sake exempted it. On their arrival in New-York the aeronauts and their ship will be taken to the Hippodrome, where they will be exhibited day and night as they had been at the Crystal Palace. The balloon will be inflated and got ready for leaving daily as a part of the mammoth show, for on the day announced as that of final departure there will be no difference in aught but the attendance, Mr. Barnum says. The show will go on as before, and at the proper time the canvas covering will be raised from the building, the Captain and crew placed on board, the ropes cut, and the air-ship, if the balloon does not burst, will soar away into space, and start upon her Transatlantic voyage. Should she burst, Mr. Barnum said, the people will have had their money's worth in having witnessed the rest of the show. Should she get off all right the world will be satisfied that, so far as he was concerned, he had redeemed his pledges. Success or failure aloft will not depend on him when once the balloon has left its moorings. Should the attempt fail it will, at least, demonstrate the futility of the experiments unaided by greater scientific knowledge than is now attainable; but should it succeed the fortunes of all concerned will be made. On their arrival in England, aeronaut and balloon will draw larger audiences, Mr. Barnum thinks, than anything ever heard of before. At home and abroad the world will flock to see them, and any admission fee may be charged, so that the original outlay will be reimbursed a thousandfold in an incredibly brief period.

Although, as before stated, Mr. Barnum does not consider himself finally committed to the project, he has made every provision for its fulfillment the moment he is convinced that there is no extraordinary danger attending the enterprise. Indeed, he has progressed so far in the matter now that a prominent journal, which, for prudential reasons, he would not name, offered him £1,000 for the first exclusive report of the balloon's having gone 1,000 miles from her starting place, sent in a letter by a carrier-pigeon or some other means of transmission previously decided upon. This journal will announce, in the event of Mr. Barnum's accepting its offer, that it has made such a purchase, and will copyright the report when received to prevent other papers from using it without paying for it. In this way the proprietors of the journal in question hope to realize enormous profits from its sale. But Mr. Barnum avows his intention of making no such bargain. He will put up at auction the right to the first report, and will sell it to the highest bidder, who, he sincerely hopes, will be an American. The whole matter, however, is *in statu quo* at present, as Mr. Barnum awaits further conference with scientists relative to the risk the aeronauts attempting the achievement would run. He will meet Prof. Wise and son in a few days, and is in correspondence with many other aeronauts of prominence. Mr. Barnum is anxious to embark in the enterprise, and said he would willingly invest $50,000 in gold if he thought there was no unusually good chance of the voyagers losing their lives. At any rate, the attempt, according to his present programme, must be made within the next two years, as he only has the lease of the Hippodrome for that period, and will use it only in the Summer.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, a communication from Dr. Mac Donald was read, informing the board of the identification and dismissal of the keepers who evaded the rules in the landing of prisoners at the Small-pox and Fever Hospitals. The Commissioners passed a resolution ordering the full enforcement of the rules and any guards who will hereafter be found landing prisoners at forbidden points will be summarily dealt with. A communication from the Police Justices was also received in relation to the improper collection of money from prisoners by keepers. The Commissioners resolved to unite with the Police Justices to abolish this practice.

A ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

Detective Dusenbury, of the Central Office, while on duty in Wall street yesterday morning, noticed John Moyan, alias McCormick, a noted thief, passing hurriedly up and down Wall street with a pen stuck over his ear as though he was a clerk in one of the numerous banking-houses in that thoroughfare. The detective watched Moyan for some time, when the latter, finding that he was observed, attempted to escape, but was pursued and arrested by the officer. He was brought to Police Head-quarters and locked up. Detective Dusenbury was highly complimented by President Gardner and Superintendent Matsell for his vigilance, by which, no doubt, a well-planned robbery was frustrated.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—LA FAVORITA (Italian Opera)—Mme. Lucca, Signor Vizzani, Signor Del Puente.
Sunday evening—GRAND FESTIVAL CONCERT—Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Lucca, M. Victor Capoul.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh. Matinée at 1:30—AS YOU LIKE IT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—DONALD MCKAY—Mr. Oliver Doud Byron. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE—Miss Fanny Foster, Mr. F. F. Mackay. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

To-morrow's edition of THE TIMES *will be a paper of great interest. It will be a triple sheet, and will contain more than the usual number of original articles, prepared with great care expressly for its columns, a variety of choice selections from the newest books and the freshest magazines, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. The Sunday edition of* THE TIMES *now has a much larger circulation among the best classes of the community than any other journal, and it is largely increasing every week. A large share of the space usually devoted to advertisements has already been engaged; therefore intending advertisers should send in their orders as early as possible in order that their notices may secure insertion.*

At the beginning of the legislative session just brought to a close, we invited fair play for Mr. HUSTED, Speaker of the Assembly—and we invited it all the more readily because, in former years, it had fallen to our lot to have several differences of opinion with him. If anybody is ever entitled to fair play, it is a decent adversary. Mr. HUSTED's friends made strong promises on his behalf, and it is a great pleasure to us to repeat now, what we have said before, that these promises have been amply redeemed. Mr. HUSTED has not only proved himself to be an able presiding officer—the ablest we have had since Mr. RAYMOND occupied the same position—but he has also assisted us, or we have assisted him—it comes to the same thing in the end—in checking that process of buying and selling votes which has so long been a disgrace to our State. We believe that he has honestly labored to defend the public interests, and to resist those inducements which *must* have been held out to him to assist a variety of schemes designed for the emolument of individuals at the expense of the public. Mr. HUSTED is still a young man, and it will be strange if he does not rise to a much higher political position in the State than that to which he has hitherto attained. He will find that good and faithful work is never thrown away.

Among the other members of the Assembly who have deserved the good opinion of the public we must not forget Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., who has worked early and late in behalf of honest government. That he could not be bribed by the Hastings fraternity we all knew to start with; but he has developed a capacity for business, and an aptitude for public affairs, which could not fairly have been expected from so young a man, and which ought to be very gratifying to his constituents. We know of no man in the State with a better prospect before him, and we sincerely trust that his example will induce other young men of good family and fortune to enter public life, and to abandon the mischievous and unmanly theory that "politics" are beneath a man of education. The ambition to take an active part in the government of one's State or country ought never to be deemed "beneath" any man. The only way, after all, to elevate public life is to get the educated class to go into it with the same energy and vigor which the scalawags, unfortunately, too often display. The hope of the country is in the young Americans of the day—the native-born sons of the old stock, who have a just pride in their country, and who ought to be the natural enemies of the predatory gang who now infest the avenues to public life, and who are able to buy big houses in Fifth avenue and elsewhere on the proceeds of their plunder. This is much too large a subject for a paragraph, but we hope that some of our young men will take the trouble to mark what Mr. FISH has done in a single session, and give up the idea that it is nobler to loaf about the streets of Paris than to be seen at Albany or Washington.

Mr. MILLER, Mr. WAGSTAFF, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. FARRAR, Mr. BEEBE, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. WIGHT, Mr. LYNDE, Mr. PRINCE, Mr. VEDDER, Mr. DENNISTON, Mr. PETTY, Mr. BEECHER—all of the Assembly—fully deserve the thanks of their constituents and the public. Some of them are Democrats, some "Liberals," some Republicans—we speak of them all as we have found them, not always right (according to our own views) but, in the main, honest and sensible men. They ought not to be lost sight of in future elections. In the Senate the community is much indebted to Mr. TOBEY—always a perfectly upright and very useful man—Mr. SELKREG, Judge ROBERTSON, Mr. LOWERY, Mr. WOOD, and Mr. COLE. Judge ROBERTSON has, we believe, done very good work. Senator WOODIN assisted materially in passing the bills for improving the local Government of the City. There are other gentlemen who well deserve commendation, but we have mentioned the names of those whose work we particularly recall. No doubt exception might be taken to this or that vote of some of these gentlemen, but if we take their record throughout the session, we must admit in fairness that it is one of which they have no reason to be ashamed.

If members of the Legislature want any proof that they did well in rejecting the bill for increasing the head-money on emigrants, they may find it in the shrieks of anguish which proceed from the *Lobbyists' Advertiser* of this city. The Commissioners of Emigration evidently thought that when they had purchased "Skilled Talent," they had also purchased the Legislature of this State, and they have found out their mistake. Of course, they are very angry, but they must try to get on honestly for the future, and as a beginning they had better dismiss Skilled Talent and all his dependents from their services. The lobbyist says that the steam-ship companies bought up THE NEW-YORK TIMES—that, of course. THE TIMES has been "bought" up by so many persons that we scarcely know to whom it belongs now. If "Hon." HUGH HASTINGS has any evidence to produce on the subject, the short and simple plan will be for him to produce it, instead of howling like a lunatic. Only let him bring proof, because he cannot expect anybody to believe his unsupported word after that description of himself which he signed at Albany a few years ago.

A lively debate occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday in connection with the Indian Appropriation bill, in which the "peace policy" of the Administration was sharply attacked and ably defended, and both by Democrats. We suppose there are very few members of Congress who, if they were asked whether they knew what the "peace policy" is, would not answer "certainly;" and if they were asked to define it, would not either decline to do so or blunder in the attempt. The fact is that there is no policy embracing the entire Indian question which can fairly be called by the popular name of a "peace policy." What the Administration is seeking to do is to persuade the Indians to accept reservations; to keep in order, by force, those who will not accept them, and those who stray from the reservations after accepting them; to protect those who remain on reservations, and furnish them with all possible means of civilization. This looks like a simple policy, but it is made up of elements of persuasion and force, of legal regulation, and of regulation by the carbine and the torch. It is interfered with by the Indians, who always furnish a large number, but not a majority, of treacherous, quarrelsome, and thieving men, and by the whites, who also supply a great number of the same sort of men. On the whole, the policy aims at civilization and permanent peace; but at any moment it may be interrupted by war, bloody and costly. What the country should always bear in mind is, that if we should take to fighting as our sole policy, we should have, not the chance of war, but war itself, constant and cruel. The question demands patience, skill, and the best and most honest agents that can be found; and all these the present Administration is trying faithfully to supply.

The Governor signed, yesterday, the Estimate and Apportionment bill for this City. It is hampered by one or two amendments, such as the provision prohibiting the Board of Apportionment from taking up unexpended balances of the departments without their consent, which will somewhat impair its usefulness. These, we understand, were inserted chiefly in the interest of the Department of Public Works. But as it stands, the bill will relieve the tax-payers from the onerous rate of 3.40 per cent., and will enable the Controller to recommend a decidedly lower rate. The Board of Apportionment cannot be too early convened to determine just what the rate of the year is to be. Real estate has been unfavorably affected by the uncertainty on this matter, and that uncertainty ought to be at once brought to an end.

The threatened horrors of the Indian famine promise to be more than equaled in Asia Minor. Unfortunately, the Turkish Government cannot borrow money by the million to feed starving people—and probably would not if it could—like the British rulers of India. In the town of Angora alone—the ancient Ancyra where Paul preached to the Galatians—the deaths are said to number 100 daily. For a city whose population cannot exceed 50,000, this is a fearful rate of mortality to start with. The cause of the famine is probably the same as in Bengal—the failure of the early harvest from drought. As the telegram adds that the Tigris is now swollen from heavy rains, the later harvest will probably be abundant. During the three months to come, however, there is time enough for the ghastly ravages of the last Persian famine to be repeated in Asiatic Turkey.

There will be found in another column a letter from our correspondent in the Lehigh, Lebanon, and Schuylkill Valleys, describing with minuteness the general condition of the iron furnaces in those famous regions. It will be read with interest in every part of the country, as showing the degree to which one of the branches of industry most severely paralyzed by the panic is recovering. It will be seen that there are great variations in the different localities, and that while in some the furnaces are partially or wholly closed, in others they are working on full time night and day.

A comprehensive article from the Boston *Bulletin* also will be found in THE TIMES of to-day, reporting some extremely significant facts in regard to the cotton mills at Fall River, Mass. It presents a picture of prosperity rapid in growth almost beyond precedent, and, we believe, quite beyond precedent if we may trust the judgment given of its solidity. Dividends of 140 per cent. in one year, mill stock multiplied in value ten times, and the stock of a bank doing the business for the mills exclusively, quadrupled in ten years—these are enormous gains, and they are the results of industry, not of speculation. If the cotton manufactures of the country generally compare at all favorably with those of Fall River, the time for "protection" to them has certainly passed by.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The close of the last legislative session left 352 bills in the hands of the Governor; the close of this one leaves about the same number. The Governor has already signed 307 bills; of those awaiting his signature, probably not over 250 bills will be approved, so that it is safe to assume that the session laws for the year will be considerably under 600. This is a vast improvement upon last session, assuming, as we may safely do, that the volume of legislation is in inverse ratio to its purity. The total number of bills which passed both Houses last year was 1,021, and, after deducting those vetoed, the session laws numbered 874. A clue to the salutary reduction in numbers effected this year may be found in such action as the following: Of all the bills which came before the Senate, about two-thirds were considered in two committees—that on Judiciary and that on Affairs of Cities. The former committee alone—of which Judge ROBERTSON is Chairman, and Messrs. TOBEY, KELLOGG, GANSON, and BRADLEY, are members—considered between 400 and 500 bills, and reported adversely on 187. These adverse reports were, without exception, sustained by the Senate.

Foremost among the subjects to which the Legislature addressed itself were the constitutional amendments. These were taken up at an early period of the session, fully discussed, and, in the main, adopted as they came from the preceding body. Some changes in the text were required to correct mistakes occurring in the previous year, and these were made, we think, without invalidating the amendments. At any rate, the Legislature did the best it could under the circumstances, and proved the sincerity of its devotion to constitutional reform. We presume the bill providing for the submission of the amendments to the people at the next general election was not lost in the hurry and confusion of the last hours, for it was a mere formality of the law, and could have been passed at any moment by unanimous consent. This having been done, there is no doubt the people will ratify these amendments in November, and the State will enter upon a new era of substantial reform. The changes in article 3 are certain to lead to great improvement. Our legislators, under these alterations, will be released to a great extent from the temptations of the lobby by being paid a decent salary. Very much of the special legislation which has occupied so much of the time, and has caused so much corruption, is prohibited. Various safeguards are placed around legislation which experience has shown to be greatly needed, and there is no doubt that under the operation of the new article, there will be far less chance of shameful proceedings in the future. The adoption of this article alone is sufficient to entitle the Legislature to public respect. But there were also salutary amendments to other articles, and especially to that relating to the canals, for which the Legislature deserves credit.

While the action which was taken upon the canals was not in all respects such as we desired, it was liberal, and will be likely to result in immediate benefit to the State. The funding amendment was lost, and its failure is ascribed in some quarters to corrupt considerations; but there is no evidence of this. We can readily see that the Legislature feared that the measure would prevent improvement of the canals, and thus result in public injury. The only effect of the amendment would have been to secure low tolls as the fixed and irrevocable policy of the State, and this is likely to be obtained by the force of public opinion. We regret the defeat of this measure, but we do not think that is, upon the whole, a very serious disaster, nor that its action in the matter is a very great reproach to the Legislature. The appropriations for the canals were liberal, and if the executive officers do their duty, the efficiency of our water-channels will soon be largely increased, to the great benefit of the most material interests of the City and State.

In its general legislation the session has been in most respects creditable, but especially in reference to the Money bills. These might have been passed at an early stage of the session, but it is more to the credit of the members that, being passed as they were during the last hours, these bills were kept surprisingly free of jobs. Liberal provision was made for the various public buildings now in process of construction, and although the compromise concerning the commissions which was reached is not altogether desirable, the measure adopted is quite certain to result in very great reforms. It was in dealing with these financial affairs of the State that the wisdom and honesty of the Legislature were most conspicuous, and we notice that the organs which attack it have nothing to say upon this point. We are not surprised at this, for the record of the body is far better than that of any of its recent predecessors. And so it is in nearly every particular. Very few bad laws were passed, and many good ones were placed upon the statute-book. The final conclusion as to our educational system was such as might have been expected, and it is no discredit to the Legislature that it left matters as it found them. The members are naturally conservative in dealing with these affairs, and the proposal to vest supreme control in the Board of Regents was a startling innovation upon long-established methods. We believe that the division of authority should be ended in some way, but there was no occasion for a hasty conclusion, and the matter is still open for future discussion and decision.

A BAD BUSINESS.

The testimony of Ex-Secretary BOUTWELL before the Ways and Means Committee with reference to the Sanborn contracts, has a certain value. We regret to say that its value is not very great, and that it is not in the direction we could wish. Mr. BOUTWELL is a gentleman who enjoys, so far as regards his integrity and truthfulness, a remarkable degree of confidence on the part of all who know him. He has been accused of being headstrong and crotchety, given to small theories, and proof against enlightenment; it is even known that he is a professed politician, and makes no secret of doctrines touching patronage which a healthy public opinion is gradually coming to condemn. But every one believes Mr BOUTWELL to be a truthful and candid man, with a high standard of personal honor. What he says, therefore, to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury, either himself or his successor, of the severe blame that has fallen upon them in connection with this miserable Sanborn business, is entitled to weight. There is a very strong impression in the public mind that the Sanborn contracts resulted either from a careless, inefficient, and extravagant system of doing business in the Treasury Department—a system in which the precautions taken to protect the interests of the Government were few or none—or else that they resulted from the connivance of the responsible officers of the department in a scheme to divert the public revenues to the pockets of individuals. It is impossible to deny that this impression has considerable foundation in the testimony that has been given to the public, in the way it has been given, and in the contradictory and confused character of that portion of it which came from Treasury officials. Mr. BOUTWELL's statement tends to show that all that was done by the two Secretaries might have been done in innocence of any wrong, and without any intent to allow the Government to be injured. He confirms the theory of Mr. RICHARDSON, that it is a physical impossibility for the Secretary to be informed of the nature of all the documents he is signing, and that these contracts may have been executed in a perfunctory and relatively irresponsible manner.

For ourselves, we must say that this explanation of the matter is a very unsatisfactory and humiliating one. It admits, it is true, of the opinion that the badness of the system is such that the chief financial officer of the nation can sign away the right of the Government to hundreds of thousands of dollars without knowing what he is doing; but who is responsible for the badness of the system itself? Is the Secretary to be held entirely blameless, and especially a Secretary who, like Mr. BOUTWELL or Mr. RICHARDSON, at the time of executing this class of contracts, had been for a long time in the department, and had ample opportunity to study the operation of its methods.

It is not difficult to see that there has been a great deal of ingenious twisting of the evidence in this affair. The order of Mr. BOUTWELL to the Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue is a case in point. We have been treated to columns of newspaper discussion as to this order, in which it was assumed that the order opened to the contractors the books of the revenue offices, that they might find out what taxes were due to the Government, and proceed to collect them. But, as we took occasion to point out, long since, the order admits of a precisely opposite construction, viz.: That it was an order to allow the contractors to see what taxes were "of record" in the revenue offices, that they might *not* collect them. The latter was undoubtedly the sense in which the order was issued, though it may have been abused, and, we think, was. This is but a specimen of other unfair and perverted views of the case. But, after allowing for all that ought possibly to be allowed for, there is enough to make out an ugly case—one that has already shocked the public, and one that tends to undermine the confidence of the party in its executive servants, and to alienate its members. The public cannot help seeing that, after all, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be held responsible, and ought to be dealt with for his failure to protect the Government. The making of the contracts was in his hands. He, and no one else, had the power to say what compensation should be given the contractors. It was *not* "routine" business. It was in every sense extraordinary, and it was his duty to see that it was commenced rightly, if it was to be commenced at all, and to take the precautions necessary to bring it from time to time to his attention. It is useless to say that his subordinates framed the contracts. The question of importance is, Who dictated their terms? If the Secretary did not, he ought to have done so. It was his duty, and it was illegal for any one else to perform it. It was also his duty to see that the taxes turned over to the contractors were with reasonable certainty not collectable by the ordinary agencies. He had ample means to ascertain that fact. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue could have furnished him with an entirely satisfactory report on that point. But that officer was not asked. Neither this nor any other precaution was taken. The public money was simply thrown away.

If the defense is to be that this was done by subordinates—which, as we have pointed out, is an inadmissible defense—let us at least know who the subordinates were, what were their instructions, and why they were relied upon to do this particular business. No such facts are furnished. When we seek to know *how* the Government was so grossly abused, we are driven about in an exasperating circle. The Secretary relied on the Assistant Secretary and the Solicitor, the Solicitor on the Assistant Secretary and the Secretary, but nowhere can we lay our hands on the man who took a responsible part in the affair. And we are compelled to conclude that, through a bad system and negligent and helpless heads of department, and probably by the connivance of one or more bad men among the subordinates, a great deal of the money of the people has gone, not into the Treasury, but into the pocket of Gen. BUTLER's friend. The conclusion is one painful and humiliating to reach, but we cannot avoid it. The people share it, and our "leaders" may as well take notice that it is, along with other things, doing a great deal of mischief.

TWO JOBS WHICH SHOULD BE VETOED.

It will take some time to discover the true character of the mass of bills passed by the Legislature during the closing days of the session. We have done our best to stop the passage of sundry barefaced jobs, but there are doubtless many others, rushed through at the last moment without discussion and without amendment, whose true character will only become apparent after careful scrutiny. The Governor may be safely trusted to discover these measures. But he will doubtless do a good deal more than this. His admirable veto messages of last year, and his declared sentiments during the present session, have done more than anything else to demoralize the lobby, and to keep the legislative record comparatively pure. The spokesman of the gang of professed corruptionists has shown his sense of the Governor's disastrous influence on his trade by trying to wheedle a resolute and honest Executive on whom other acts were entirely wasted. The *Lobbyist's Own* has ruined Mr. VAN NORT and some other men by its advocacy. Gov. DIX stands too high in public esteem to receive a stain even from such association.

In regard to bills affecting this City, and now in the hands of the Governor, he will doubtless follow the very excellent precedent already established by him—that of consulting with the leading Municipal officers, or others representing the interests involved, before signing them. We think that any such consultation, aided by his own good sense and unbending rectitude, will convince him that Senate bill No. 376 is a measure from which he ought to withhold his approval. It is entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, and to improve the commercial facilities of New-York." It names fifteen incorporators, a few of whom are men of character and respectability, and the rest either nobodies or politicians of questionable antecedents. It proposes simply to take possession of the entire water-front of Manhattan Island for the purpose of constructing "an elevated railroad at least fifteen feet in height, * * together with the necessary platforms, depots, stations, side tracks, switches, turntables, and storehouses." This railroad may have four tracks, and it is apparently intended to construct it upon arches. These arches are to be inclosed and used "for warehouse and other purposes." The authors of the bill have made the following liberal provision for the convenience of the lessees of the piers and wharves in front of which it is proposed to construct their road: "It shall leave and keep open in front of every pier and wharf a cartway of at least twenty-five feet in width, and at the end of every street a double cartway."

It is then proposed to build simultaneously with the costly dock improvements, for which the tax-payers will be called upon to furnish many millions of dollars, a kind of Chinese wall, running parallel to the new bulk-head line at a distance of not over 200 feet. Such of the enormous traffic of the port of New-York as cannot be compelled to pay toll to this corporation, will be allowed to pass under low and narrow arches, admirably calculated to produce a hopeless block on the streets already rendered almost impassable by the structure necessary to support the company's quadruple track, authorized without the slightest provision about space. The bill, before its hasty amendment on the last day of the session, authorized the company to take and occupy any streets or avenues, except Broadway and Fifth avenue, and that without any compensation whatever. Even with the slight alteration effected in this clause, the entire proposal is monstrous. The bill was rushed through with little previous examination, and with next to no discussion. We trust that the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange will take early action against this stupendous scheme for black-mailing every merchant and ship-owner in New-York. The Municipal authorities should also add their protest against the wholesale confiscation of our thoroughfares attempted in this bill. New-York needs warehouse accommodation and new terminal facilities, but it cannot afford to purchase them at such a cost.

To come from this monstrous job to the modest little steal engineered with considerable skill on behalf of the proprietor of the *Daily Register*, is a very considerable descent. But the Governor's duty in regard to both is equally clear. It was erroneously stated in these columns yesterday that the *Register* bill had been killed. Unfortunately, it passed at the last moment. It asks the tax-payers to pay for legal advertising which they get done for nothing by nearly every daily journal in the City. It is simply a plan to enable a needy but ingenious gentleman to print and circulate a score or two of copies of a daily broadside, and after a liberal allowance for all expenses, to pocket $15,000 a year out of the public Treasury. It may be a pride and a pleasure for the tax-payers to support several members of the illustrious HASTINGS family, but this sort of thing becomes stale by repetition, and we trust that the Governor will save us from the addition of any more public pensioners of this class.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

During the darkest hours of the financial panic, when even some of the shrewdest speculators were filled with doubt as to the future, we frequently took occasion to express the opinion that the real estate market of this City was but temporarily depressed, and that nothing could prevent it from becoming buoyant before the close of the present year. Already there is a pretty strong indication that our prediction will be verified. The sale of the Mott property, on Thursday, must have convinced weak-hearted men that the prestige of New-York cannot be destroyed so easily. At this sale there has been a revival of the old spirit of competition, the absence of which for months past has been so keenly felt. The prices obtained were, perhaps, not as great as they might have been if the country had continued in the high-tide of prosperity. They were, however, much greater than the most sanguine hoped for. It is possible that a few exceedingly skeptical persons may be able to find a reason other than the true one for this agreeable surprise. They may attribute it to the fact that the buyers were anxious to procure the lots because they happened to lie near others owned by them. There is nothing easier than to frame excuses, but in this particular case no amount of them can destroy the favorable impression that has been made. The men who kept a tight hold on their purse-strings while the Currency Inflation bill was under consideration by the President are begining to have more confidence in the future. The money they have been guarding so carefully must be invested, and we have no doubt they will soon arrive at the conclusion that there is no place they can invest it with so much certainty of a valuable return as in this City.

The prospects of the building trade here are understood to be unfavorable for the present year. The knowledge of this has given the would-be wiseacres an opportunity to make some very ridiculous calculations regarding the growth of the City within the coming five years. Curiously enough, in these calculations no account whatever is taken of the impediments that have been thrown in the way by bricklayers, plasterers, and carpenters. They have preferred to attribute the dullness in question to the circumstance that New-York has done growing, and that in future all the energies of builders are to be spent in extending Brooklyn to Coney Island, and in filling up with blocks of marble, brick, and granite, those pestilential marshes and meadows that prevent the accomplishment of that grand scheme which, with Hoboken as the nucleus, calculates that New-Jersey is to contain the largest city in the world. Now, the truth is that the unreasonable demands of labor have been in a very great measure, if not entirely, to blame for the falling off that has taken place in the erection of new buildings. If the workmen had not been so determined in their demands for higher wages and shorter hours, we are certain that the work would have gone on as briskly as it did in 1869 and 1870. The owners of lots could not see their way clearly with the immense prices the builders were compelled to ask, and preferred to keep their money for other purposes. "How comes it, then," the wiseacres will ask, "that the building trade in New-Jersey continued so brisk before the panic?" The question can be very easily answered. Simply because speculators had gone heavily into the purchase of lands in that State that could possibly give no return for years to come, if not laid out into "cities," called poetical names, and built upon. With the owners of such property there has been no alternative. They have been compelled to accede to the extortionate demands of labor, and to sell the houses, for the building of which they paid cash, to persons who could afford to buy on the installment principle only. If the property-owners on this island were similarly situated, there would not be an open lot from the Battery to the Harlem in ten years.

But, notwithstanding all these so-called drawbacks, the satisfactory fact still remains that while the real estate markets of New-Jersey and Brooklyn continue in a condition not at all encouraging, the New-York market becomes active. Now, this state of things can only be honestly accounted for in one way, and that is, Manhattan Island, in spite of all, contains the greatest City of the country. However other cities may grow and prosper, she will hold her well-earned commercial prestige, and her real estate must go on increasing in value.

THE EUROPEAN TOUR.

The current of travel to Europe this year does not seem likely to be so great as at some former periods. Want of funds, owing to dullness of business, has doubtless a good deal to do with this. Perhaps, also, the loss of so many vessels during the past Winter may deter some people from venturing on the ocean. But although the number of tourists will probably be smaller than usual, it will, in any event, be far from inconsiderable.

To an unsophisticated individual, it would appear as if the various tastes of the multitudes of European tourists from this country would take them over an almost infinite diversity of routes. But in all this great region, with its endless variety of customs and dialects, its different forms of government, its immense population, and its innumerable objects of historical interest, a six months' tour of any one traveler resembles, in a great majority of cases, the six months' tour of any other traveler almost as nearly as the route of one street-car horse resembles that of another street-car horse on the same line. At least, whatever difference there may be is not discernible from their conversation after they come home. They all seem to their friends to have been to precisely the same places, and seen precisely the same things. This uniformity is doubtless productive of some convenience. It is much easier to recollect what each one of a dozen persons has told about his travels, if they have all been over the same ground, than it would be if each of them, in choosing his route, had indulged in some eccentric fancy of his own. Few compliments are more delicate and pleasing than that of remembering, after the lapse of several months, the details of an account a couple of hours long which a lady or gentleman has given of her or his adventures the other side of the Atlantic. It would often be a great tax upon a man's memory to recollect as many such narratives as he has acquaintances who have thus favored him with interesting and valuable information, were it not for the happy circumstance that if he remembers one of them, he can scarcely fail to recall the substance of all the rest.

The fact that a route is very much traveled is, so far as getting easily over the ground is concerned, generally an advantage. In respect to learning anything about the country or the people, it is usually a material disadvantage. Hotels on the Continent, at which the landlords have [illegible] themselves to the wants of tourists, are by no means the best places to study local manners and usages. The distinguishing peculiarities of the people of any country are best seen in places at a distance from the beaten track. A European, for instance, who wished to study the American people, would be apt to learn far more of what the great mass of them are like by hiring a light wagon to take him one or two hundred miles through a tolerably thickly-settled rural district, than in traveling by rail from here to Chicago, and stopping at all the principal points on the route. The hotels, in the latter case, would, indeed, be incomparably more elegant, or, at any rate, more showy, than the country taverns at which he would put up with his conveyance. A palace car would jolt him far less (if it did not run off the track) than his vehicle on some of the roads he might in the other case pass over. But for all he would see of American character or customs, he might almost as well stay quietly in a hotel in New-York. Indeed, in reference to anything he would learn about a very large portion of the people, he might just as well have remained at home, and, in some respects, better; for the idea he would get of American life by visiting our large hotels would not only be incorrect, but in many points exceedingly fallacious.

Traveling in Europe has, of late years, been reduced to a very perfect system. The care and thought required for "seeing" a tour are scarcely greater than that which a barrel of flour needs to exercise in order to be transported from the neighborhood of the Mississippi to that of the Hudson. But the effect of making matters so very convenient is often a good deal like that of translating a school-boy's Latin, or doing his sums for him. The absence of the necessity for active employment of his own mental powers may be in the former, as in the latter case, a loss rather than a benefit. To those tourists whose principal aim is simply to be able to say that they have been to the regularly prescribed places, and seen the regularly prescribed objects, this perfection of system presents, undoubtedly, the easiest method of accomplishing their wishes. To those, on the other hand, who seek the kind of information and the enlargement of mind which is furnished by the opportunity of seeing the essential principles of human nature in various phases and diverse relations, there are many important advantages in striking out for themselves, during a portion of the time at least, into unfrequented routes, where the very inconveniences and discomforts often afford them the means of acquiring valuable ideas in regard to the country and the people, which they could not otherwise obtain.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The representation of "Faust" at the Academy of Music, last evening, was attended by a numerous and brilliant audience. The recital, in which Mme. Nilsson, Miss De Gebele, M. Capoul, and Signori Nannetti and Del Puente took part, was as symmetrical as its predecessors, but it presented no novel feature. Its most noteworthy incidents grew out of the offering of quantities of flowers to Mme. Nilsson, whose good-bye the entertainment was apparently considered; and out of the gift to the artist of a fine silver vase, a costly bracelet, and a superb diamond ring, by sundry friends and admirers. There was naturally enough much applause when the floral tributes and jewelry were placed before the prima donna, and an unusual tendency to wax enthusiastic was manifested throughout the night, and found expression in numerous recalls.—The matinée to-day will afford a last opportunity of hearing "La Favorita," with Mme. Lucca and Signor Vizzani.

MR. STRAKOSCH'S BENEFIT NIGHT.

We have but space at present to briefly announce an event, the occurrence of which everybody will anticipate with pleasure: Mr. Max Strakosch will be the recipient of a benefit, to take place on Tuesday evening next. Just now we can only mention the principal features of the affair. The first act of "Faust" will be given, and then will come the second of "Der Freischutz" and the second of "Lucrezia Borgia," with Mme. Pauline Lucca, and the second act of "Dinorah" and the fifth of "Hamlet," with Mme. Di Murska. Of the minor details of the representation we shall be better able to speak hereafter, but it will be seen at once that the bill is to be of rare attractiveness. The strength of the claim Mr. Strakosch has established on the public this season puts all doubt as to the "drawing power" of the affair out of the question: The sale of seats for Tuesday—the farewell night of the company in New-York—will be entered on this morning.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

We hardly imagine that any one will overlook the fact that to-morrow's Sunday concert—for the benefit of Mr. J. C. Fryer—will be an exceptional entertainment. Yet it may be well to remind the reader that concerts in which Mmes. Lucca and Nilsson, with all the Italian Opera artists, chorus, and band are concerned, do not take place every day, and if anybody has been heedless of the rarity of such performances, he will do well to take counsel as to their infrequency in time.

M. CAPOUL'S BENEFIT.

M. Victor Capoul is to profit by a very attractive benefit performance on Monday afternoon next. Mme. Lucca is to sing in the first act of "Fra Diavolo," Mme. Nilsson will appear in the fourth of "Gli Ugonotti," Mme. Di Murska may be heard in the third of "Lucia," and Mlle. Torriani comes forward in the fourth of "Aïda." All this promises a bill of uncommon variety, and when it is remembered that M. Capoul has shown himself a performer of great conscientiousness and industry, as well as an invaluable artist in the light rôles of the répertoire, we can safely predict that he will meet his deserts in shape of a large and appreciative audience.

TO-NIGHT'S "SPRING-TIDE FESTIVAL."

Mr. Jerome Hopkins announces for this evening his ninth Spring-tide Festival. It will be held at the Academy of Music, and its proceeds are, as usual, to go to the Orpheon Choral Society's Free Training School Fund. The vocalists of the occasion will be Misses McKenzie, Munier, Simon and Borie, and Mrs. Finck and Mr. Hopkins are to be at the piano, while a full chorus and band are to take part in the affair. The attractions seem commensurate with the excellence of the cause the concert is intended to aid.

MUSIC IN BOSTON.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston are to hold their triennial festival this week. Great preparations have been made for this gala period, which is always reckoned among the holidays of the Hub. The programme before us announces as principal vocalists Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Annie Cary, Miss Phillips, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Mr. M. W. Whitney. Mr. Thomas' orchestra is to play, and the choral music will be recited by the 600 voices of the Handel & Haydn Society. The works to be performed are Handel's "Messiah" and "Judas Maccabæus," Bach's "Passion Music," Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," Haydn's "Seasons," Mendelssohn's "Christus" and "Hear My Prayer," J. K. Paine's "St. Peter," Dudley Buck's "God is Our Refuge," Forty-sixth Psalm. Six oratorio and three symphony concerts will take place. The festival commences Tuesday.

MISS NEILSON AT BOOTH'S.

Miss Neilson ends her brilliant engagement at Booth's to-night. At the matinée to-day she appears in "As You Like It," and this evening in "Romeo and Juliet." Next week she gives two readings—her first in this country and her last appearances in America—at Steinway Hall, and the week following, she departs for Europe.

OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 26, 1874.

I really must come to the defense of my friend Mr. Butler against the charge made by my other friend, Mr. Cox, a week or two ago, and still handed round by the newspapers as a capital joke—the charge that in a debate on appropriations the volatile General was betrayed into quoting, as an authentic record of the olden time, "a fancy sketch," written by Grace Greenwood and published in the Washington *Chronicle*. Ah, for once the charge of inaccuracy lies at the door of the Cox stronghold, not at the portal of the glass house of Butler. The article from which the member from Essex read certain extracts, to prove that "the simplicity of our fathers" lay not particularly in the line of dress and equipage, was a description of the Centennial Ball in Philadelphia, in the course of which I drew a sketch of one of the "Assembly" balls of a hundred years ago, and, imagining myself a Jenkins of that period, gave a glowing and minute account of the costumes of prominent ladies and gentlemen. The only touch of "fancy" lay in the assumption, for a paragraph or so, of the character of a reporter of the old Philadelphia *Gazette*. The costumes were strictly historical—Jefferson's, Hancock's, and all the rest—copied carefully from the annals of the time. It seems that Mr. Cox had read only the brief extract printed in the Washington *Chronicle*, while Mr. Butler had done me the honor to read the entire original article in the *Christian Union*. I hope he is a constant Sunday reader of that paper—at all events, he knew what he was about when he made those quotations from it, and displayed his usual excellent literary taste.

Just after posting my letter last Wednesday, I happened into the House, to find it a scene of tumult and excitement. There was hurrying and scurrying to and fro, black knots and rings of members forming and dissolving—in short, every appearance of disturbance and confusion in that mighty ant-hill. I soon perceived that the President had put his foot in it. The veto had just arrived. Things have quieted down a little since, but the end is not yet. The next day there was an interesting little discussion in the House on the amendment to the Appropriation bill for the General Land Office, to make the salary of the Commissioner $4,000 instead of $3,000. Mr. Dunnell, who offered the amendment, supported it by an eloquent tribute to the rare efficiency, integrity, and devotion of Mr. Drummond, the Commissioner, who had just been compelled to resign, and warned Congress and the country of the great loss they would sustain in his retirement. Mr. Dunnell was borne out by Mr. Beck and Mr. Clymer, but it was of no use.

Mr. Holman and Mr. Garfield came in with what has become a tiresome cant of economy and consistency—as though economy always meant keeping tight purse-strings; as though there were any consistency, or ever had been, in the payment of Government officers—but they soon talked down the sensible proposition. The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations takes the economy epidemic uncommonly hard. He is as busy and bustling at the cutting-down and snipping business as might be a tailor engaged to make over for a prudent and under-sized heir the best show-clothes of a Daniel Lambert, and bound to have them ready in time for the funeral. But it behooves him to be up and doing, active and watchful, and to "let no man take his crown"—the crown of retrenchment, subduction, and frugality—for they are all after it. Economy is the new "doctrine of election," and What shall I do to save? is equivalent to "What shall I do to be saved?"

It is true that Mr. Drummond leaves the Land Office because he cannot support his family comfortably on $3,000 a year, and because he can do better for them in another business, yet even if Providence had withheld from him some of its blessings, or had blessed him, after the French idea, with fewer to provide for, and they could have made both ends meet on the $3,000, it were still a shamefully-inadequate salary for the ability, care, and incessant labor required and the responsibility incurred in this position. I truly believe that there is no office under Government for which the pay is comparatively so small. The Secretaries of the Secretaries, having duties far less onerous and important, are better paid; the officers of the Senate and House, whose duties almost entirely cease with the adjournment of Congress—yea, Congressmen themselves are better paid. Mr. Holman solemnly remarked in the course of this discussion: "No man can contemplate the future history of this country without knowing the dangers that beset us in the tendency to cupidity in public affairs, and I never saw it exhibited to such an extent as to-night."

The honorable gentleman has a very short memory. It does not reach back to the Credit Mobilier investigation and the passage of the Salary bill of last year. Mr. Holman brought forward, as a proof of cupidity, the statement made by one of his friends, (a mistake, by the way,) that Mr. Drummond, though he had already resigned, would "hold on" if his salary were raised, and added, with augmented solemnity: "If we do increase his salary I say it will be laying the foundation for increasing all other salaries. It is just by such steps we have built up the enormous load of taxation which oppresses the laboring people of the country."

No; it is not by such measures, carefully and openly passed, to relieve, or secure competent and honorable men in important Government offices—as the labors and responsibilities of those offices increase year by year—that the public money is squandered and the taxes multiplied. The "laboring people of the country" are oppressed by the action of monstrous monopolies and the reaction of wild speculations. Here the public money runs to waste through no such legitimate and open channels; it leaks out in secret, underground ways, through the connivance or carelessness of Congress and our anomalous District Government, in innumerable iniquitous jobs and contracts; at least, so the wise ones say—they who are not in any of these pretty profitable little enterprises. We cannot, of course, begin to compete in our municipal record with you, whose City Government, in the palmy days of the great Tweed, was a marvel of magnificent rascality—ring within ring, like a Chinese puzzle. We are still rather provincial; we have not yet raised cupidity to a fine art; but it is, to a degree, organized and systematized. They, the outs, say that it is here already a power which, in its workings, is as irresponsible and irresistible as the Venetian Council of Ten, and as unscrupulous, secret, and cunning. It defies investigation—it will break or steal through the strongest and closest mesh of evidence.

"That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel."

The interminable investigation of the Board of Public Works, awful bore as it is, has given us some pretty reading of late. Mr. Thurman and Mr. Wilson, in their rigorous, remorseless cross-examination of Mr. William Forsyth, the other day, brought to light some facts which show that even Mr. Drummond's cupidity in the matter of salary may be outdone. Mr. Forsyth is a modest man, and rather reluctantly acknowledged that he was thought worthy of receiving two salaries, from the District Government and the board, as surveyor and as engineer, and that one of them was $2,000 and the other $3,600, nearly twice as much as Mr. Drummond has had. Mr. Forsyth is an industrious man. It was worried out of him that in addition to the duties of his two salaried positions, he does a "fee business" of about $2,000 a year. Mr. Forsyth is a man of strong domestic affections. He has employed under him, or the board, three sons and one son-in-law, the aggregate of whose salaries is $6,500.

The board does not stick at salaries where good officers are concerned. Doubtless rather than lose their valuable surveyor and engineer, they would create for him a new office, and take in another son or two.

While the great board are making our city a wood-paved and high-terraced and triangular-parked paradise for the rich residents, and a magnificent marvel to rural visitors, there is a cry that hundreds of poor laborers are unpaid, that modest householders are being taxed out of house and home, and that school-teachers and firemen have been reduced to dire extremities. I have just looked out on the funeral of a poor member of the Columbia Fire Company, who had not, when he died, been paid for eleven months, and his friends were obliged to contribute and beg money to bury him. It is all well with him now, but the men who misapplied or misappropriated the money which rightly belonged to this poor man, may see the time, here or hereafter, somewhere, when they will stand in sore need of the services of a fireman.

April 29—It seems to me a pity that our great men cannot be eulogized, if eulogized they must be, as soon after they are taken from us as possible, while the hearts of their political compeers are still solemnized by death—softened and inspired by the general grief, moved to sad thoughtfulness and gentlest charity by the sight of him who was so great lying so low—of him, who was so imperious of eye and tone, lying sightless and silent forever more. Eulogies like those pronounced upon Charles Sumner, in the Senate and the House, on Monday—before a multitude gathered to the long-looked-for, solemnly-arranged feast of love and sorrow—though ever so eloquent, learned, and poetical, are such deliberate, dreary, dragging things to the tributes the same men would have uttered, warm and direct from the heart, on the day after the funeral! There might have been less rhetoric, less Latin, less careful analysis, less cool moral dissection and demonstration, but there would have been more genuine eloquence, more earnest feeling. Even the last sad offerings and testimonials of personal respect and affection, sincere as they doubtless were, couched in phrases of studied elegance and funereal propriety, seemed somewhat cold and artificial. They were like marvelous wax-flowers laid on his coffin—even the poetry quoted by various orators, though so apt, (too apt, suggesting tiresome taxing of memory or long searching through Dana's and Bryant's collections,)—did not move us much. It was not the bird of sorrowful song, singing with her breast against a thorn, above his grave; it was rather the automatic nightingale, wound up to sing and bob about among artificial roses and forget-me-nots.

If these same eulogists could have come together weeks ago, less formally, and talked of the dead Senator, not as scholars and speech-makers, but as comrades and friends—talked in a simple, neighborly way, not bound to eulogize, but only to do Christian justice; if they had been content to compare impressions and personal experiences, rather than to proclaim opinions and pronounce judgments; if they had indulged in pleasant reminiscences, told anecdotes, and quoted characteristic sayings of the Senator whom it seems they all so honored in life, and whose death they so deeply deplore; if all speech about him, whether diffuse or concise, beautiful or homely, had been quite voluntary and impulsive, how much finer, and sweeter, and more natural it would have been! I suppose they will go on in this way till the last Congress is adjourned *sine die* by the *Dies iræ*; but surely the custom formalizes feeling, and so kills it—parades, in a pomp of words, a glitter of imagery, and a jingle of iteration, a sacred sentiment, and so profanes it.

Yet some few of those panegyrics could hardly have been more simple and tender if they had been uttered six weeks ago, over the still open grave at Mount Auburn. How perfect in taste and in feeling, like everything which falls from his lips or comes from his pen, was the brief tribute of Senator Anthony! It was well to adjourn after that terse, noble, reverent, little, great eulogy!

In the House, the speeches of Mr. E. R. Hoar and Mr. Lamar, taking the antecedents of the men into account, were the most remarkable, as strangely harmonious views of the same character, taken from widely opposite points. Massachusetts and Mississippi—the son of Samuel Hoar and a leader of the pro-slavery rebellion joining hands over the grave of Charles Sumner! How wonderful it all is!

THE TIMES has spoken in just praise of the spirit of Mr. Lamar's noble speech, so conciliatory, yet so full of a grave, brave dignity. I think all present were moved by that manly plea for true magnanimity toward the South, that Christian remonstrance against further hostility and distrust. That is the way to honor the memory of Charles Sumner; to forgive as he forgave, to trust as he trusted.

We did think, after all these eulogies, in some of which his old friends handled his faults and frailties rather freely, though with black gloves—we did hope that the great Senator would be left to repose, the deep, sweet repose he had longed for and so richly deserved; but yesterday, as you saw, in the debate, or long rambling talk, about the vetoed Currency bill, his name was brought up and tossed familiarly from lip to lip—his memory during the most unhappy period of his Senatorial life dragged from out the solemn shadows of the grave, to take part in the unfortunate partisan strife. And yet it was not all unfortunate, for it gave Mr. Cameron a chance to defend himself against the shamefully unjust charge of "robbing Mr. Sumner of his place on the Committee on Foreign Relations." And he did defend himself manfully, with convincing force and feeling, and yet with admirable taste refrained from the slightest reflection on the dead Senator. His simple account of his last interview with Mr. Sumner was better than a eulogy, more touching and humanly tender. He said: "So far from feeling any unkindness to me, he was the last person I spoke to on the day before he died, when I was going home to my sick family. I went to him and asked him to pair with me, and he said, 'Yes, Cameron, I do it gladly,' and we shook hands. He said to me, 'God bless you,' and I said to him, 'God bless you.'"

He also stated that he had more than once defended Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and that one time when he was assailed in executive session, Mr. Sumner defended him, and added: "I hope that as long as I live I shall do no wrong to any man who ever defended me when I was not present to defend myself."

These last words reveal the secret of Mr. Cameron's power, the talisman of his wonderful success in political life—a memory singularly tenacious of a "good turn" like this, of any act of good faith and good fellowship, though emanating from a rival or an opponent. He never forgets a kind word or deed, from the highest to the humblest.

This occasion in the Senate also gave Mr. Anthony an opportunity to declare, in the most explicit manner, that Mr. Sumner was not displaced from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations on account of his course on the San Domingo Treaty—or rather, that that was not the reason he was not reappointed to his old position.

Surely this settles the question; for Henry B. Anthony cannot lie.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BOUTWELL.

HIS OPINION OF THE CONTRACT LAW—THE DETAILS LEFT WITH SOLICITOR BANFIELD—LITTLE PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN THE MATTER BY MR. BOUTWELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The testimony of Senator Boutwell in the Sanborn matter gave the Committee on Ways and Means little additional information. He had been unable to perform mental labor for two months, and consequently had not read a word of the testimony. He had never had faith in or approved the law, and had expected no financial advantage to the Government from it. The details of management had been entrusted to Solicitor Banfield, and Mr. Boutwell seems to have given little personal attention to the matters during his administration. The form of contract had been made under direction of Mr. Boutwell, but without reference to any special person. He asserted that it was quite impossible for any Secretary of the Treasury to have personal knowledge of the vast number of official documents to be signed. Altogether, Mr. Boutwell's testimony showed that he had really given little personal attention to the subject.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Boutwell appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, and made a statement that when the law of May 8, 1872, was passed, his mind, as Secretary of the Treasury, was directed to two things; first, that the department should have the power to annul contracts at any time specifically, and, second, that it should not only be understood, but specifically provided in the contracts, that all moneys collected should be paid into the Treasury through the proper officers. He advised the insertion of these two provisions, which accomplished the desired result. He did not expect much money to come into the Treasury, as he did not have much confidence in what some persons engaged in the detective service said they could recover. Persons would come to him with statements about the withholding of money, and of frauds of various kinds against the Government. The statements were always considered when it was supposed there was a good foundation for them, but not otherwise. He referred to his order preliminary to a contract with Kelsey for the discovery and collection of money due, but withheld by persons and corporations, providing that no money be paid to him unless the money should be secured, and said the contract itself was according to the form determined on at the time, and in conformity to the object he had in his mind. He recollected that Kelsey called upon him, although he did not recollect that he saw the list of the corporations and parties against whom the claims were made, but he learned that one of these claims was against a horse railway in Philadelphia. Although a moiety of fifty per cent. was allowed by law, yet if the sums to be collected were very large he should have provided that the allowance should have proportionately been much less. Judge Pendery, he recollected, proposed to collect certain moneys against a Western railroad, and in his conversation with him something was said about a reduction of compensation. The case was a large one, and his impression was that Pendery did not obtain a contract. He could not recall any interview he ever had with Sanborn as to his obtaining a contract. Before Sanborn became a special agent of the Treasury Department he was not aware that he had any knowledge of him different from what he had of any other person so employed. While in the service of the department he obtained some knowledge of Sanborn by going over the list of special agents and making inquiries of Mr. Madge concerning them. The object in going over the list was to find out the least efficient agents, so as to appoint better ones in their place. The impression he derived from such examination was that Sanborn was a good officer while he was in the Treasury Department. The fact that Sanborn had a contract was not brought to his knowledge, officially or personally, nor had he, officially or personally, knowledge of contracts made with anybody else under the law. Mr. Boutwell was interrogated at length, saying, among other things, that the preparation of the paper with reference to Kelsey's contract was intrusted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who was the law officer of the department. Therefore he felt at liberty to rely on him that the papers prepared in his office were legal in form, and he believed he would not be led to sign anything that was not in accordance with law. Having his attention called to the provision of law referring to the compromise and settlement of cases growing out of Customs revenue, Mr. Boutwell said the construction put upon that provision when he went into the Treasury Department was that it also applied to internal revenue cases. He regarded it as a general power, to be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury as applying to all branches of the department. The Secretary was, of course, subject to the restrictions of law, authorized to go on and make collections in his honest discretion. It was not thought necessary to consult the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but he considered it to be his duty to advise with the Solicitor of the Treasury, before commencing suit, as to the proper course to be pursued, although the Secretary was not bound by the advice of the Solicitor. It was simply impossible for the Secretary to sit in his office and advise clients what to do. He must rely on the good faith and ability of his assistants or subordinates in office. He was sure the Sanborn business was never a matter of conversation between him and Secretary Richardson. Having been informed that Sanborn conveyed the impression to the committee that he and Mr. Boutwell were on terms of intimacy, Mr. Boutwell said he never had any personal relations with Sanborn at all. He had heard of Sanborn through Mr. Madge, the chief of the special agents of the bureau. Sanborn had no right to claim his personal friendship and intimacy. The law under which such agents were appointed was very peculiar, and placed the Secretary in a very disagreeable position. If he refused to employ them, they would complain that they offered to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars illegally withheld from the Government, but that the Secretary would not let them do so. On the other hand, if they were employed they would exact their own terms, because it could not be expected that a man should show his hand and the Government then turn round and say, after obtaining the information, "We can do it cheaper." This would be dishonest. Therefore, the law was different from any other law. The responsibility was not in the Treasury Department. Reverting to Sanborn, Mr. Boutwell said he treated him properly in business, but otherwise he had nothing to do with him. During his term of office only five such cases were settled. They were small ones, amounting to $16,000; but he had no knowledge that payment had been made.

In response to an interrogation, Mr. Boutwell said no Secretary of the Treasury can ever properly be made responsible for all the business of his department except there be evidence in matters brought to his special attention. The Secretary is never less than an hour a day signing papers, and sometimes three hours are thus employed. He signs the papers as presented according to the personal initials upon them. The contracts bore Solicitor Banfield's initials.

Mr. Boutwell's attention was called to an order signed by him and addressed to Collectors and Assessors, directing them to assist Sanborn in such way as he may ask in the examination of official records.

Mr. Boutwell said he stood by this as legal and proper. It merely allowed him to see the records in the Assessor's and Collector's offices with reference to persons who have withheld taxes due to the Government, so as to avoid going after those who have already paid their taxes. Mr. Boutwell said this may have been a technical departure from the law, considering it in the light recently brought before the committee. As to the appointment of Sanborn, he supposed it was made on some recommendation. If in writing, he supposed it would be found in the Appointment Bureau or in Mr. Madge's office. His first knowledge of a contract with Sanborn was derived from Solicitor Banfield, and he had no doubt if he made any remark concerning the matter, it was not unfavorable to Sanborn, and he knew of no reason why he should not be appointed.

The examination here ended, having continued two hours.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONGREGATION.

The attendance at the Plymouth Church annual meeting last evening was unusually large. After the opening service of song, Mr. Beecher observed that, as the result of his ministry, which extended back forty years, he recognized the fact that a person could be eminently useful outside a church organization. If a man led a good moral life they had no right to say that he was not a Christian, and while he insisted upon this charity of judgment and religious liberty to the individual, he also asserted that it was only in exceptional cases Christian lives were pursued outside the Church. Where such a character is found there is also discovered the truth that he had to surmount difficulties greater than are experienced by members of congregations, for he is deprived of those great social and religious influences which pertain to a church. If religion was anything it was social, and its whole meaning was sympathy, affection, and benevolence. The influences which it sent out were productive of incalculable good, and he claimed that those of their brethren who through a variety of circumstances severed their connection with the Church, carried with them religious feelings and dispositions which have developed into sister congregations. A religious life was the easiest life to lead after indoctrination and determination to follow the paths of rectitude, and the subsequent Christian development of the character was purely spontaneous. An interesting discussion followed the remarks of Mr. Beecher, and immediately on the close of the service the ceremony of baptism by immersion was performed on a member of the congregation. The only business that came up for attention was the change of the name of "The Plymouth Association" to that of the "Mayflower Association of Plymouth Church."

CARD FROM MR. WILKES' COUNSEL.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

Mr. Wilkes had been suffering from ill-health for some time past, and left for Europe under the advice of his physicians, Drs. Mott and Flint. They advised his immediate cessation from all business cares. He left with his counsel power of attorney to appear for him in the cases, (which are charges of misdemeanor or libel on John F. Chamberlin.) Although he did not notify his counsel of the day of his departure, he left undoubtedly under the impression that he could, with propriety, go, as he had left power of attorney with them to represent him before the courts. His counsel informed him that the power of attorney was sufficient.

No one who knows Mr. Wilkes will for a moment believe he had any idea of running away to avoid the responsibility of any charge brought against him by J. F. Chamberlin. He will return to his native City in a short time.

JOHN McKEON,
SAMUEL COURTNEY,
A. J. DITTENHOEFFER,
Of Counsel for George Wilkes.

THIRD ARMY CORPS REUNION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The surviving officers of the Third Army Corps residing here will attend the reunion to be held at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday next. They will partake of a banquet provided by the citizens, and, after the customary business of the meeting, will witness a review of a brigade of the New-Jersey Militia by Gen. Mott and Gov. Parker.

THE BAXTER STEAM-ENGINE.

Among the many steam-engines in use, none has so successfully passed the test of experience as the well-known Baxter engine. It fully meets all requirements, and is in every respect an excellent and superior motor. A year ago we purchased one from Mr. William D. Russell, No. 18 Park place, and in justice to the parties interested we render a record of its work. The engine is located on the third floor of our premises, where the job work and a large amount of printing is done. The Baxter drives two Hoe mammoth cylinder presses, one Hoe medium cylinder press, one Hoe super-royal cylinder press, one quarter-medium Gordon press, one 32-inch paper-cutting machine, and one lift and force pump. The rooms are 25x80x10 feet, two of which we heat in Winter with live steam from the boiler, and one with exhaust steam alone, so that we heat 60,000 cubic feet of space, beside doing the above-named work. To do these things we burn 276 pounds of stove coal per day of ten hours, being the average of five months' daily weighing. There has been no cost for repairs excepting in a new grate, and we pay no extra insurance because of the engine. This record is an excellent one, and makes the engine all it claims to be. We know it to be simple, safe, durable, and economical.—*Daily Graphic, April 22, 1874.*

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED BY A PERSISTENT COUGH, THE GENERAL STRENGTH WASTED, AND AN INCURABLE COMPLAINT OFTEN ESTABLISHED THEREBY. DR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT IS AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, AND EXERTS A BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE PULMONARY AND BRONCHIAL ORGANS.—*Advertisement.*

AVOID YOUR USUAL ATTACK OF SPRING SICKNESS by taking Russian, Sulphur, Vapor, or other medicinal baths at No. 7 Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Elegant facilities for ladies or gentlemen. Prices moderate.—*Advertisement.*

A Real Luxury.

To have teeth drawn with Laughing Gas at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

NEW STORY by the author of "The Dodge Club."—THE BABES IN THE WOOD, by Prof. De Mille, will soon commence in the New-York *Fireside Companion.*—*Advertisement.*

No Mistake About it.—The Improved PHALON NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and the PHALON WHITE ROSE have no equals in perfumery. Get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants,

BURNETT' KALLISTON is soothing, cooling, and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES THE LARGEST assortment in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th street.—*Advertisement.*

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens County, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me, and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment, I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up: otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmless agent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened—in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town, and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Notice.

The finest quality of dry Champagnes shipped by Messrs. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, is their

EXTRA DRY CABINET.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

No Family can Afford to be without Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—Has removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Parties Leaving the City for Europe or the country should sit for photographs before departing, at VAN LOANS', Broadway and 32d st.; established 1839.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BAINBRIDGE—KEELER.—On Tuesday, the 28th of April, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. W. N. McVickar, JOHN G. BAINBRIDGE, of New-York, to ANNA M., daughter of William A. Keeler, of Harlem.

BULL—CALDWELL.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Tacony, Philadelphia, Penn., Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. Abel C. Thomas, ALPHEUS BULL, of San Francisco, and Miss JENNIE CALDWELL, of Williamsport, Penn.

JACKSON—CODDINGTON.—On Thursday, April 23, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., N. HART JACKSON to FANNIE W., daughter of the late Smith Coddington, of Rahway, N. J.

LOESCH—GLUECK.—On Thursday, April 30, at St. John Free Church, Summit av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., by Rev. N. S. Rulison, RICHARD C. LOESCH, Jr., to BESSIE, daughter of the late Jacob Glueck, Esq. No cards.

MINOR—RICHMOND.—April 15, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, London, C. ELLIOTT MINOR, son of Cornelius Minor, Esq., to EMMA H. RICHMOND, adopted daughter of George Richmond, Esq., late of 5th av., all of this City.

McCARTY-LITTLE—CHARTRAND.—At Newport, R. I., on Thursday, April 30, Lieut. WILLIAM McCARTY-LITTLE, U. S. N., to ANITA MARIA, daughter of the late John L. Chartrand, of Cuba.

SCREVEN—VAN RENSSELAER.—On Tuesday, April 28, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, D. D., JOHN H. SCREVEN, of Charleston, S. C., to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, of New-York.

SHELDON—ANNIN.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. R. W. Forbes, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., GEORGE W. SHELDON, of New-York, to SARAH EDWARDS, daughter of the late Joseph Annin, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J.

SPEYERS—LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, April 30, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., ALBERT G. P. SPEYERS to SELINA L., daughter of J. R. Lawrence, Esq.

SHERER—HASKELL.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. J. C. Ager, EDWARD SHERER to GENEVIEVE HASKELL. No cards.

WILMARTH—SAMPSON.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., FRANK WILMARTH, M. D., of East Orange, N. J., to ESTHER P., daughter of Alden Sampson.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Malden, N. Y., on the 27th inst., of diphtheria, RICHARD BRYAN, youngest child of Edward and Mary B. Bigelow, in the 12th year of his age.

BRUSH.—On Wednesday, April 29, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of the late Benjamin D. Brush, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 East 106th st., on Saturday, May 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOGERT.—At Hackensack, N. J., May 1, SARAH ANN BOGERT, relict of John J. Bogert, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Hackensack, Sunday, May 2, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

COCKEY.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 30, of pneumonia, JOHN, eldest son of Dr. J. H. T. and Elizabeth A. Cockey, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rye Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot.

FARRAR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, CHARLES FARRAR, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 73 Hicks st., on Monday, May 4, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

FARMER.—On Thursday, April 30, JEANNETTE, wife of Rev. Samuel F. Farmer, and daughter of the late James Macduff, of Tremont, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, J. S. Macduff, No. 153 East 116th st., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

FISHER.—April 30, at Jersey City Heights, late Hudson City, JANE, relict of James Fisher, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Newark av., opposite Baldwin av., Jersey City Heights.

FORD.—At Newark, N. J., April 30, JANE E. FORD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 25 Lombardy st., on Saturday, May 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HARMS.—On the 1st of May, 1874, CHARLES A. HARMS, a native of Stade, Germany.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 196 Grand st., New-York City, on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

HILLMAN.—On Friday afternoon, CATHARINE, widow of the late William Hillman, in her 82d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 2d av.

HOPKINS.—In this City on Thursday morning, April 30, SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, eldest son of Prof. William Rogers Hopkins, of Geneva.

Funeral services at Geneva, N. Y.

HEARTT.—In this City, at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Schell, Hon. JONAS C. HEARTT, in the 81st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Troy for interment. Funeral at Troy, Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HEELY.—On Thursday, April 30, Mrs. ORISSA HEELY, aged 73 years.

Funeral services Saturday, May 2, at 1 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Fraser, No. 130 Rutledge st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

PLATT.—At Savannah, Ga., April 27, F. P. HARPER PLATT, M. D., son of Rev. G. Lewis Platt, of Tivoli, N. Y., in the 22d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Anderson, No. 119 Elliott place, Brooklyn, Long Island.

STRONG.—On Thursday, April 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred L. Curtis, Lindenwood, Yonkers, OLIVER S. STRONG, late of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday next, 4th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hall's,) corner of 19th st., New-York, without further notice.

SCHMIDT.—In Berlin, Prussia, April 10, 1874, ELIZA ANN BACHE, widow of J. W. Schmidt, Consul General of Prussia, Baden, &c., in New-York, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Monday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock.

TAFT.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, New-York, April 29, 1874, ARCHIBALD TAFT, of Ashley Falls, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—On Wednesday, April 29, JOSEPHINE O. B., wife of Daniel A. Webster, and daughter of the late Col. Joseph O. Bogart, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th st., on Saturday, May 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

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THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

A Frankfort correspondent of the London *Times*, writes to that journal on April 12 as follows:

"Will you permit an impartial observer to contribute a few strange facts to the current history of the day? Much as has been said upon the merits of the German Military bill, its real history is yet unwritten. Without pretending to trace the matter to its origin, I may yet be able to give you some of its later intricacies. The idea of asking for permanent estimates originated at the War Office. The Emperor had the bill laid before him by what is called the Military Cabinet, and, being assured of the necessity of the measure, and the certainty of its passage, consented to its introduction. After this there was nothing for Prince Bismarck but to imitate his Majesty's example and approve likewise. Military business being considered the personal affair of the royal Commander in Chief, no Minister could presume to interfere after the Crown had pronounced a decided opinion. The Emperor's uncommon merit in reorganizing the army twelve years ago, and making it the admirable tool it now is, also had its effect in repressing dissent. While the leading personages were in this peaceful frame of mind, Parliament met. It was soon seen that the majority were in favor of the bill, except the clause involving permanent estimates. But the parties who had framed the paragraph were nothing daunted by this partial disapproval. Quite the reverse. As they were military specialists, with an acute perception of what would be most desirable to promote their professional views, they were not overburdened by constitutional scruples. Their firmness was redoubled when they found themselves reinforced by all the Conservative aristocrats at court. Those latter gentlemen jumped at the idea of reviving past feuds and making the new military bill the cause of a serious quarrel, as they had managed to do with the old one in 1862. The more completely they had been pushed into the background by the Liberal policy adopted after 1866, the more keenly they now relished the prospect of turning the tables upon their adversaries and defeating liberalism in its favorite haunt—the German Parliament. Enchanting visions floated before them. The Military bill rejected, they hoped the present Cabinet might be induced to resign, when Conservatives would be appointed, and a new and improved era set in. Everything else would then follow as a matter of course. After a little hesitation the new Government would be driven to proclaim the impossibility of listening to a Parliament determined to leave the country defenseless and an easy prey to the French. The Military bill would thus be inforced without constitutional consent, the Reichstag snubbed, and the press coerced. Nor would the fruits of the new régime be gathered from the military field alone. Liberalism once ejected, conservatism would reign supreme everywhere. The new Cabinet would scorn to rely on popular sympathy, as does the pitiful Bismarck. It would rule with a high hand and defy anybody to tread it under foot. In course of time another Parliament would be summoned, the strongest pressure being employed to produce a Conservative majority, who with the Ultramontanes might repeal the Liberal legislation of the last few years. Peace would be made with the Pope, a higher degree of independence accorded to the minor Princes, and unity preserved in military matters at the expense of everything else.

I see you shake your head incredulously at this summary of the Conservative programme. How is it possible, you will ask, for men living in the atmosphere of modern Germany to take up with such ideas? Can they overlook the danger to themselves and country in pursuing so eccentric a course? Are they so blind as not to see that advising this is to precipitate a French attack, make the minor Sovereigns obstreperous, and deprive the central power of popular support? Do they really count upon Ultramontanism keeping up Prussia's military supremacy, though the priests might be willing enough to accept her alliance on behalf of the Pope? Above all, are they so certain that the Emperor, who, except in the actual command of the army and the conduct of diplomatic business, has constitutionally no existence separate from the State Council, would be supported by this body in the proposed *coup d'état*?

To all these questions there is but one reply—extreme conservatism is getting desperate on the Continent. As despair does not tend to sharpen the sight, it is getting blind too. The Papacy was affected with political short-sightedness some years ago; the Protestant ultra-aristocrats of Prussia are assailed by the like infirmity now. It is a disorder apt to attack special sections of society at a period of sweeping reform. There is no accounting for it in any other way. I must admit, though, that in the present instance the Prussian reactionists have had a peculiar incitement to urge them on. They thought themselves supported by an august lady at court. They knew the august lady in question to be opposed to the Ecclesiastical laws, and they fancied she would not allow this opportunity to pass without trying to further her own views. They must have been mistaken, as it is not likely that the vital requirements of Prussia's present position can have been so completely misunderstood by any august person. Yet the illusion did its work.

All then depended upon the personal resolve of the Emperor. When first acquainted with the opinions of the House, his Majesty, who had been led to believe in a speedy passing of the bill, was so startled by the opposition as to utter a few words in public upon the subject. The effect they had upon the members seems to have shown that matters wore a different look from what was thought. The Emperor accordingly caused the thing to be rediscussed in his presence by his military advisers. He also conferred with Herr Von Forkenbeck, the Speaker, who informed him of the disposition of the House as it was the day before the Easter recess. He continued these conferences after the reassembling of Parliament, and being informed that the thirty Moderate Liberals who were likely to turn the scale against the bill, stood firm in their view, communicated with Prince Bismarck upon the course to be held. The Prince, it is understood, told his majesty that as the thirty recusants did not object to pass the measure for a number of years, but only took umbrage at the demand for permanent estimates, it would be advisable to accept their proposition rather than plunge into the unknown sea of dissolution. At the time the Prince tendered this advice he was probably aware that the moderate Liberals, at a meeting of the party held on Thursday last had made up their minds to vote the bill for seven years,—that is, for the duration of this and the next Parliament. It is confidently asserted that notwithstanding all the efforts made by the reactionists, his Majesty has approved the reasoning of his Premier, in which case the State council is sure to yield. If so, the Emperor's wisdom has saved the new Empire as well as made it."

A GREEK SERVICE IN PARIS.

On April 13, the correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes to that journal:

"To go straight from a soirée to high mass is an experience which could not be renewed every night in the year, even if it were desirable or agreeable to attempt a daily repetition of the trial. Happening to find myself, as they say here, at a charming house on Saturday night, a Russian friend asked me if I would sacrifice the vocal and dramatic performances which we had met to enjoy, in order to accompany him to a religious ceremony in which he for his own part was compelled to engage. '*Vous verrez*,' he assured me confidentially, '*c'est tres-curiex.*' I abandoned myself to his guidance, and curious indeed I found the scene. The wide boulevards leading to the Greek Church were deserted, and nothing could look more desolate than did the broad space about the Arc de Triomphe on the dark night in a drizzling rain. The mist hid the long line of lights down the Champs Elysées in a thick veil, and the gigantic arch loomed in front like a magnified gibbet. Turning sharply down a narrow street, we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of an immense number of carriages, and a sudden blaze of light announced that we had reached the object of our midnight journey. On the steps leading up to the porch of the edifice were ranged rows of oil lamps, placed there for the simple purpose of lighting the worshipers to the shrine. No sooner inside the portals than I fully subscribed to the truthfulness of my cicerone's assurance that the sight was 'curious.' The place itself was impressive in the highest degree. The interior is not so vast as the large gilt cupola, a familiar object in almost every panorama of Paris, might lead the spectator to believe, but the richness of the decoration much more than makes up for the comparative smallness of the *enceinte*. The building is in the form of a short thick Greek cross, each extremity being surmounted by a domed roof, while a larger higher cupola covers the intersection of the four arms. The general arrangement reminds us of the basilicas one sees in Venice and other cities in the North of Italy, the resemblance being made closer by the gilding, which is spread equally over roof and walls. Red lamps burn before images of our Savior, resplendent in gilding and precious stones. A screen, technically styled an *iconostas*, also gilt, and covered with pictures of saints, separates the body of the church from the sanctuary, and, rising to the cornice whence the cupola springs, allows only glimpses through arches to be seen of the still more effulgent glories within. The priests, who move to and fro between the lectern placed in a railed-off space in front of the screen and the sanctuary behind it where the altar gleams, are habited in vestments of cloth of gold and wear tall black hats, somewhat resembling the Persian head-gear in shape. The effect of these masses of gold moving about in a blaze of light is sumptuous in the extreme, and on account of the small dimensions of the church, the *coup d'œil* bursts upon one at once on entering the edifice from the dark murky night. But it is not the place itself so much as the people who are in it, that lend special interest to the ceremony. For almost everybody present is in full evening dress. The married ladies are obliged to wear a bonnet, a mantilla, or a head-covering of some kind. Those who are unmarried appear *en toilette de bal*, while the men are either in evening dress or uniform. The Russian Ambassador, Prince Orloff, noticeable for the black patch he wears across one side of his face—an honorable memorial of the part he played in the Crimean war—stands inside the railings *en grande tenue* on one side, while his Princess is on the other. But the strangest experience is to see how the people every now and then take to kissing each other on the forehead and on both cheeks, men and women exchanging these osculatory salutations. I am informed that in Russia everybody present at church on Easter eve is entitled to kiss anybody else, but that in Paris the custom has become somewhat circumscribed. This may be so; but, at all events, I was privileged to witness a good deal of what seemed to me, a stranger, to be indiscriminate but hearty salutation. Another concession was made to Occidental custom in the introduction of chairs, wherein churches in Russia, as I am told, are quite deficient. The singularly deep voices of the priests presented another noticeable variation from Roman Catholic custom; the Russians have a specialty for *bassi profondi*, and I remember well hearing a chorister at the Greek Church in Wiesbaden who actually sung down to A *below* the bass clef. The majority of those present went straight from church to sup at the Russian Ambassador's, who, on the Easter eve of his Greek ritual, keeps open house for his co-religionists, and has his tables spread for a 2 o'clock A. M. collation."

THE LAW OF HOMICIDE IN ENGLAND.

A bill to consolidate and amend the law of homicide has been brought in by Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. Lopes. It is divided into four parts. Part 1 describes "what acts amount to homicide and what do not;" part 2 explains "when homicide is and is not criminal;" part 3 defines criminal homicide, and part 4 relates to punishments. According to the twenty-ninth clause murder is reducible to manslaughter by provocation, under the following circumstances:

"Criminal homicide is manslaughter, and not murder, although the act by which death is caused falls within the provision of section 25, if the act by which death is caused is done—(1.) While the person who does it is deprived of the power of self-control by the sudden occurrence of provocation as defined in section 30, unless the provocation was sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing bodily harm to any person; but if the person provoked is not in fact deprived of the power of self-control by such provocation, or if, after having had a reasonable time after receiving the provocation to recover the power of self-control, he kills any person by any act falling within the provisions of section 26, he commits murder. (2.) While the person doing the act is deprived of the power of self-control by fear of immediate death or grievous bodily harm, such fear being caused by an act on the part of the person killed which would have justified the employment of some force by the person who causes his death, and the force actually employed is in excess of the force which ought to have been employed. 3. If the person whose death is caused is the child of the person who causes it, and if the act by which death is caused is done while such last-mentioned person, though not within the provisions of section 24, is deprived of the power of self-control by any disease or state of mind or body produced by bearing the child whose death is caused. In considering whether a person was deprived of the power of self-control, regard shall be had to the nature of the act by which death was caused. If a person who has received provocation or been put in fear mistakes the person by whom the provocation was given, by whom he was put in fear, and uses violence against the person by whom he believes the provocation to have been given, or by whom he believes himself to be put in fear, the effect shall be the same as if the provocation actually given or the fear actually caused had been given or caused by the person whom the offender supposed to have given or caused it."

The bill proposes to enact that suicide shall not be an offense cognizable by law, but that assisting a person to commit suicide shall be deemed a felony, and attempting to commit suicide a misdemeanor. With regard to punishments, the bill proposes the following enactments:

"Whoever is convicted of murder shall suffer death as a felon. Upon a conviction for murder the court may either pronounce judgment of death or abstain from pronouncing judgment of death, and instead of pronouncing such judgment order the same to be entered of record, unless the offender shall allege anything sufficient in law to bar such entry of judgment, and a record of such judgment so entered as aforesaid shall have the same effect as if such judgment had been pronounced and the offender had been reprieved. The body of every person executed for murder shall be buried within the precincts of the prison in which he was last confined after conviction, but the sentence of the court need not so direct. Whoever is convicted of manslaughter shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two years, or be fined in addition to or instead of such punishment. Whoever is convicted of assisting a person to commit suicide shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding twenty years and not less than five years, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two years. Whoever is convicted of attempting to commit suicide shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor. Whoever is convicted of killing by negligence shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor, or to be fined in addition to or instead of either of the said punishments."

THE WRECK OF THE NIL.

The Austrian papers publish the official reports communicated by the Japanese Government to its embassy at Vienna relating to the shipwreck of the steamer Nil. None of the members of the Japanese Commission were on board at the time, since, although they embarked in the Nil, they left it at Port Said for a quicker vessel. The Nil went down on the 22d of March; all on board perished, with the exception of three persons, who succeeded in reaching the shore of Nipon, and the whole of the freight of the ship, valued at 3,000,000 francs, went to the bottom. About a fourth of the loss falls on the Japanese Government, which had shipped 111 boxes on board the steamer, containing the articles displayed in the Japanese Department at the Vienna Exhibition. These articles were all insured, but they were intended to form the nucleus of a large industrial museum, and much trouble and expense will be entailed in again making such a collection.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* calls attention to the fact that the other day Mr. Allen, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Dauphin County, boldly proclaimed on the floor of the House that he had been offered a bribe of $5,000, that the offer was distinctly made to affect his vote upon a certain bill, and that he had reason to believe that similar offers had been made to other members of the House. The *Intelligencer* manifests surprise that nothing has yet been done by the Legislature looking to a thorough investigation of the matter.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $2 29@$1 30 for No. 1 Spring; $1 26¼ for No. 2 do., cash or May; $1 27⅞ June; No. 3 do., $1 19¾@$1 20; Rejected, $1 10; No. 1 Minnesota, $1 33; No. 2, $1 28¾@$1 29. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64¾c., cash or May: 66¼c. June; Rejected, 62¾c.@63c. Oats active and higher at 46⅞c.@46⅝c. for No. 2 spot; 48¼c. June; Rejected, 45¼c. Rye steady at 91c.@92c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 25@$1 27. Pork active and higher at $16 50, cash or May, $16 70@$16 75 June. Lard active and higher at 10¼c. cash or May, $10 30 June. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. June. Whisky steady at 94c. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. Corn in good demand, and market steady; sales, 10,000 bushels at 83c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—$1 75 for bolted, and $1 70 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 910,000 feet of Lumber. Receipts since the opening of Navigation—472,947 bushels Wheat, 64,448 bushels Corn, 11,340 bushels Barley, 32,754 bushels Peas, 1,430,600 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—5,300 bbls. Flour, 39,800 bushels Wheat, 26,400 bushels Corn, 46,200 bushels Oats. Exports—38,400 bushels Wheat, 19,600 bushels Corn, 42,700 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 72@$7; Bakery, $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 52; do. No. 2 do. $1 47; Red Winter $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn in good request but scarce; sales in store of new at 83c.; old, 85c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 58c.; Toledo, 59c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; Western No. 3, $1 50@$1 55. Rye nominal, at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 45. Corn firm and scarce at 67c.@70c. Oats quiet and steady at 48c.@57c. Rye firm at $1 07@$1 08. Barley nominal. Butter easier, but not quotably lower; choice, 33c.@35c. Pork firm; Country, $16@$17; City held at $17. Lard firm; Current-made Steam, 10c.; Kettle held at 10¼c. Bulk Meats opened quiet; closed firmer; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. bid; 8⅝c. asked; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.; closing at 8⅞c. Bacon steady; jobbing sales; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 76@$1 78. Corn firmer; White Southern, 86c.@87c.; Yellow Southern, 83c.@84c.; Mixed Western New, 83c.; Old, 86c. Oats quiet at Southern, 60c.@66c.; Western, 59c.@63c. Rye quiet at $1 03@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal; Mess Pork, $17 25; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c. Lard, 10¼c. Butter—Western active; light receipts; sales at 32c.@37c. Coffee quiet at 20c.@21¾c. Whisky dull at 98c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 1.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 60 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 50 for No. 2 do.; $1 49½ for Amber Michigan, cash and May; $1 53 June. Corn firm and in fair demand at 74½c. for High Mixed; June, 72c.; July, 73c.; Low Mixed, 73c.; no grade, 72c.@72½c.; damaged, 69c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 55½c. for No. 2; 56c. for Michigan; 53c.@55c. for rejected. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 58c.@62c. Rye sold at $1 05. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c.; plain, 11½c.@12c. Lard—Tierce, 10¼c.@10½c.; Keg, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky sold at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Clover-seed neglected; Timothy held at $2 75; Flax-seed, $2 40@$2 45. Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $6 87½@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat in moderate request; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 78@$1 80; White, $1 90. Rye steady at 98c.@$1. Corn in moderate demand; Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Mixed, 84c.@85c. Oats unchanged; White, 63c.@64c.; Mixed, 60½c. Petroleum firm; Crude, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Refined, 15¾c. for the first and 16c. for the last half of the month. Whisky held at 99c.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 33½; No. 2, $1 28¼; June, $1 29¼. Oats steady at 46c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 64c. for No. 2 Mixed, May. Rye steady at 90½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 35 for No. 3 do. Provisions steady. Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Lard firmer at 10¼c. for Kettle; 10c. for Steam. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, and 93,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, and 115,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 58 for Extra; $1 61½ for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 76c. Oats in good demand at 55c.@55½c. Clover-seed, $6 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats quiet, but firm at 58c. for No. 1 State and Western, 53c. for No. 2 do., 57c. for White. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36c. Resin strong; $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Grain—There were no sales to note except one car Mixed State Oats at 65c., and three cars No. 2 Mixed Western do. at 65c.@66c.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn excited; prices higher at 91c.@92c. Oats quiet at 63c.@64c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 1, 1874.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle trade on yesterday and to-day has been fair. At One Hundredth Street Yards 208 Beeves were sold off at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove 1,493 Beeves were sold off from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt., from 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. There has been no change in the condition of the trade in Milch Cows since our last daily report. Veals continue brisk from 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb., with poor lean Calves at 4½c. ₱ lb. Bobs of moderate quality sold at $5 ₱ head. The general part of the trade in Sheep on both yesterday and to-day was effected on private terms; a few car loads also were quoted from 7½c.@7⅝c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs were slow at 12c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were nominal from 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. City Dressed firm from 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

W. C. Dudley sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 100 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Held on sale 16 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 73 good Steers, mixed Illinois and Missouris, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7¾ cwt. to 9 cwt. D. Waixel sold for self & Co., 115 Cherokee Steers, fed in Missouri, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 44 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8¼ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove. J. N. Pidock sold 625 Sheep, weight 52,200 lbs. on private terms. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 284 Sheep, weight 22,720 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 865 Sheep, weight 72,600 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb. Wholesale prices of Dressed Meats direct from slaughter-houses: This trade has improved since our last daily report; on this day City-dressed Beef, in sides, sold from 8¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; in forequarters, 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; in hindquarters, 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; in ribs, 13c.@17c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Mutton sold from 8½c.@14c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed Spring Lambs were slow from $5 50@$9 50 ₱ head. City-dressed Veal from 9c.@16c. ₱ lb.; Country-dressed Veal from 8c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,493 head of horned Cattle, 4,090 Hogs, 3,346 Sheep.

GROSSE ISLE STOCK YARDS,
MICHIGAN, Monday, April 27, 1874.

Arrivals at above yards for previous week:

	Number of Head.		Number of Head.
Cattle	1,780	Hogs	2,090
Sheep	485	Horses	51
Total			4,406

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, 425 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,534 head, or 502 cars, against 581 cars for the same time last week; no trade to-day; all the fresh arrivals were through consignments; the yards are clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,600 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm at ¼c. advance on last week's rates; Clipped Sheep, $6@$7 50; Wooled Sheep, $7 50@$8 25; the only sales reported were 375 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 105 to 106 at $7 12@$7 25. Hogs—Receipts today including reported arrivals 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,500 head against 18,300 head for the same time last week; the market was active and higher; Yorkers, $5 26@$5 65; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Cattle—The receipts number 465 car loads, against 541 for the same time last week, showing a falling off of 1,292 head. The average quality was better than that of last week, and there is an advance of 1¼c. ₱ lb. live weight. There were but few working Oxen in the market, and the demand is less active. The ruling price is from 5½c.@6½c. for fair to extra, from five to seven years old. Sheep are scarce. The demand is mainly confined to Eastern dealers. Common to fair, 6½c.@7½c.; fine to good, 7½c.@9¼c., and extra, 9½c.@10c. Hogs—The market is quiet for heavy at 5⅝c.@6c.; store Pigs dull at 6c.@7¼c., according to weight and quality.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 1,192 bales; gross, 1,769 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,052 bales; to the Continent, 6,040 bales; coastwise, 785 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 1,300 bales; stock, 117,740 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,935 bales; gross, 6,633 bales; exports to Great Britain, 18,116 bales; to the Continent, 17,449 bales; to France, 3,614 bales; coastwise, 3,449 bales; sales, 21,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 1.—Cotton—Holiday—Net receipts, 136 bales; gross, 136 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,034 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; stock, 32,339 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,053 bales; gross, 2,074 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,493 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,043 bales; sales, 2,979 bales.

GALVESTON, May 1.—Cotton unchanged; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 480 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 43,151 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,896 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,390 bales; to the Continent, 1,714 bales; coastwise, 1,875 bales; sales, 1,159 bales.

MOBILE, May 1.—Cotton quiet; little demand; Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; Low Middling, 16¼c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 196 bales; exports coastwise, 74 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 32,921 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,214 bales; exports coastwise, 1,452 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅝c.; Low Middling, 16⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 517 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 16,267 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,014 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,242 bales; to the Continent, 2,050 bales; coastwise, 1,743 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 1.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 16½c.; receipts, 98 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 1873, 11,634 bales; 1874, 14,719 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 1,059 bales; shipments, 962 bales; sales, 1,606 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21.—In consequence of this being the regular semi-annual settling day at the Bank of England there are no quotations for securities.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 13-16 ₱ cent., which is 3-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £6,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 75,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export and 10,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 804,000 bales, including 440,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 85,000 bales, including 20,000 bales American. Actual export 10,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling deliverable, May and June, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 57,000 quarters, including 51,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 615,000 bales, including 261,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Midling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 12s. 7d.@12s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 11d.@13s. 2d. for Club do.; 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s.@12s. 6d. for Red Winter. Peas, 43s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 66s. ₱ bbl.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8½d.

5:30 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, May 1.—Sugar, 25s. 6d.@26s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, May 1, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises known as No. 228 Pearl street to Saturday, May 9, and R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south-east corner of Fourth avenue and Seventy fourth street until further notice.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 30.

Beaver st., No. 42, s. s. 155.2 ft. e. of Broad st., 19.1x72.3	$25,000
Broome st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 25x100	31,500
Delancey st., s. s. 125 ft. w. of Lewis st., 25x75; Delancey st., s. w. corner Lewis st., 25x75	45,000
Elizabeth st., e. s., 191.7 ft. s. of Spring st., 19.8x56	10,250
Leroy st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Hudson st., 20x100	14,500
Orchard st., e. s., 162.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x87.6	33,000
Rivington st., s. s., 47.3 ft. w. of Goerck st., 27.4x64; also lot on rear, 59 ft. w. of Goerck st., 16x36	9,000
West st., e. s., 64 ft. s. of Hammond st., runs s. 25 ft., thence e. 76.9 ft., thence n. e. 18 ft., thence n. 16 ft., thence w. 89 ft.	10,000
West Washington place, s. s., 150.4 ft. w. of Macdougal st., 22.1x96.2	16,000
11th st., s. s., 169.10 ft. w. of University place, 25x94.10	22,500
12th st., s. s., 95.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x103.3	19,000
13th st., n. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16x103.3	13,000
14th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x96	32,000
16th st., n. s., 250.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x92	28,500
19th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 23.6x92	23,000
22d st., n. s., 82 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x74.3	9,800
27th st., No. 240 East, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x98.9	15,000
28th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x84	15,000
30th st., s. s., 226.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 23.4x48.9	16,000
31st st., n. s., 122.1 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.7x98.9	14,500
32d st., s. s., 337.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 12.2x98.9	13,000
45th st., s. s., 329 ft. w. of 5th av., 21x100.5	65,000
55th st., s. s., 60.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x80	45,000
55th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5	33,000
59th st., s. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5	12,000
60th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	16,350
61st st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.6x100.5	13,250
62d st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x73.1	24,000
62d st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.6x64.2	21,000
62d st., n. s., 207 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x72.2	21,000
70th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5	25,000
71st st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x100	13,500
73d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2	3,400
78th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d av., 13.4x102.2	7,500
78th st., s. s., 238.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 13.4x102.2	7,500
120th st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, 103.5x121.10	19,000
121st st., n. s., 495 ft. w. of 3d av., 40x100.11	3,000
124th st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11	6,500
Avenue B, w. s., 24.2 ft. n. of 3d st., 24x80	16,000
Madison av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 31st st., 24.8x78	47,500
Madison av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 25th st., 24.8x100	55,000
Walton av., n. w. s., adjoining J. H. Cheever's land, formerly Mount Bueno, thence w. 210 ft. to high-water mark, Harlem River thence n. 319.4 ft., thence e. 242.6 ft. to Walton av., thence 317 ft., with water lots in front of same; runs into river 503x310.8x573.8x200x119; contains 3 878-1,000 acres, half part	500
2d av., w. s., 42.8 ft. s. of 7th st., 21x98	19,500
1st av., e. s., 176.8 ft. s. of 85th st., 25.6x100	6,300
Same property	6,300
6th av., No. 15, w. s., 146.5 ft. n. of Carmine st., runs n. 17.10 ft., thence w. 105 ft., thence s. 10.10 ft., thence s. e. 21.10 ft., thence e. 94.4 ft.; 6th av., No. 17, w. s., adjoining above; runs n. 17.10 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence s. w. 14.8 ft., thence w. 3.6x102.11 ft.	30,000
8th av., n. e. corner 51st st., 25.5x80	53,000
11th av., n. e. corner 96th st., runs e. 325 ft. to West-side Boulevard and n. 100.11 ft., thence w. 225 ft., thence s. 25.3 ft., thence w. 100 ft. to 11th av., thence s. 75.8 ft.	137,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d av., s. e. corner 48th st., 23.5x73	$30,500

LEASES RECORDED.

25th st., s. s., 110.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9, 42 years, per year	$1,260
25th st., s. s., 135.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9, 42 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$10,000 TO LOAN
IN ONE SUM ON CITY PROPERTY.
ALSO, ONE OF $12,000.
SAM'L C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE—A splendid house on south side of 74th st., near 5th av.; complete with mirrors, chandeliers, and conservatory; heated by steam; also, beautiful little house corner Madison av. and 78th st. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE four-story houses, first-class, West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; cabinet finish throughout; $20,000. Also, a superior house and location, No. 308 West 58th st. See bills on premises.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND MANsard-roof residence, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 41.8x100; cheap, and terms easy. A. P. MAN, No. 59 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 159 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GIFT.—NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE; TEN rooms; two full lots; strictly first-class American neighborhood; thirty minutes from ferries; worth $7,000; given approved party, assuming $4,500 mortgage; payable $100 quarterly installments; good neighbor requisite; American family preferred; Freemason desirable. Inquire Mr. DAY, near premises, 55th st., 3d av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$45,000.—FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Will be rented to any one wishing to test the advantages of the place before purchasing, furnished, at $2,500. For further particulars address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage, and wood land can be had with it; the land is of the first quality, and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair, and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., two cottages, (recently built,) each containing ten rooms, with lawn and garden surrounding same equal to twelve City lots; they are finely situated, commanding views of the ocean from three sides, and are within five minutes' walk of the beach; cottages adjoining are owned and will be occupied during the season by the best families of New-York and Brooklyn; for Summer residence the town is unsurpassed, having excellent society, to which are added the natural attractions of fine surf bathing, fishing, pleasant drives, and entire freedom from mosquitos.
Will be sold on easy terms.
Apply or address
JOHN F. TALMAGE,
No. 109 Wall st., New-York.

RAPID TRANSIT, AND PLEASANT, TO
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, No. 286 Greenwich st.

CASH AND DWELLING TO EXCHANGE.—A superior and unusually cheerful dwelling, with over an acre of beautiful level lawn, on the line of improvements between Newark and Elizabeth, and within a few minutes' walk of horse cars leading to two depots with some 100 trains per day to New-York; which property, with several thousands of dollars in cash, will be given for a corresponding equity in one or more medium-sized dwellings in New-York, not heavily encumbered. Address Mr. W., at Charter Oak Life Company, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house in the suburban part of Trenton, N. J., directly on the banks of the Delaware, of which it commands a fine view; the house is large and comfortable, containing about twelve rooms, plenty of cellarage, gas, water, &c.; the lot is 95x300, and is shaded by fine trees; also a stable and carriage-house; to a desirable tenant the rent will be low; or will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE—Beautiful country seat, a perfect home; very healthy; immediate possession; very little cash; twenty acres or more, modern house, barns, ice-house, hennery, gardener's lodge, large lawn, coach roads, walks, brook, bridge, fruit and shade in abundance. Call on GEO. CLARK, No. 104 Murray st., or address OWNER, Box No. 179, Metuchen, N. J.

ON THE SOUND.—A CHARMING RURAL SPOT, good soil, location healthful, inexhaustible supply of good, pure water, for sale; choice stock; horses, carriages, farming utensils, house furniture; boating, yachting, game, and wild fowl abundant. X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,397 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT DUNDEE LAKE, PATERSON; house new; three-story Mansard, slate roof; all modern improvements; ground high and dry, overlooking the lake; at the station, with frequent trains, and low commutation; terms easy.
H. WATKINS, No. 96 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HOMES IN CONNECTICUT.—CHOICE FARMS and building lots, costing from $100 to $300,000; accessible by rail and water; descriptive catalogue free. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. WHOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GENtleman's residence, furnished or unfurnished, with stable and three acres; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. WHITNEY, No. 58 Hudson st., New-York.

I HAVE FIVE OR TEN GOOD NEWARK dwellings (rented) to exchange for some cash and other property; owners only.
M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
CITY PROPERTY

On TUESDAY, May 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold by order of Hon. WM. S. STOKLEY, Mayor of Philadelphia,
The valuable property known as the "Tobacco Warehouse." Lot 264 by 266 feet, four fronts.
Buildings known as "Kensington Hall."
Building known as "Southwark Hall."
Full particulars may be had from the auctioneers.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S PEREMPTORY SALE,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
NINETEEN LARGE AND VALUABLE LOTS,
SQUARES OF GROUND,
EXTENSIVE FRONTS ON
10th st., 11th st., 12th st., 13th st., Broad st., 15th st., 16th st., 17th st., Johnson st., Bigler st., Pollock st., Packer st., Curtin st., Geary st., 34th, 35th, and 36th avs., First and Twenty-sixth Wards. Also, extensive fronts on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On TUESDAY, May 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by virtue of an order of sale in the partition suit, Nicklin vs. O'Brien, District Court, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

The above is a very valuable property, and from its location affords a fine opportunity for capitalists and builders, being near League Island, on which the Government is now erecting a NAVAL DEPOT. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now run their road to the River Delaware through this estate.

The terms of sale are, $50 to be paid on each lot at the time of sale. One-half of purchase money in ten days from sale; and one-half may remain upon bond and mortgage of the purchaser in the usual form, payable one year from date.

☞ A lithographic plan of the property may be had at the auction-rooms.

For further particulars apply to E. COPPEE MITCHELL, Esq., attorney, Office No. 518 Walnut st.
By order of
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141, South 4th st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, April, 1874.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE and others, defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, Benjamin C. Thayer, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York on the southerly side of Fourth street, between Wooster and Thompson streets, known and distinguished on a certain map of land belonging to John Ireland, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated Oct. 24, 1818, by lot No. (2) two, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south-westerly side of Fourth street at a distance of one hundred feet north-westerly from Wooster street, running thence south-westerly along lot No. (1) one on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street one hundred feet; thence north-westerly, along lot No. sixty-seven on said map, and parallel with said Fourth street twenty-five feet; thence north-easterly along lot No. 3 (three) on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street, one hundred feet to said Fourth street, and thence south-easterly along said Fourth street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1874.
B. C. THAYER, Referee.
JAMES K. HILL, plaintiff's attorney.
ap4-law6wS

PUBLIC SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE
ESTATE OF A. SEIBERLICH, DECEASED.

Large and valuable BUILDINGS with steam-power, Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, and 228 Carter's alley and Exchange place, between 2d and 3d, and south of Chestnut st., on TUESDAY, May 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Terms, $30,000 may remain on mortgage.

The above property will be sold together as one, according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction-rooms; the rooms now occupied command a rent of $10,100; several rooms are now vacant, and are for rent with the steam-power; sale absolute.
By order of SAMUEL BAUGH, Assignee,
No. 129 South 2d st.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, April, 1874.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FARM OF 28 ACRES, AT SING SING.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The farm known as the Miller farm, containing twenty-eight acres of land, situate at Sing Sing, N. Y. This farm is north-east of the village of Sing Sing, and one and a quarter miles from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The land is high and rolling, well watered by living springs, and adjoins the estates of Walter M. Mead and Prof. W. W. Hawks. There are three fine building sites on the farm, with southern views of the Hudson River; also, a young orchard of about three acres, a hay-barn and tool-house.

Messrs. Howland & Brandreth, at Sing Sing, will show the farm to parties, and give full particulars.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE ESTATE OF THE late Dr. Valentine Mott will be completed on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of the undersigned and of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, auctioneer.

This closing sale will embrace fifty of the most desirable lots in the property, including the whole front of 96th st. and the large lots on the Riverside Drive and Park.

And also the whole of the valuable water front.

And also the Brooklyn property, corner of Albany av. and Montgomery st., forming the north-east corner thereof.
HENRY A. MOTT, Executor and Referee.
JOHN CHETWOOD, Executor and Referee.
JAMES McQUADE, Referee.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AUCTION SALE.—NO LIMIT OR reservation whatever.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 9, at 1:30, leaving New-York at 11:20 A. M. and 12 P. M. Madison, N. J., three-quarters of a mile from depot, on turnpike from Madison to Columbia, by order of Executor of estate of Reuben De Forest, deceased:
Eight acres of ground, house of eight rooms, barn, stable, carriage-house, fruit and shade trees, &c. Must be sold. Half can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—COTTAGE, HANDSOMELY furnished, to rent, for the Summer; parlor, 25x35, opening on spacious piazzas; dining and sleeping rooms; large and airy view of lake, and surroundings unsurpassed; grounds extensive and well shaded; fine boat, with awning; good stable; drawing-room cars run to lake without change; cottage built and furnished to order, charmingly located, in a grove with ample grounds, on the border of the lake, near the large hotels. Photographs and particulars with LOUIS BALLARD, 109 and 111 Worth st., Commercial Agency.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—A FAMILY going to Europe will rent their house, with immediate possession, and sell their furniture, if required; is situated a mile and a half from Port Richmond Ferry; is beautifully located on high ground; consisting of twelve rooms, with modern conveniences, and in good condition; three acres of lawn and garden, well stocked with fruit; stable and coach-house; spring and soft water, &c. Address B. W., Box No. 4,090 Post Office, New-York.

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET, ON REAsonable terms, to a good tenant, a commodious country residence, beautifully situated on Roslyn Bay, the lawn sloping to the water, with large old shade and fruit trees; all necessary outbuildings, including ice-house filled, and several acres of land; accessible to New-York by steam-boat and several railway trains daily; the landing within three and the depot ten minutes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THREE-story house, pleasantly located, having every convenience in complete order. The owner will make arrangements with a suitable party to board himself and wife in consideration of rent. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON and near the shore to rent for the Summer; also, choice plots for sale. Catalogues given to applicants. We have also a special survey map of the country from Seabright to Deal. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, A FINE RESIDENCE on the river bank, partially furnished, forty-five minutes by the Hudson River Railroad; the grounds are handsome and covered with fruit; stable and carriage-house; rent very low. Apply to
SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOURTEEN rooms, bath-room, &c., at Throgg's Neck, fourteen miles from City Hall, by boats or cars; eight trains daily; grapery and garden with fine fruit; five acres of land, with all necessary outbuildings. Apply from 9 A. M. to 12 M. at No. 20 East 42d st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, AN eligibly located house, stable, &c., situated on Lake Mahopac, near the Dean House and the lake shore; house is new and fully furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

FURNISHED.—A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in 45th st., near 5th av, completely and elegantly furnished, and in perfect order. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

RIVERDALE, HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET, house, stable, several acres of land; garden, fine view, modern improvements.
E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. To be seen from 12 to 6 P. M.

A LARGE HOUSE, CITY CONVENIENCES, GARden, fruit and shade, and stable, near Harlem Bridge and all conveyances, $1,000 per annum; furnished, $1,200. Owner, No. 160 Broadway, Room No. 3.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Furnished house in a pleasant location to rent to a small family of adults; board for owner and wife taken for rent. Inquire at No. 13 West 26th st.

FOR RENT—AT REASONABLE RATES, FRENCH flats, with all modern conveniences, in house No. 566 Lexington av. For particulars inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

TO LET—AT LAKE GEORGE, A NICELY FURnished cottage of nine rooms, $350 for the season. Inquire of H. C. TUTTLE, No. 9 Murray st., or at Randolph's book store, No. 770 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE FRENCH FLATS
to let—Six rooms en suite; all modern improvements; rent, $30 to $44. Nos. 431 to 439 West 34th st., near 9th av.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house to let, No. 1,624 1st av., near 84th st.; all improvements; good location; near steam-boat landing; rent $650. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker st.

FLATS TO RENT IN THE NEW BUILDING, NO. 729 8th av., corner 46th st.; all improvements; best flats on the avenue.
TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

TO LET—WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., FIRST class, four story, brown stone; commission allowed. Apply till let, at No. 371 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEW-DURHAM, N. J., FORTY MINutes from Chambers st., a fine house, an acre of garden; good fruit; healthy location. WM. T. DAY, No. 199 Wooster st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 322 East 42d st., to rent; price, $1,100 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 280 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 366 Bleecker st., corner of Charles; rent reduced to $1,000. Apply at No. 221 Washington st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Furnished Cottage to Rent
AT SUMMIT, N. J.

Cottage two and a half story, fourteen rooms, handsomely furnished; house first class; heater, closets, bath, and range; stable large and convenient; five minutes from depot. Apply to
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET AT TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the ferry; comfortably furnished; spring and cistern water on the premises; good bathing; to let by the year or Summer season; terms moderate; references. Inquire of WM. FAIR, at the rear of St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th st., entire second floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—OFFICES, NO. 87 LIBERTY ST.

STORE—SEVENTY FEET DEEP, WITH CELLAR; also, rooms to let. Inquire at Room 4, 299 Mott st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON A LEASE FROM TWO TO THREE years, a moderate-sized well-furnished house in a good neighborhood, suitable for a family of four adults; rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 97 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 59 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY
expires this day by limitation.
Either partner will sign in liquidation, and all outstanding business will be adjusted at the office of M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., Union Building, No. 52 William st.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN CRERAR,
SAM'L A. STRANG,
CHARLES BARD,
E. K. GOODNOW.

UNION BUILDING,
No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,
for the transaction of a general banking business.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN PATON,
(late Agent Bank of British North America,)
D. A. LINDLEY,
E. K. GOODNOW.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ADAMS McHARG & CO. expires this day by limitation. Mr. MUMFORD M. TRUMAN retires from the firm.

The business will be continued under the same firm name by WILLIAM ADAMS, JR., and HENRY K. McHARG at No. 33 Wall st., under the Mechanics' Bank.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ARCHER, DILLON & FLYNN, glass-cutters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Bills due said firm may be paid to either of said firm, and each is hereby authorized to sign receipts therefor. Bills due by said firm will be settled on application to THOMAS ARCHER, No. 157 East 44th st.; MICHAEL W. DILLON, No 235 East 41st st.; or to T. E. FLYNN, at either of the above places.
THOMAS ARCHER,
MICHAEL W. DILLON,
MAY 1, 1874. THOMAS E. FLYNN.

DISSOLUTION.
No. 15 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DUFF & TIENKEN expires this day by limitation.
WILLIAM H. DUFF,
JOHN H. TIENKEN.

No. 15 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.
The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by DUFF & TIENKEN.
WILLIAM H. DUFF.
Mr. J. H. TIENKEN will retain an office as above.

THE FIRM OF L. BAILY & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual agreement. L. BAILY has authority to sign in liquidation.
L. BAILY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. R. SUSSEKIND.

The undersigned will continue the business of importer and dealer in shoe manufacturers' goods, at Nos. 21½ Spruce and Nos. 187 and 189 William sts., New-York.
L. BAILY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF HOLBERG & GILLILAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. W. HOLBERG,
H. E. GILLILAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GILLILAN & CO., and will continue the brokerage business in gold and foreign exchange.
H. E. GILLILAN.
AD. AMEND.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of REUBEN MANLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by Mr. REUBEN MANLEY'S retirement from business.
REUBEN MANLEY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. GEO. LANE.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission brokerage business at No. 11 Broad st.
GEO. LANE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF SMITHERS & DONALD,
ROOM NO. 34 DREXEL BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SMITHERS & DONALD, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, gold, Government securities, foreign exchange, &c.
C. H. SMITHERS.
W. M. DONALD.

NEW-YORK, May, 1, 1874.
MR. SAMUEL A. STRANG, OF THE LATE firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., becomes a member of our firm from this day.
The business will hereafter be conducted at No. 59 Liberty st., under the name of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of ISELIN & BARKER, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.
FRANK T. ISELIN,
FORDYCE D. BARKER.

DISSOLVED THIS DAY BY MUTUAL CONSENT the firm of A. MEAD & CO., Mr. A. MEAD having withdrawn. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 616 6th av., by the remaining partners, JAMES PEARSON and WM. H. DENIKE, under the firm name of PEARSON & DENIKE.

MR. ANSON W. HARD RETIRES THIS DAY from our firm of
WRIGHT & CO., Rio de Janeiro,
and from our firm in this City.
WRIGHT, BROWN & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE WARING.
THOS. C. B. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. G. V. FOX is a partner in our firm from this date.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
MR. JAMES H. BEEKMAN RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the same firm name.
BEEKMAN BROS. & HOLLINS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
MR. JAMES H. BEEKMAN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CORNELIUS DEVER withdraws from our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874. PELLS & CO.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson, No. 779 Greenwich sts., and No. 10 Abingdon square,—Superior accommodations for furniture, pianos, paintings, mirrors, and other family property; placed in separate rooms; always accessible; goods received and delivered day and night; carting, packing, and shipping promptly executed. R. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, Office No. 593 Hudson st., near 12th st.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st., FASHIONS just IMPORTED, NEW DESIGNS, BEAUTIFUL changes. PATTERNS NOW READY, CLOTH MODEL with each. "SMITH'S DRESS ELEVATOR," A GRAND SUCCESS. PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
Charles Sumner's Great Work.
PROPHETIC VOICES CONCERNING AMERICA. By Hon. Charles Sumner. Cr. 8vo, clo. extra, with Portrait . $2

"The True Philosophy of History."
THE SECRET OF CHRISTIANITY. By Rev. S. S. Hebberd. 12mo, clo. $1 50

"The Admirable Essayist."
BRIEF ESSAYS AND BREVITIES. By Geo. H. Calvert, author of "Goethe; His Life and Works, An Essay." 12mo $1 50

"'Tis Sweet to be Remembered."
A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. Sixteen Sons and Daughters of the "Tribe of Jesse." By "Joshua." 16mo, paper . . . . 35c.

, For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

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PUBLISHERS,
Boston.
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New-York.

"The most fascinating Novel of the Day."

THE ITALIAN GIRL.

Heroine is an Italian Girl whose romantic experiences are very interesting.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Eminently a love story, teaching a good lesson.—*Portland Press.*

Intensely dramatic and exciting.—*N. B. Mercury.*

The vivid colors in which characters are painted with attract.—*Salem Gazette.*

A fascinating and well-written story.—*Portland Argus.*

Lively, fresh, and vivid.—*Providence Journal.*

It abounds in vigorous pictures of Italian life.—*Boston Transcript.*

A very well-written story, romantic yet probable.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Novel of rare literary and artistic merit.—*Suffolk County Journal.*

Good, especially good, is the part which treats of her debut on the stage.—*Palladium.*

It cannot be said to be dull, whatever may be said for or against it.—*Newport News.*

Recommend it as a work which cannot fail to interest and charm them—*Boston Gazette.*

Lovers of art and Italy will read with keen interest this fresh story.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ITALIAN GIRL,

By Mrs. Katherine Sedgwick Washburn,

Is a brilliant and charming love story. We cordially recommend it to our readers as a work that cannot fail to interest and charm them, both by the clearness of the story, but by the sparkling and artistic manner in which it is treated.—*Boston Gazette.*

A new edition ready to-day. Price $1 50. All booksellers have it.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

LIBRARY BOOKS.

The time spent in reading most Novels is utterly wasted. Buy, then, good books, which will both interest and instruct you, and your children after you.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE. Eighth edition. $2.
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A PAINTER'S CAMP. Third edition. $1 50.
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These works are by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, a writer who is very widely admired.
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SARAH TYTLER'S THE OLD MASTERS. $1 50.
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ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

"PAPA'S OWN GIRL."
BY MARIE HOWLAND.
One of the keenest reviewers in this country says: "This great American novel is grander than anything George Eliot ever wrote." What higher praise could it have? Published by JOHN P. JEWETT, No. 27 Clinton place, New-York.
LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.
For sale by all booksellers. Price, $1 75.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
THE
WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have this day removed their office to
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
where all business appertaining to the Company will be promptly attended to.
Capital, - - - $200,000
Surplus, - - - 450,000
Total Assets, - - $650,000
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Sec. GEO. J. PENFIELD, Prest.
HENRY GRIFFIN, Ass't Sec.

REMOVED TO NO. 19 NEW ST.
OFFICE OF JACQUELIN & DE COPPET BROS.,
No. 19 NEW ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1874.
Mr. FRED. DE COPPET, (formerly of the firm of M. F. SMITH & DE COPPET,) has this day become a member of our firm.
We will continue the commission business in gold, government, railroad, and miscellaneous securities, under the firm name of JACQUELIN & DE COPPET BROTHERS.
Very truly yours,
JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
JOHN H. JACQUELIN, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
HENRY DE COPPET, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
FRED. DE COPPET, Member of New-York Gold and Stock Exchanges.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work at [illegible] prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at low prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"THE YOUNG Prince thrives so well upon it that [illegible]."—Dr. Richardson. "[illegible] as closely as possible."—Dr. Barker. Abounding in flesh and bone-forming substances, this food perfectly fills its object [illegible] tirely devoid of [illegible] and idiotic [illegible] ground [illegible] bowels, diarrhœa [illegible] Chemists to the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c., New Bond st., London. [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

A committee of Italians has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund among their countrymen toward the erection of a statue of Byron at Venice.

The actual number of officers and men who died in battle or succumbed to sickness on the Gold Coast was 100, but the number of invalids or wounded was 1,000.

The use of tobacco seems to be falling off in England. The declared value of the importation for the first quarter of this year was only £322,302, against £343,875 for the same period of last year.

Belfort is to commemorate her heroic defense against the Prussians in 1870 by a monument. This will be executed by an Alsatian sculptor, and will represent a colossal lion on a rock at the foot of the citadel.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that one of the principal officials of the Ministry of Justice has been sent to London on a special mission to demand the extradition of M. Rochefort.

The will of the late Countess of Loudon contains the extraordinary wish that her right hand should be cut off and buried in the park at the Castle Donnington, and have a small cross or stone over it with the motto, "I byde my tyme."

The Pope sent a telegram of congratulation to the wife of Don Carlos on her confinement. He addressed her as "her Majesty," and the *Union* alludes to this as an act implying a recognition of the legitimacy of Don Carlos as King Charles VII.

An enterprising firm in London lately paid 800 rupees for the privilege of collecting the hair shorn from the heads of pilgrims at the Magh Mela, at Allahabad, and the whole capillary harvest has been shipped off to England, to be made into chignons.

The Liverpool *Mercury* states that there has been an extraordinary falling off in the emigration from Liverpool this year. For instance, in March, 1873, the number of persons who sailed from the Mersey "under the act" was 13,411, while in the corresponding month of this year it was only 6,068.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that at a recent meeting of the council representing the Jewish congregations of Berlin, a motion was brought forward to the effect that immediate steps should be taken to make arrangements for the Leichenverbrennung (burning of bodies) in one of the Jewish cemeteries in the city. The motion was adopted by a large majority.

The ladies of Chiselhurst are about to present the Prince Imperial of France with a magnificent inkstand as a birthday gift. It is in the form of a beehive, is said to be a beautiful work of art, and is composed of gold and silver gilt, inlaid with amethysts and the colors of France, surmounted with a monogram, "L. N." in rubies and diamonds, and also the imperial eagle.

The unpopularity of Prince Napoleon among the Bonapartists of Corsica, owing to the antagonistic attitude which he has assumed toward the Prince Imperial, continues to prevent the Council General assembling in sufficient number to form a quorum. Prince Napoleon is President, and the members who regard him as a traitor to the Imperialist cause refuse to take their seats.

The Mazarine Library, Paris, has been reopened. No similar institution is so rich in curious works of the fifteenth century, ancient historical books, and those on medicine and theology, as well as in Italian; and its manuscripts, to the number of 4,000, procured mostly from the old religious communities, are of great interest. The terrestrial globe constructed by Bergerin for Louis XVI. has been repaired.

The *Presse* of Vienna states that the Police of Bucharest have just discovered in the cellars of the Palace of the Roumanian Metropolitan Bishop an entire workshop for the fabrication of false money. Two priests and some Jews, the paper states, had carried on their criminal industry here for some years. All the inhabitants of the palace, save the Metropolitan himself who is chief of the Senate, have been arrested.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has conferred the first class of the Order of the Ernestine House upon the Mikado of Japan, in acknowledgment of the hospitable welcome accorded to Prince Phillip of Coburg. This is the first European decoration conferred upon the Japanese Monarch. M. Sotesima, the late Foreign Minister of Japan, has at the same time been decorated with a lower grade of the same order, and for the some cause.

Special prayers and thanksgiving, in connection with the Ashantee war, have been offered up in all the garrison churches throughout Great Britain, collections, amounting to considerable sums, being also made for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late expedition, and in aid of the wives and children of the wounded soldiers now in hospital, and of others who, through the deadly nature of the climate, had their constitutions hopelessly shattered.

At the sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the London Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, held lately at the Freemason's Tavern, it was stated that the society had afforded relief to 131,759 distressed foreigners of all nations, besides granting annual pensions to nearly 200 more, who were advanced in years or otherwise unable to support themselves. Donations made during the dinner amounted to $16,605, including donations from both the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria.

An historical curiosity has just been placed in the Museum of the Invalides, Paris—namely, the suit of armor which Charles VII. presented to Joan of Arc, and which the heroine went to deposit at St. Denis after having been wounded under the walls of Paris. It is composed of steel plates, weighs about fifty pounds, and in every respect resembles the one in the Pierrefonds Collection, which the Maid of Orleans wore at the moment when she fell into the power of the enemy in making a sortie from Compiègne.

The *North German Gazette* says it learns from a reliable source that the Board of Admiralty in Madrid has ordered the two German merchant ships, Louise Marie, from Altona, and Gazelle, from Apenrade, to be set free, together with their cargoes, which were seized at Sulusce. The authorities at Manila have been ordered to carry out this decision, and it is hoped that the indemnification of the owners for the losses they sustain by the unjustifiable seizure of their vessels will shortly be settled by negotiation.

Galignani claims for a Parisian the first successful attempt to break the zebra to harness. "For some time past," it says, "the Jardin d'Acclimatisation has had a carriage drawn by those animals, a result which, however, was only reached after two years' careful and patient instruction." But *Galignani* is wrong. This is not the first time zebras have been trained to harness. Fifteen years ago a merchant in Sydney used frequently to drive a pair of these animals into the city from his residence near the South Head and back again in the evening.

A new and important trade, says an English writer, has been begun between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic by the arrival of a cargo of maize, per the Obey, from Rosario. The cargo has been sold at 39s. per 480 pounds for delivery at Whitehaven, and this price compares satisfactorily with that for New-York maize, which is quoted at 40s. Another vessel has been chartered in Buenos Ayres to bring a similar cargo, and there seems every probability of a material addition to the wealth of the country being obtained through this new article of exportation.

There has been a curious story going the rounds of the London clubs to the effect that the Prince Imperial, weary of maternal control and Woolwich discipline, and so impressed by the display of French feeling at the recent celebration at Chiselhurst, had suddenly determined to start for France, and to imitate his father by suddenly landing at Boulogne and appealing to the sympathies of the fishwomen of that port. The story says that the Prince actually got as far as Dover, but that he was there stopped by a faithful adherent, whose age and experience were sufficient excuse for his skepticism of French enthusiasm for "*Le Petit Tricolore*."

A Paris correspondent says: "The lamentable news of the loss of the Europe created a great sensation here, and the shares of the unlucky Compagnie Transatlantique fell instantly to the extent of twenty francs. All passengers by this line speak with enthusiasm of the splendid decorations of the saloon, of the excellent table, the capital wines, the lavish hospitality, and the pleasant *sans gêne* in the social intercourse between officers and guests. [illegible]

on the English lines—but, say many to whom I have spoken on the subject, 'we ought not to complain of this excessive rigor,' irksome as it is, for it enhances our feeling of security.'"

Alexandra Palace, an improvement they say on the Crystal Palace, is to be opened in June at Muswell Hill, near London. Various loans have been made to increase the value of its contents. Lord Londesborough has offered his valuable collection of arms and armor, made by the late Lord Londesborough at an enormous cost, and which comprises the most unique and perfect specimens of ancient arms and armor, many Celtic ornaments, and objects of great historic and general interest. Lord Gough, too, has been induced to lend to the company some magnificent specimens of artillery captured by his father, the late Field Marshal Gough, in the Sikh war, and presented to him by the honorable East India Company.

Australian papers bring accounts from Fremantle of the safety of Major Warburton's exploring expedition. The party started some months ago to try and make its way from Central Australia to the settled districts of Western Australia, and after encountering great hardships, they succeeded in their task. Fears were entertained that they had succumbed to the difficulties of the journey, and Hon. T. Elder dispatched a second expedition under the command of Mr. John Ross, to try and discover them. It appears that Major Warburton and party had reached a place 150 miles from the De Gray River, having exhausted their provisions and having eaten all their camels but three. In the journey from South Australia to West Australia they traveled over 900 miles of country never before explored. The expedition was expected to reach Adelaide shortly.

At a public dinner lately given in London, Mr. Justice Day, of Canada, took occasion to dilate upon the loyalty of the Canadians to the British Crown. He said that when he went again and again to "that grand old country" he "almost despaired that the colonies would ever attain to the standard which would place them on an equality with the nations of Europe. But, while they lacked high training, they had all the vigor of lusty youth, which the great Burke characterized about a century ago as the gristle which was hardening into manhood. The Dominion of Canada stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and he trusted that vast country would not be cast aside by any mismanagement or any misconception of its interests. He could assure the company, and through them the whole English community, that the sentiments which prevailed throughout the Dominion were those of intense loyalty to the mother country. He believed, indeed, that the loyalty of the Canadians was more intense, if possible, than that which obtained in England."

ARBITRARY PROCEEDINGS IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Among the various stories which are in circulation in St. Petersburg, and which enliven Russian society, there is one which reflects on the arbitrary exercise of authority by the officials at Tashkend, in Russian Turkestan. A certain Seid Azim, of that place, bringing Russian influences to his aid in a project of marriage with a niece of Yakub-Bek, of Kashgar—a girl of nine years of age—and meeting with opposition from the child's relations, was obliged to abandon his suit. He did so, however, under the condition that the girl should be his in time, and that meanwhile she should not be married to any one else. Under various threats the girl's relations were assembled by Seid Azim, and were forced to sign a paper to that effect. A friend, or vakeel, of the family—a well-known plodja of great and worthy reputation in that part of the country—who has also long been known in Herat for his upright character and many good qualities—endeavored to frustrate the design of the vicious Azim, but the 'villain' prevailed, and the plodja was cast into prison, stripped and searched in the frost for imaginary documents of a revolutionary character, and transported without ceremony to a distant part of Siberia. From his place of exile the plodja, however, contrived to telegraph to the Minister of War and to others, and the consequence is that the Emperor is said to have heard of the whole affair. The worst of it is that the plodja is in no small way entitled to the highest consideration at the hands of the Russian Government for the assistance he lent to the Russians in the late expedition to Khiva. Another story, which is more amusing, is told of the Emperor himself. Visiting an exhibition of pictures of scenes in Central Asia by Mr. Verestetagim which were on view last Summer at the Crystal Palace, and stopping before one called 'Abandoned'—in which a dead soldier is represented as lying prostrate on a dreary plain—his Majesty asked, 'To what battalion did that man belong?' 'To the Rifles,' replied a General who had served in Central Asia. 'Impossible,' said his Majesty, 'he has got blue facings.' 'He belonged to the line,' explained the General, correcting himself. 'You must be again wrong,' quoth his Majesty, 'the man has golden buttons.' The visit to the picture gallery was abruptly ended. A Russian Minister of European reputation for humor, but who is at the same time not distinguished for his knowledge of Central Asian geography, taking leave of an officer about to proceed to Tashkend, wished him good-speed, observing in a tone of consolation that he would travel comfortably, seeing that an excellent road had been constructed through Kashgar. There is another story to the effect that the Kirghizes, who were said to have waived all claim to remuneration for the thousands of camels provided by them for the Khiva Expedition, were advised that it would be better for them to make the sacrifice with a good grace, for as the Government had not the wherewithal to pay for the beasts, which, moreover, had all died, they would receive nothing even if they clamored for payment."

THE "DOLGOROUKY" BISCUIT.

The Russian *Military Gazette*, referring to the singular immunity enjoyed by the troops of the late expedition to Khiva from the fevers and other illnesses which usually attend such expeditions, attributes this result to the "Dolgorouky biscuit." All the provisions taken by the expedition, it says, consisted of a drove of live cattle and of these biscuits, which are of the size of a man's hand, and may either be eaten raw, dissolved in water, or cooked as soup. Their inventer, Prince Michael Dolgorouky, first introduced the American meat-biscuits into the Russian Army; but it was found that they gave rise to various scorbutic disorders, and they were consequently abandoned. He then hit on the plan of making biscuits of meal, beef, and sourkrout in equal proportions; and the biscuits thus prepared have become almost as popular in the Russian, as the famous "erbwurst" in the German Army."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 1.—The following decisions in the Court of Appeals have been handed down:

Judgments affirmed with costs—McCullough's Lead Company vs. Strong; Barton vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Clark vs. Halstead.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted; costs to abide events—Sands vs. Son; Hickley vs The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgments and orders appealed from, modified by disallowing and striking out the amount of extra allowance awarded by judgment of Sept. 17, 1872, and that otherwise judgment and order appealed from be affirmed without costs to either party in this court—Ponfield vs. James.

Motion denied, with $10 costs—Sanford vs. Sanford.

The court took a recess until Monday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Peffer vs. Levy et al.; judgment for defendants and findings made and filed. See opinion.

Platt vs. Smith et al.; Edsall vs. Woods et al.; judgments for plaintiffs; findings made and filed.

Weston et al. vs. Ketchum et al.; motion for continuance of injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs. See opinion.

Post vs. Connor et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and without prejudice to the proceedings already had.

Latourette vs. Crolius; motion to impel plaintiff to file security for costs denied with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

O'Brien vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company, taxation affirmed.

McCall vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; referred back to clerk for retaxation. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Frost vs. Smart; motion granted on payment of $15 costs.

Vail vs. Vail; order settled.

Powers vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; motion granted without costs.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Garraghan vs. Wilson; order signed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

White, Trustee, vs. Livingston; the order in this case cannot be settled until the notice of motion is returned to the Clerk.

Romain vs. Garth; The People ex. rel Wood vs. Green; in the matter of the opening of Tenth avenue, and in the matter of the opening of New street; Stilwell vs. Shimmerr et al.; memorandums for counsel.

Andrews vs. Vreeland; order granted.

Reed vs. Allen; injunction granted.

Cochran, Executrix, vs. Hovey, &c.; order denying motion granted.

Hovey vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Company; order of reference granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Whitlock vs. Niles; Parish vs. Sherman; motions denied.

In the matter of Klein; Catlin vs. Catlin; Terry vs. Terry; memorandums.

Metzger vs. Rosa; motion granted. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 74¾
100 do... 73⅞
1500 do... 74
500 do... 73⅞
200 do... 73¾
600 do... 73⅞
300 do.......b3. 74
1200 do... 73⅞
500 do.......s3. 73¾
1200 do... 73¾
400 do.......s3. 73⅝
200 do... 73¾
200 do.......b3. 73⅞
100 do... 73¾
600 do... 73⅝
100 do.......u. r. 73¾
100 Quicksilver... 23
200 Pacific Mail... 44⅞
200 do.......c. 44¾
900 do... 44¾
100 do.......c. 44⅞
100 do... 44¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98⅛
100 do... 98¼
200 do... 98⅛
8 do... 98
300 do... 98⅛
100 St. Paul... 37½
100 do... 37⅜
100 do.......c. 37¼
200 do... 37¼
100 do... 37⅛
400 do... 37
500 Lake Shore... 76¾
500 do... 76⅞
300 do... 77
100 do... 76⅞
500 do... 76¾
300 do... 76⅝
400 do... 76½
100 do.......c. 76⅝
100 C., C. & I. C... 21⅝
100 do.......s3. 21½
100 Union Pacific..s3. 34
300 do... 34⅛
500 do... 34
1000 do.......s3. 34
700 do... 33⅞
100 do... 33¾
100 do... 33⅞
500 do.......b3. 34
100 do.......c. 33⅞
900 do.......s3. 33¾
100 do.......s3. 33⅞
400 do.......b3. 34
300 do... 33⅞
100 Rock Island... 99¾
100 do... 99½
100 do... 99⅝
100 do... 99¼
100 Ohio & Miss... 26⅛
200 do... 26
200 do... 26⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo... 30⅜
100 North-western... 46⅞
200 do... 46¾
500 do... 46⅝
100 do... 46½
600 do... 46⅜
400 do... 46½
500 do... 46¾
200 do... 46½
100 do... 46⅜
100 do... 46¼
100 do... 46⅛
900 Tol. & Wab... 41
100 do... 40¾
200 do... 40⅞
600 do... 40½
200 do... 40⅜
400 do.......b3. 40½
300 do... 40⅛
100 do.......s3. 40
400 do... 40⅛
100 do... 40¼
100 Bos., H. & Erie... 1⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R. 120
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N...12..119⅞
500 do.......sm'l. 119¾
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12. 120½
20,000 do.......s3. 120⅜
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67... 119¾
90,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81.......12. 115½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C... 115⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$20,000 N. C. 6s, o. A.&O..b.c. 20
5,000 do.......b.c. 20½
3,000 N. C. 6s, o. J. & J.......b.c. 20½
10,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bs... 86
1,000 do... 86½
8,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 103½
3,000 Alb. & Sus 2d... 98
3,000 M. & E. 1st x i. 103½
2,000 Mor. & E. 2d... 101
1,000 C. F. & Minn. 1st. 80
8,000 Del., L. & W. C. C. 104½
4,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.. 94½
5,000 Union P. 1st... 86½
5,000 do... 86⅜
3,000 Union Pac. S. F. 71½
2,000 U. Pac. 7s L. G. 79½
4,000 C. So. 1st c. on. 55
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83, x int... 91½
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th.. 90
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83⅛
5,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 78
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st... 101
1,000 D. & H. R. Bs... 105¼
25 Am. Exch'ge Bk. 111
35 D. & H. C. b.c.b3. 117
10 Consol. Coal... 43
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 44⅞
200 do... 44¾
200 do... 44⅝
600 do... 44½
300 do... 44¾
700 do... 45¼
200 do.......b3. 45¼
100 do.......s3. 45⅛
150 do... 45⅛
600 do... 45
300 do... 45⅛
700 do... 45¼
800 do... 45⅜
40 Am. Express..b3. 63
20 U. S. Express... 67½
5 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 132½
13 do.......b.c. 132½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. b.c. 98⅛
200 do... 99⅛
100 do... 98¼
10 Clev. & Pitts. G.. 88¼
300 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 76½
100 do... 76⅝
300 do... 76¾
800 do... 76⅞
500 do... 76¾
300 do... 76⅝
100 do... 76⅝
40 do... 76⅞
100 do... 76⅞
400 do... 77
600 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 99
100 do.......c. 99
200 do... 98⅞
200 do... 98¾
220 do... 99
100 do... 99⅛
100 West. Un......u.r. 73¾
200 do... 73⅝
600 do.......s3. 73½
1200 do... 73½
200 do.......s3. 73⅜
400 do.......c. 73⅜
200 do.......b3. 73½
200 do... 73½
300 do... 73⅜
1400 do... 73⅝
200 do.......c. 73½
100 do.......u.r.c. 73½
700 do... 73¾
300 do... 73⅞
900 do... 74
200 do.......c. 74
600 do... 74⅛
1000 do... 74
100 do... 73⅞
400 do... 73¾
100 do... 73⅞
300 do... 74
100 do.......c. 73⅞
400 do... 74
900 do... 74⅛
100 do.......c. 74⅛
900 do... 74¼
200 Han. & St. Jo..b.c. 30
100 do... 30⅛
100 do... 30¼
100 do... 30⅛
100 do.......b3. 30⅛
500 Union Pac..b.c. 34
600 do.......b3. 34⅛
1300 do... 34⅛
200 do.......b3. 34¼
1000 do... 34¼
100 do... 34⅛
400 do.......b3. 34¼
100 do... 34⅛
600 Tol. & Wab..b.c.c. 40½
100 do... 40¾
50 do... 40½
425 do... 40½
200 do... 40⅜
100 do.......s3. 40⅜
100 D., L. & W..b.c.s3. 106
300 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 46⅛
100 do.......s3. 46⅛
100 do... 46⅜
100 do... 46½
1200 do... 46⅜
200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 36¾
100 do... 36⅝
100 do... 36⅞
300 do... 37⅛
100 do... 37⅛
300 do... 37¼
100 do.......s3. 37
200 Morris & Es..b.c. 94½
8 Rome & Water... 80
45 C., B. & Q..b.c.s3. 103
200 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 21⅜
300 do... 21¼
500 do... 21½
100 do.......s3. 21⅜
400 Atlan. & Pac..b.c. 15

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union... 74⅛
700 do... 74¼
200 do.......b3. 74¼
1700 do... 74⅛
1300 do... 74¼
100 do.......c. 74¼
2700 do... 74⅜
600 do.......c. 74⅜
500 do.......s3. 74⅜
200 do.......s3. 74¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 45⅜
300 do... 45⅜
200 do.......s3. 45¼
200 do... 45¼
100 do... 45⅛
100 Toledo & Wabash. 40⅞
300 do... 41
500 do... 41¼
900 do... 41⅜
700 do.......b3. 41⅜
600 Lake Shore... 77
1500 do.......c. 77⅛
100 do... 77⅛
300 do.......b3. 77¼
300 do... 77¼
100 do... 77⅛
500 do.......c. 77⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.b3. 98⅜
300 do... 98⅜
100 Panama... 107
400 Union Pacific..b3. 34⅜
400 do... 34⅜
500 do.......c. 34⅜
200 do.......b3. 34¼
200 North-western... 46⅝
200 Rock Island... 99¼
100 do.......c. 99¼
100 St. Paul... 37½
6 N. Y., N. H. & H... 132

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 119⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62... 115¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67... 120
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 120⅝
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68... 120⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......b.c. 120½
8,000 U. S. 10-40 Coup... 115⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R. 106
20,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. b3. 106
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st, b. c... 101⅝
2,000 C. Pac. G. bs.. 94⅜
4,000 U. P. 1st...b.c. 86½
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 26½
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. Cou. G. bds. 86½
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 78½
20 Merchants' B'k.. 120
30 Del. & Hud. Can. 116½
60 Amer. Express.. 63
100 do.......b. c. 62¾
200 Pac. Mail......b.c. 45¼
100 do.......c. 45¼
600 do... 45⅛
1400 do... 45½
300 W. U. Tel..b. c.s3. 74⅜
1800 do... 74¼
300 do.......s3. 74⅜
800 do... 74⅜
300 do.......s3. 74¼
300 do.......b3. 74⅜
1100 do... 74½
100 do.......s3. 74⅜
1500 do... 74½
500 do.......c. 74⅜
1300 do... 74⅜
1000 do.......b3. 74½
1100 do... 74½
100 do.......b3. 74⅝
1500 do... 74⅝
100 do.......c. 74⅝
100 do.......b3. 74¾
8 Quick. Min...b. c. 23
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c. s3... 98¼
100 do... 98⅜
300 do.......b3. 98½
1100 do... 98½
30 do... 98⅝
100 Erie.......b. c. 34¾
1000 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 77⅛
300 do.......b3. 77¼
300 do... 77¼
300 do.......s3. 77⅛
100 do... 77⅛
100 do... 77¼
100 Un. Pacific..b. c. 34¼
600 do... 34¼
300 do.......b3. 34⅜
100 do.......s3. 34⅜
200 do.......c. 34⅜
200 do... 34½
1800 do... 34⅝
100 Panama.......b. c. 107
300 C. & R. I... 99¼
300 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 37⅜
100 T., W. & W..b.c. 41⅜
100 do... 41
100 do.......s30. 40⅞
300 do.......b3. 41⅜
200 do... 41⅜
100 do... 41⅛
100 do... 41¼
100 do... 41⅜
200 D., L. & W...b. c. 106⅛
40 Chi. & Alt..b. c. 103
200 H. & St. Jos..b. c. 30½
24 Mor. & Essex.b. c. 94¾
8 Col., C. & I. C... 22
100 do... 21½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 D. & H. R. '74. 105
100 Marip. L. & M... 4½
100 U. S. Express... 67
400 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98⅝
800 West. Union... 74⅝
500 do.......b3. 74¾
700 do... 74⅝
1300 do... 74⅜
200 do.......s3. 74⅝
1500 do.......b3. 74¾
200 do... 74⅞
500 do... 74¾
800 do... 74¾
300 do.......s3. 74⅜
100 Erie Railway... 35
500 Lake Shore.......s3. 77¼
800 do... 77¾
300 do... 77⅛
500 do... 77⅛
200 do... 77
100 Pacific Mail... 45½
100 do.......b3. 45⅝
300 do... 45⅝
800 do... 45¾
200 do.......b3. 45¾
300 do.......s3. 45¾
800 do... 45¾
100 do... 45⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo... 30⅞
500 Union Pacific... 34¾
600 do... 34⅝
2800 do... 34¾
500 do.......b3. 34⅞
500 do... 34⅞
500 do... 34¾
300 do... 34½
100 North-western... 46⅞
100 do... 46¾
300 do.......b10. 46⅞
200 do... 46⅞
500 do.......s3. 46⅞
400 do... 46¾
100 do.......s3. 46¾
100 Rock Island..b3. 99½
100 do... 99½
100 do... 99⅝
300 St. Paul... 37⅝
20 Del. Lack. & W. b3. 106¾
25 do... 106⅝
25 do... 106¾
1000 Tol. & Wab... 41⅜
200 do.......b3. 41½
100 do... 41⅜
200 do... 41¼
200 do... 41⅜
100 do... 41¼

FRIDAY, May 1—P. M.

The schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed this afternoon from the Treasury Department, *shows a further decrease in the Principal of the Debt, since April 1, of* $2,965,000. This favorable result of the Expenses and Revenues of the month of April, following a like result in February and March, tends to reduce the shortcoming in the Treasury since July 1, 1873, the beginning of the Fiscal Year, to $1,906,000. The increase of Circulation (net) since that date is about nineteen, and the decrease of Funded Gold-bearing Stock seventeen millions.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, MAY 1, 1874.

	April 1, 1874.	May 1, 1874.
Five ₽ cent. Stocks	$509,243,450	$509,802,250
Six ₽ cent. Stocks	1,214,663,150	1,214,234,500
Total Funded	$1,723,906,600	$1,724,036,750
Yearly Gold Interest	98,341,961	98,344,182
Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.	April 1, 1874.	May 1, 1874.
Greenbacks	$382,076,837	$382,076,777
Four ₽ cents	673,000	678,000
Past Due Debt	6,852,880	*6,164,770
Accrued Interest	29,676,601	37,181,585
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Fractional Currency	49,102,660	47,436,621
Gold Notes	37,045,000	33,710,800
Total	$519,431,898	$521,248,553
Less Gold balances	86,121,329	5,258,074
Total	$433,310,519	$515,990,479
Less Currency balances	4,526,451	90,301,952
Net Circulation, &c.	$428,784,068	$425,688,527
Total Debt	$2,152,690,668	$2,149,725,277

*Including 5-20s of 1862 called in and not yet presented for redemption.

The Funded Gold Stocks of the United States outstanding on the 30th June, 1873, were as follows:

Six ₽ cent. Stocks	$1,281,238,650
Five ₽ cent. Stocks	414,567,300
Called 5-20s, not presented	50,558,500
Together	$1,746,364,450
Outstanding April 30, 1874:	
Six ₽ cent. Stocks	$1,214,234,500
Five ₽ cent. Stocks	509,802,250
Called 5-20s	5,000,000—$1,729,036,750
Funded Debt paid off since July 1	$17,327,700

The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges were asking a little more for Bills on London to-day, in order, if needful, to cover their drawings by shipping Gold. The consequence was an advance of ⅛ ₽ cent. in the Gold Room, with sales at 113@113⅛ ₽ cent., closing 113 ₽ cent. bid. The closing rate for 60 days, London, $4 88, and sight. $4 91 to the £ Sterling, which terms justify the shipment of Gold Eagles, full weight, provided the trade demand for Exchange at the advance proves sufficient. The shipments to-morrow, thus far reported, are under half a million of dollars.

Money keeps very abundant at 3@5 ₽ cent. on call loan, and 5@6 ₽ cent. on short time engagements of Stock collateral. The discount on prime Merchant paper is 5 to 7 ₽ cent.

The Stock Exchange has a more *Bullish* look at the close of the day on the Railroads and Telegraph—the latter still leading the speculation. The market rather dragged through the morning, but became firmer after 1 o'clock, and the quotations below reflect an advance of ½@1 ₽ cent. on the last figures of Thursday. In the Public Funds the offerings were a little more free after collecting the May interest, and the quotations are ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. lower on some descriptions.

Closing Quotations—MAY 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	117	*115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121¾	*118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅞	120⅝
American Gold	112⅞	113
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	99½	99½
Pacific Mail	44⅝	45⅝
St. Paul Common	37¼	37½
Western Union	73⅝	74⅝
Union Pacific	34⅛	34½
Lake Shore	76⅜	77
Toledo and Wabash	40⅝	41⅛
Harlem	126½	126½
North-west	46	46¾
North-west Preferred	66	67
C., C. and Indiana Central	21½	21⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	106½	106¼
Central New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	107½	107
Erie	34¾	35¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅛	26½

*Ex Dividend.

The Sub-Treasury paid out only $515,000 Gold Interest to-day, a portion of which is put up for shipment to Europe by the steamers to-morrow.

The Customs receipts of the day at New-York are $426,000.

The Customs duties paid into the Sub-Treasury in all the month of April amount to $9,819,760, as against $10,063,200 in same month last year. The small difference of $243,760 (the rates of duty being the same) denotes a very fair business in Foreign Merchandise this season, as well as a better look for the Customs Revenues.

The Stock Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81...120
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81..121⅞
5-20 reg., '62......115¼
5-20 coup., '62......115⅜
5-20 reg., '64......116⅜
5-20 coup., '64......x.117⅛
5-20 reg., '65......116⅞
5-20 coup., '65......x.118¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119¾
5-20 reg., '67......119¾
5-20 coup., '67......120⅝
5-20 reg., '68......119¾
5-20 coup., '68......120⅜
10-40 reg......115
10-40 coup......115⅛
5s reg., '81......115⅜
5s coup., '81......xd.115⅛
6s cur., '95-9......116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Alabama 8s, '86...... 40
Alabama 8s, '88...... 40
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R.. 40
Arkansas 6s, F'd...... 30
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 13
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 13
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 13
Ark. 7s, M., O.&R.Riv. 13
Ark. 7s. Ark. Cen. R. 13
California 7s...... 113
Connecticut 6s...... 103
Georgia 7s, new bds. 89
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 79
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 71
Indiana 5s...... 101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 100
Kentucky 6s...... 100
Michigan 6s, '78-'79. 101
Michigan 6s, '83...... 101
Michigan 7s, '78...... 103
Missouri 6s...... 94⅝
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 91
Mo. 6s, A. or U...... 90
N. Y. R. B. Loan.... 107¾
N. Y. C. B. Loan.... 107¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74... 110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75... 110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77... 110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78... 110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75... 105
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76... 105
N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 42
N. C. do., A. & O.... 35
N. C. do., C. off, J. & J. 27
N. C. do., C. off, A. & O. 27
South Carolina 6s.... 20
S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 7
S. C. Fund'g act, '66. 15
Tennessee 6s, old.... 83
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.... 64½
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 83
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.... 64½
Tenn. 6s, new series. 64½
Virginia 6s, old.... 32
Va. 6s, new bds.... 35
Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 51

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America...... 150
American Exchange. 111
Central National... 100½
Chatham...... 120
City...... 290
Commerce...... 119
Continental...... 100
Corn Exchange...... 121
Fourth National... 105
Fulton...... 145
Gallatin National... 130
German American... 81
Germania...... 103
Gold Exchange...... 110
Irving...... 124
Leather Mac'turers'. 175
Market...... 118⅛
Mechanics'...... 130
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass. 85
Merchants'...... 120
Merchants' Ex...... 110
Metropolitan...... 132
Nassau...... 108
New-York...... 126
New-York Nat. Ex.. 82
Ninth National...... 100
Oriental...... 161
Park...... 140
People's...... 140
Republic...... 107
Shoe & Leather...... 150

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

Cen. of N. J. 1st, new. 106
C. of N. J., Con. Con. x100
Chi. & N. W. S. F... 103
Chic. & N. W. Ex. B. 89
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 101⅜
C.&N.W. Cou. Gold B. 86
Gal. & Chic. 2d...... x 98½
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 94¼
Del., L. & W. 1st... 102
Del., L. & W. 2d... 102½
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 104½
Morris & Es. 1st... 103½
Morris & Es. 2d... 100¾
Mor. & Es. Conv. B. 92
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71... 91
Erie 1st, Ext...... 100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79...... 100
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 94
Long Dock Bonds... 98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75. 100
Dub. & S. C., 2d Div. 90
Ind., B. & W. 1st... 77
M. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d... 99
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c. 101
Clev. & Tol. S. F... 103½
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B. 98¼
Cl., P. & Ash. New B. 94¼
D., Mon. & Tol. B... 99
Buf. & Erie New B. 96½
Buf. & State Line 7s. 95
Lake S. Div. Bds... 94¼
L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st. 97
Mich. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902 94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 93¼
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est. x 88
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n.. x 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 100
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76. 100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76. 100
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.. 105¾
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R. 105½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. 105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75... 100
Har. 1st, 7s, Cou... 103½
Har. 1st, 7s, Reg... 102
North Mo. 1st... 82½
Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 89
Ohio & M. 2d. Cons. 73
Alb. & Sus. 1st... 103
Alb. & Sus. 2d... 97½
B., H. & Erie 1st... 25½
Chic. & Alt. 1st... 107
Chic. & Alt. Inc... 95
Jol. & Chic. 1st... 107
St. L., J. & C. 1st... 91½
C. & O. 6s, ex coup.. 30
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st. 109½
Chic., R. I. & Pac... 105
C.,C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.x99
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. 94
Cen. Pac. St. Aid B. 103½
Union Pac. 1st... 86⅜
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 79½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 85
Union Pac. S. F... 71½
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 78
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 69
Pac. 7s. guar. by Mo. 99
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 101
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 94
Clev. & P. 4th... 90
Col., C. & Ind. 1st... 85
Alt. & T. H. 1st... 101
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.. 87
B. & So. I. 1st 8s... 92½
Tol., P. & W., E. D. 78½
Tol., P. & W. 2d... 59
Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.. 93½
Tol. & W. 2d...... x 83½
Gt. West. 1st, '88... 93¼
Gt. West. 2d, '93... x 79

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	103⅞	104
Camden and Amboy	122½	....
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	113¾	114
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	43	....
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	87¾	88
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96½

Mr. Jesup's new Banking-house, heretofore referred to, went into operation this morning under the style of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 52 William street, new Union Building, corner Pine street. The junior partners are Mr. Paton, Mr. Lindley, and Mr. E. K. Goodnow. The house starts with large capital and ample banking experience in both the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges. The late Railroad Banking and Railroad supplies house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co. is succeeded at No. 59 Liberty street by Messrs. Perkins, Livingston & Post, who add Mr. Samuel A. Strang, for a long time with Mr. Jesup, to their partnership.

Messrs. R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 44 Broad street, are paying the May Coupons of the Memphis and Charleston Road, and of the East Tennessee, and Virginia Road.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,875,486; amount marketed, $2,317,389.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Safe and conservative New-England investment.
The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.
A limited amount remain unsold. Bonds issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.
For sale by
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
Financial Agents.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 1.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	55	Beef, pks	150
Bees-wax, pks	10	Cut-meats, pks	1,340
Cotton, bales	840	Lard, tcs	1,256
Copper, bbls	14	Lard, kegs	400
Eggs, bbls	3,700	Butter, pks	2,954
Flour, bbls	11,101	Cheese, pks	3,066
Wheat, bushels	68,100	Tallow, pks	174
Corn, bushels	49,800	Stearine, pks	133
Oats, bushels	9,675	Pea-nuts, bags	132
Peas, bushels	8,300	Tea, pks	107
Hops, bales	148	Starch, pks	1,770
Hides, No	400	Tobacco, hhds	511
Hides, bales	119	Tobacco, pks	1,118
Leather, sides	9,932	Wool, bales	50
Resin, bbls	74	Whisky, pks	1,127
Oil-cake pks	500		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Teresina, for Newry—20,150 bushels Corn.

By the brig Iris, for Gibara—427 tons Coal.

By the ship Ontario, for London—151 bbls. Resin, 39,047 bushels Wheat, 54 bales Leather, 200 cases Can Goods, 8,728 bushels Peas, 29 cks. Sperm Oil, 1,000 Oars, 1,192 Staves, 100 tcs. Beef, 37 logs Maple, 1,300 bxs. Clothes-pins, 200 bbls. Pork, 3,215 bbls. Flour, 148 bbls. Sperm Oil, 102 bxs. Clocks, 18 pks. Pumps.

By the bark Urda, for Antwerp—20,147 bushels Wheat.

By the bark R. Pearse, for Alexandria, Egypt—500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10,654 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Edgar, for Bremen—7,464 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ellida, for Queenstown—29,204 bushels Corn.

By the bark Snow Queen, for Havre—58,278 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Mercur, for Rostock—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Luigia, for Constantinople—1,500 bbls. Alcohol, 121 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Aberdeen, for Gibraltar—11,243 cases Petroleum.

By the steamer Erick, for Copenhagen—462 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3,072 tcs. Lard, 250 hhds. Tallow, 166 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark Dagmal, for Queenstown—24,200 bushels Wheat.

By the bark H. Harfaager, for Hamburg—3,448 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Wladimir, for Cork—27,527 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been quoted steady at $6 75 ₽ 100 ℔s., for the best samples, on, however, a limited business. Pearls quiet at $9 25 ₽ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been moderately sought after, within the range of 34c.@36c. for fair to choice ₽ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Apart from a fairly active jobbing business, the current movements in nearly all kinds of stock are comparatively limited, yet values on desirable styles of work show no further material alterations. Offerings through the auction rooms are rather more urgent, and are being closed out at depressed and irregular figures.

COFFEE—Dull to-day in the invoice line, quotations nominally as in our last. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands this evening, 95,716 bags. Of Laguayra, 532 bags, sold at 20c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, at rather easier prices. Sales, 1,352 bales, including 442 bales to shippers, 741 bales to spinners, and 169 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, an active movement has been reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ ℔., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,400 bales, (of which 3,700 bales were on last evening, and 18,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing 17 1-32c.; June, 17 7-16c.; July, 17 27-32c.@17⅞c.; August, 18 1-16c.; September, 17 15-16c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17½c.; December, 17½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 840 bales, including 658 bales from Norfolk, and 182 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,588 bales, and for the week, 29,404 bales, against 32,224 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,568,570 bales, against 3,248,751 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days) Exports to Great Britain, 40,065 bales; to the Continent, 19,671 bales. Stock in New-York, 133,039 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 418,817 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Strict Good Ordinary	16⅜	16½	16 11-16	16 11-16
Low Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜

EGGS—Have been plenty and in limited request within the reduced range of 16c.@20c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 16½c.@18c. for fair to prime.

FRUITS—There has been rather more movement in this line at generally steady prices. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60; 50 bbls. Currants, 5¾c.; 200 bags Cicily Filberts, 500 bxs. Shelled Almonds, 600 bxs. Sultana Raisins, 300 frails Dates, and 300 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; and 48 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11c.@11¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which, in most instances, have favored buyers slightly. Shipping grades have been in some request, but the scant offerings, and comparatively firm views of holders of desirable lots have been against free movements. The sales reported since our last have been 9,900 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 10, chiefly at $5 80@$6; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 60@$6 70; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 70@$7 85; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 75, mostly at $6 60@$6 70; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 75 ₽ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extra, ₽ bbl. Canada flour neglected and nominal, within the range of $6 75@$8 75 ₽ bbl.... Rye has been moderately sought after at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$6 ₽ bbl.... Corn-meal has been salable and firm at from $3 85@$4 50 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 20@$4 50 for fair to very choice; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $3 80@$4 10 for White do.; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, delivered, ₽ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 850 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range.... Bag-meal has been quiet within the range of $1 56@$1 58 for Coarse; $1 60@$1 72½ for Yellow, and $1 75 for White ₽ 100 ℔s.... Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in slack request and rather easier in price. The demand for export has been quite limited. The milling inquiry has been moderate. Winter Wheat dull, but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 65 for No. 1 Spring, car-stock, mainly at $1 63@$1 65 for very good to choice Minnesota and Milwaukee; $1 58@$1 59, mostly at $1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car-lots; $1 58@$1 55 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 55 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 49@$1 63 for ungraded Spring; $1 42@$1 48 for inferior do., and $1 62½ for Canada Club, in bond. For forward delivery further sales were made of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, May option, at $1 63 ₽ bushel, for milling.... Corn has been quoted about steady on a fairly active business, chiefly in the better grades, and in good part for export. Sales 96,000 bushels at 82c.@87c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, mostly at 86c.@86½c. for fair to prime; 86c.@87c., chiefly at 87c. for Old Mixed Western; 86c.@88c. for Yellow do., mostly at 87c. for prime, and 85½c.@87c. for White Western.... Rye and Barley dull at about former figures.... Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels Six-rowed State reported sold on private terms.... Oats have been unusually active and quoted rather stronger. The business has been largely in stock in store. Sales, 95,000 bushels at 63c.@66c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63½c., in store; and 65c.@66c. afloat; 64¼c. for inferior Black do., and 65c.@68c. for White Western, mostly at 65c., in store, and 67c.@68c. afloat.... A moderate jobbing trade has been noted for Feed within the range of from $30@$37 ₽ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally in limited request, with bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c. Sales, 2,000 rolls Domestic Cloth on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—A fair inquiry prevails for Bale at well maintained prices, with prime shipping quoted at $1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 50 ₽ 100 ℔s. Straw has been generally inactive at about former rates, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1 05, Wheat at 50c.@55c., and Rye at 60c.@75c. ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been quiet at about former prices; sales, 697 bales Manila, (damaged,) by auction, at 7c.@8c., and 200 bales Jute Butts at 2⅞c., currency, cash. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. report the stock of foreign here as including 59,360 bales Manila Hemp, 20,500 bales Jute, and 3,500 bales Jute Butts, and at Boston, 7,539 bales Manila Hemp, 1,148 bales Jute, and 2,900 bales Jute Butts. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 9⅛c.@10c.; Sisal, 7½c.@7¾c., gold; Jute, 3⅜c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2⅞c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₽ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14¼c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been firm, though business has been rather slow; sales, 450 Galveston at 23c.; 1,000 Texas on private terms; 1,200 Galveston Kips and 150 Southern also on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quoted about steady, on, however, a very moderate business, chiefly to meet the urgent [illegible] @20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; Californians, 28c.@38c., ₽ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 127 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 20,053 bales, against 21,919 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign since Sept. 1, 13,179 bales, against 20,239 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—There has been a fair inquiry noted for the better qualities of Sole and Upper stock at about former quotations. The poorer grades have not been in favor with buyers, and have been rather depressed in price. The arrivals have been ahead of the distribution, and some further additions have been noted to the available supply.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been unsettled, on a slow trade. Sales have been reported of 200,000 ℔s. at 24½c.@24¾c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... Pig-iron has been in rather more request, and in instances quoted firmer, influenced, in part, by the reports of an advance of 4s.@6s. ₽ ton in the English market. Some 300 tons American changed hands, in lots. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$36; Glengarnock, $37 50@$38; Coltness, $40; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $34@$35; No. 2 do. $31@$32; Forge, $26@$30; English Rails at $57, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scrap at $40.... Pig-lead has been dull, but quoted about steady, with foreign at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c.... Spelter continues inactive at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, 7c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been in slack demand and weak in price. Sales, 5 tons English, for shipment, at 21½c., gold, and 3 tons do., from store, at 21¾c., gold. The closing quotations were 24¾c., gold, for Straits; 21½c.@21¾c., do., for English; 26½c.@26¾c. for Banca; 22¾c.@23c., do., for Refined English.... Tin Plates have been in fair demand and firm, with sales reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 75, 500 bxs. Coke at $8 25, and 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne, for shipment, at $9 37½@$9 50, gold; I. C. Charcoal quoted $10 50@$11; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold.... Zinc dull; quoted at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₽ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand is good for the better qualities of stock, which, however, are offered sparingly and at prices above the views of buyers, especially on refining account. Hence, business is restricted. A cargo of 395 hhds. and 35 tcs. Sagua was sold (reported) at 43c., said to test up to about 56c.@57c. Another cargo of 389 hhds. and 35 tcs. Sagua, just arrived, has not as yet been reported sold. Another cargo of 357 hhds. and 50 tcs. Sagua was imported by refiners direct. Of Humacoa, 211 hhds. and 9 tcs., recently received, have not yet been reported sold. A cargo of 171 hhds. and 8 tcs. Arroyo, just in, is also unsold, as are also a few invoices, recently received, including 46 hhds. Cienfuegos, and one or two small lots of Arroyo. The jobbing trade has been fair on a firm basis as to values. Sales have been reported of 200 hhds. Barbadoes, in lots, at 50c.@52c.; 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 38c.@48c.; 100 hhds. Martinique at full rates; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c.@72c.; and small lots of New-Orleans at 68c.@75c. ₽ gallon. The stock of Molasses in first hands to-day was equal to 2,777 hhds., (against 2,637 hhds. May 1, 1873,) and included 551 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 1,460 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 39c.@40c. Grocery do. at 38c.@48c.; Cuba, Centrifugal, 28c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 67c.@75c. for good to fancy.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, May 1.

	1873. Hhds.	1874. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	200	....
Cuba, Muscovado	1,623	551
English Islands	124	....
Porto Rico	414	1,460
St. Croix	50	....
New-Orleans, equal to	226	766
Grand total	2,637	2,777

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and fair demand at firmer prices; sales, 500 bbls. good Strained at $2 80; 300 bbls. Strained, small packages, at $2 80, and 165 bbls. Pale at $4 37½@$5 ₽ 280 ℔s. ....Tar steady, with sales of 50 bbls. Washington at $2 50 ₽ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine dull, and quoted down to 40c.@40½c. for merchantable.

OILS—The general market has been comparatively quiet since our last, with prices quoted essentially as before.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, on the basis of 7¼c.@7⅜c., in bulk.... Refined has been in moderate demand, with sales reported since our last of 2,500 bbls. at 15½c., quoted at the close at 15⅝c. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 15½c.@15⅝c. ....Refined, in cases, in slack request at 20c.@21c. .... Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been decidedly more active, the demand having been largely speculative, and prices have been quoted higher, with sales reported for early delivery of 1,000 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 85; 100 bbls. do., in lots, at $17@$17 10; 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $15 25, with Extra Prime quoted at $14@$14 62½ ₽ bbl. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 2,500 bbls., May options, at $16 85@$16 90, and 1,500 bbls., June, at $17 05@$17 10, closing at $17 12½, with July options quoted at $17 35.... The receipts of Pork at this port in April were 26,514 bbls.... Stock of Pork in packing-yards here, 74,926 bbls., (including 64,079 bbls. New, and 10,847 bbls. Old,) against 61,239 bbls. April 1, 1874, and 60,700 bbls. May 1, 1873.... Dressed Hogs in demand at 7¾c. for City.... Cut-meats in request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales embrace 100 tcs. light Bellies at 10¾c., 40 bxs. Bellies at 10c.@11c., 10,000 ℔s. Bellies, in bulk, 11 to 10 ℔s., at 9⅝c.@9¾c., 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c., 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c., 500 Smoked Hams, 11 ℔s., at 13c., 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 ℔s., at 10¾c., and 35 tcs. bagged Hams, 11 ℔s., at 14½c.... Bacon dull and favoring buyers slightly. Sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 9⅞c.@10c., with City do. quoted at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Short Clear at 10⅛c.... Lard has further advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ ℔., on an active business, the demand having been mainly speculative. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 10½c.@10 9-16c.; 226 tcs. good Western Kettle at 10½c., with prime to choice quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; 500 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 10½c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 10⅛c.; and Refined, in lots, for export, on the basis of 10⅞c.@11c. for the best samples. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,750 tcs., May options, at 10 7-16c.@10 9-16c., closing at 10½c.@10 9-16c.; 3,500 tcs., June, at 10⅝c.@10 11-16c., closing at 10 11-16c.; and 1,000 tcs., July, at 10¾c., closing at 10¾c.@10 13-16c.... Beef has been in more demand, partly for export, at full prices. Sales, 120 bbls., in lots, within our range; 200 tcs. extra City India Mess at $30; and 100 tcs. India Mess on private terms. We quote at from $10@$12 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess; $25@$28 50 for India Mess; $30@$31 for Extra do., ₽ tierce.... Beef Hams dull at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern.... Stock of Beef in packing-yards here to-day, 8,232 tcs. and bbls., (including 5,085 tcs. and bbls. old, and 3,147 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 9,453 tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1874, and 31,335 tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1873.... Butter has been in moderate demand since our last, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 27c.@37c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and 37c.@40c. for prime to choice; 37c.@40c. for prime to choice do. pails; 20c.@35c. for Western; 38c. for California; 28c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 22c.@30c., and Grease Butter ranging from 10c.@12c. ₽ ℔. Supplies increasing.... Cheese has been in fair request, with State Factory, new, fair to choice, quoted at 14½c.@17c.; Skimmed and half Skimmed, 6c.@15c.; Western Skimmed and half Skimmed, 5c.@13c.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ₽ ℔. higher. And State Factory, old product, at from 12c.@17½c. for fair ordinary to strictly choice.

Comparative Summary of Pork Stocks in New-York.

	Total New. 1874. May 1.	Total Old and New. 1874. May 1.	Total Old and New. 1874. April 1.	Total Old and New. 1873. May 1.
Clear	126	126	110	816
Mess	47,522	58,369	29,129	40,372
Thin Mess	1,250	1,250	1,399	384
Prime Mess	4,513	4,513	2,588	2,285
Prime	3,176	3,176	997	2,971
Rumps	1,750	1,750	2,364	1,324
Refuse Mess	688	688	317	1,315
Refuse Prime Mess	104	104	49	150
Refuse Prime	78	78	53	148
Other refuse	164	164	112	420
Uninspected	4,708	4,708	24,121	10,485
Total	64,079	74,926	61,230	60,700

Comparative Summary of Beef Stocks in New-York.

Repacked Mess	2,028	5,872	6,710	17,593
Repacked Chicago Mess	457	457	....	....
Refuse Mess	31	179	188	795
Refuse Prime	....	....	....	18
Other refuse	....	....	87	45
Tcs. Prime Mess	28	60	316	9,638
Country Mess	541	1,327	1,301	997
Country Prime	....	248	350	....
Uninspected tcs	12	12	289	388
Uninspected bbls	77	77	212	1,861
Total	3,147	8,232	9,453	31,335

SALT—has been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 80@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull and somewhat nominal at 5½c., gold, ₽ ℔. Stock here, 9,000 bags; at Boston, 1,500 bags.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been scarce and nominal; no stock in first hands here, and only 1,800 bags in first hands at Boston; quoted nominal at $2 65, gold, here. Clover has been in slack demand at 10¼c.@10¾c. Other kinds dull.... Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 62½ ₽ bushel.... Timothy at $2 75@$3 ₽ bushel.

SOAP—Has been salable and steady, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite freely dealt in on the basis of the full prices of yesterday, with holders, in some instances, claiming 1-16c.@⅛c. ₽ ℔. more. The demand has been almost wholly for refining grades, partly on speculative account. Sales have been made to-day of 4,592 hhds. and 129 bxs., including 2,410 hhds. fully good common to good refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8c.; 1,131 hhds. about scant fair to good do. do. at 7⅝c.@8c.; 241 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7½c.@7⅞c., chiefly at 7⅞c. for fully fair; 450 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 60 hhds. and 129 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 300 hhds. Melado at 6¼c. ₽ ℔.... The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands here to-day was 79,122 hhds., 53,044 bxs., and 181,682 bags; also, 993 hhds. Melado, (against 50,218 hhds., 37,694 bxs., and 182,977 bags; also, 4,842 hhds. Melado May 1, 1873.) Included in the stock of bag Sugar here to-day were 123,572 bags Manila, 14,842 bags Java, 42,677 bags Brazil, 500 bags Cuba, and 91 bags San Domingo. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock, 8⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Refined Sugars continue in active demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Powdered at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Granulated, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; A's, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 7⅝c.@9¼c. ₽ ℔.... Messrs. Bowerman Bros., sugar-brokers, removed to-day from No. 91 Wall street (at which place they had been located for twenty years) to new quarters, in the spacious offices at No. 104 Wall street, corner of Front street.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, May 1.

	1873.	1874.
Cuba, hhds	42,242	75,234
Porto Rico, hhds	3,944	2,087
Martinique, hhds	1,654	1,118
English Islands, hhds	2,296	683
St. Croix, hhds	82	....
Total hhds	50,218	79,122
Total bxs	37,694	53,044
Total bags	182,977	181,682
Melado, hhds	4,842	993

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet at about previous prices; sales equal to 87,000 ℔s., at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ....Of Stearine, 130 tcs. sold at 11⅜c.@11½c. for prime to choice.

TEAS—Quiet and unchanged in price; sales 400 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in quite moderate request at about steady prices for the better qualities, and somewhat easier figures for low grades. Sales have been made of 250 hhds. Kentucky at 8¼c.@11½c.; 45 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 6c.@13c.; 58 cases 1872 Pennsylvania at 5¼c.; 52 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 5½c.; 45 cases 1872 and 1873 Ohio at 4⅞c., and 200 [illegible] & Son make the exports of Leaf Tobacco from this port in April 3,517 hhds., 7,658 cases, 5,903 bales, and 433 other pkgs. And of Manufactured, 742,473 ℔s.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand April 1, 1874	11,945
Received since	8,800
Total	20,745
Delivered since	3,121
Stock on hand May 1, 1874	17,624
Same time, 1873	13,940

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock April 1, 1874	23,677	....	....
Received since	12,623	287	61
Total	36,300	287	61
Sales and reshipments to April 30, 1874	11,000	196	61
Stock May 1, 1874	25,300	91	....
Stock May 1, 1873	37,018	....	3,878

For the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port, we are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls. at 97½c. and 50 bbls. City at 97c. Market about steady.

WOOL—The movements through the week have been on a moderate scale, checked, in good part, by the confident views of holders of desirable qualities, which have been offered sparingly. Manufacturers have been purchasing with reserve and to meet urgent wants. The trade call has been restricted. Sales have been reported during the week, of equal to 312,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at from 48c.@55½c.; 26,000 ℔s. unwashed stock, part at 39c.@40c.; 7,700 ℔s. washed on private terms; 800 pks. and 28,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 37½c.@50c., mainly at 46c.@50c.; 23,000 ℔s. Combing, part at 65c.; 23,500 ℔s. Scoured, part at 69c.@70c.; 3,000 ℔s. new Virginia Fleece, unwashed, at 35c.; 500 ℔s. Nevada at 33c.; 131 bales and 8,000 ℔s. Oregon at 36c.@41c.; 79,000 ℔s. Texas at 17½c.@37c.; 7,400 ℔s. California Pulled, part at 28c.; 3,000 California Black on private terms; 74 bales California Lambs, part at 24c.; 295 pks. and 356,000 ℔s. California Fall at 17c.@26c.; 44 bales and 25,000 ℔s. California Spring, part at 32c.; 6,700 ℔s. foreign Carpet, part at 19½c. for Mexican; 185 bales Rio Grande, equal to about 1,400 bales Donskoi, 3,000 ℔s. Mestiza, and 25,000 ℔s. Smyrna, on private terms; 70 bales Cape at 36c.@36½c.; 100 bales Mediterranean at 13½c.@28c.; and 5,000 ℔s. domestic Noils at 51c., ₽ ℔.... Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co. sum up the business in this market in April thus: "1,730,300 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, 24c.@58c.; 62,000 ℔s. Combing, 55c.@62c.; 67,170 ℔s. Scoured, 45c.@90c.; 1,595,500 ℔s. California, 16½c.@32c.; 114,100 ℔s. Oregon, 33c.@38c.; 294,000 ℔s. Texas, 21c.@37c.; 7,000 ℔s. Colorado, 22c.; 85,000 ℔s. Mexican, 21c.; 325,050 ℔s. Cape, 33c.@38c.; 68,400 ℔s. Australian, 45½c.; 31,100 ℔s. Noils, 45c.@80c.; 250,000 ℔s. Carpet Wool; 254,800 ℔s. Donskoi, 21c.@35c.; 23,500 ℔s. Mestiza; 160,000 ℔s. Rio Grande; 20,000 ℔s. Chilian, 40,000 ℔s. Creole, 7,500 ℔s. East India, 16,000 ℔s. New-Zealand, 35,000 ℔s. Mediterranean, 13½c.@28½c. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 669 bales and bags. Coastwise—Texas, 68 bales; New-Orleans, 69 bales; Philadelphia, 386 bales; San Francisco, 790 bales; Southern ports, 264 bales. The importations as reported are: London, 1,527 bales; Rio Grande, 53 bales; Liverpool, 372 bales; Melbourne, 2,001 bales; Buenos Ayres, 90 bales; Hamburg, 9 bales; Montevideo, 1,089 bales; Cardiff, 100 bales; Antwerp, 105 bales."

FREIGHTS—There has been a less active inquiry for accommodation, and rates have been quoted barely steady on the berth, and rather weak on charters.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 800 bales Cotton, chiefly at ¼d. ₽ ℔.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 13d. ₽ bushel, and 460 bxs. Bacon, mainly at 45s. ₽ ton; also, a British ship, 1,165 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a British bark, 502 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 100s.... For London, by sail, 950 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl., 1,200 Staves on private terms, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. ₽ 280 ℔s., 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₽ bushel; and by steam, via Cardiff, 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For Bristol, by sail, 60 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ₽ ton, and by steam, 400 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ₽ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a British brig, 203 tons, hence, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do., at 7s. 6d., with option of Penarth Roads, at 7s., and two Italian barks, (to arrive,) hence, each with about 3,000 quarters do., (re-charters,) reported at 7s. 9d. ₽ quarter, and a bark with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For the United Kingdom, two Norwegian barks, with timber, from Baltimore, at about 50s.... For Havre, by steam, about 2,800 pks. Provisions, including Lard, on private terms.... For Havre or Bremen, an American ship, 1,260 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₽ bbl.... For Antwerp, by steam, 800 bxs. Starch at 32s. 6d.@35s.... For Bremen, by steam, 65 hhds. Tobacco at 50 marks.... For Hamburg, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at equal to about 11d.@11½d. ₽ bushel; and 500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₽ ton. The German bark, 799 tons, hence with Refined Petroleum, mentioned in our last, gets 4s. 10½d. ₽ bbl.... For Cronstadt, a British bark, 520 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For Barris, a British brig, 199 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 33c.... For London, an American brig, 367 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Tobacco at 40s., and Staves, &c., at full current rates.... For a Continental port direct, a German bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₽ quarter.... For Jamaica, a British brig, 162 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 60c. ₽ bbl.; and an American schooner, 253 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75.... For Barbadoes, an American bark, 338 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $4 ₽ ton.

FAMILY MARKETING.

A dull business and few changes in prices characterized family marketing during the past week. An advance of $1 ₽ cwt. in choice qualities of Beef did not effect the retail quotations, except among the small dealers, who depend mostly upon transient custom. Spring Lamb declined 50c. in the quarter, while an advance of from 3c.@5c. ₽ ℔. marked the prices of Mutton. The unpropitious weather of the past few weeks admitted but a scant supply of Vegetables and Berries to the markets, and as a result the high prices still prevail. The trade in Poultry has been attended by a remarkable dullness, although prices, with few exceptions, remain firm. The following were the quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse S'k, ℔...36@ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔......26@ ..
Round Steak......24@ ..
Stewing pieces......15@ ..
Suet......10@ ..
Mutton, hind q'rs......28@ ..
Mutton Chops......28@ ..
Pickled Hams......15@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔......26@ ..
Sausages, ℔......14@ ..
Sausages, smoked......15@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, ℔......16@ ..
Veal, hind, q'rs, ℔......24@ ..
Veal Cutlets......$ 35@$ ..
Loin, ℔...... 15@ 25
Pigs' Tongues, ℔. 10@ ..
Beef Tongues..1 00@1 25
Bacon, ℔...... 16@ ..
Tripe, ℔...... 8@ ..
Lard, ℔...... 15@ ..
Smoked Beef...... 25@ ..
Smok'd Hams, ℔ 16@ ..
Shoulders, ℔...... 12@ ..
Sp'g Lamb, f'e q. 3 00@ ..
Sp'g Lamb, h'd q. 3 50@ ..

FISH.

Codfish......$ 10@$ 15
Kenebec Salmon. 1 00@1 15
Fresh Shad...... 25@ 75
Halibut, ℔...... 15@ 20
Perch...... 10@ 12
Sunfish...... 10@ ..
Flounders...... 8@ 10
Sea Bass, ℔...... 15@ 20
Pickerel......$ 15@$ 40
Smelts, ℔...... 15@ 20
Striped Bass, ℔. 15@ 25
Blackfish, ℔...... 12@ 16
Eels, ℔...... 15@ 20
Carp, ℔...... 15@ 20
Brook Trout, ℔.. 75@1 25
Porgie ℔...... 12@ 15

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔. 18@ ..
Dried Cod, ℔...... 9@10
Smoked Salmon, ℔.. 20@ ..
Smoked Eels, ℔...... 25@ ..
Smoked California Salmon, ℔...... 18@20
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔...... 18@20
Salt Mackerel, each. 12@25
Pickled Lobsters, ℔. 25@ ..
Smoked Bloat, each. 3@ ..
Friesche Bueckling, each...... 6@ ..
Oysters, large, gallon......$1 50@$2 00
Oysters, small, gallon...... 75@ 1 00
Hard Clams, gallon...... 50@ 75
Soft-shl Clams, gallon...... 40@ 80
Soft-shl Crabs, dozen...... 50@ ..
H'rd-shl Crabs, dozen...... 50@ 75
Sturgeon, ℔...... 25@ ..

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔......$ 20@$ 22
Spring Chickens, pair......1 50@2 00
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, ℔...... 60@ 65
Philadelphia Chickens...... 26@ 28
Philadelphia Turkey...... 23@ 25
Tamed Squab, doz......4 25@4 50
Geese, ℔...... 16@ 22
English Snipe, doz......$2 00@$2 50
Wild Ducks, pair...... 40@1 00
Common Turkey...... 22@ 24
Pigeon, doz......1 25@ 1 75
Flight Pigeon, doz......1 75@ 2 00
Capon, ℔...... 40@ 45
Brandt......2 00@ 2 50
Wild Geese, piece......1 13@ 1 25

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk..$ 10@$ 20
Potatoes...... 25@ ..
Potatoes, bu....1 30@ ..
Sweet Potatoes, peck......1 35@ ..
Squashes, ℔...... 10@ ..
Thyme, bunch.. 2@ 5
Cabbage, head.. 15@ 20
Leeks, bunch... 8@ 10
Parsley, bunch. 10@ 12
Radishes, qt.... 3@ 6
Green Peas, hf.p. 50@ 65
New Tomatoes, crate......2 00@2 50
New Tomatoes, quart...... 70@ 90
Spinach, pk..... 40@ 50
Asparagus, bnch 50@1 00
Rhubarb, bunch. 15@ 18
Cranberries, qt. 25@ 35
Mint, bunch.... 10@ 15
Onions, hf. pk.. 80@ 90
Onions, qt...... 20@ 30
Lettuce, head.. 10@ 15
Beets, ht. pk... 30@ 35
New Carrots.... 6@ 12
Sage, bunch.... 4@ ..
Water-cresses, quart...... 15@ 20
Cucumber, piece 25@ 35
Bermuda Onions, quart...... 15@ 18

FRUITS.

Lemons, doz.. 20@ 30
Apples, bbl...$6 00@$7 50
Apples, bkt... 2 50@ 3 00
Apples, h. pk. 60@ 70
Honey-comb, ₽ ℔...... 35@ 40
Maccaroni, ℔. 15@ 18
Brazil Nuts.. 20@ ..
English Nuts, ℔...... 20@ ..
Hickory-nuts, quart...... 10@ ..
Black Walnuts, quart. 10@ ..
Pecan-nuts, quart...... 20@ ..
Dried Peaches ℔...... 20@ 25
Dried Apples, ℔...... 12@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔ 15@ ..
Dried Currants, ℔...... 10@ 15
Oranges, doz. 30@ 40
Filberts, ℔... 25@ ..
Prunels, ℔...... 25@ ..
Seedless...... 20@ ..
Strawberries, quart...... 75@ 1 00
Malaga Grapes, ℔.. 20@ 25
Prunes, new ℔ 15@ 20
New Dates, ℔.. 10@ 15
Raisins, ℔...... 10@ 18
Figs, ℔...... 15@ 20
Box Figs...... 35@ 1 00
Almonds, ℔...... 30@ 50
Cocoa-nuts...... 8@ 12
Dried Cherries, ℔...... 20@ 30
Dried Plums, ℔...... 25@ ..
Can Peaches. 35@ 40
Can Pears...... 35@ 40
Can Pine-apples...... 35@ ..
Can Plums...... 40@ ..
Can Quinces... 35@ 40
Can Cherries. 35@ 40
Can French Peas...... 40@ ..
Can American Peas...... 35@ ..
Can String Beans...... 25@ ..
Can Tomatoes 20@ 25
Can Raspberry...... 35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter. 42@ ..
Common Butter...... 33@38
Eggs, doz...... 25@30
Cheese, ₽ ℔...... 16@20
Swiss (imported) Cheese...... 32@ ..

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart.. 20@25
Mixed Pickles...... 20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart.. 25@ ..
Red Cabbage, quart. 20@ ..
White Onions, quart. 25@ ..

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Flour unchanged, with good demand for low and medium grades. Wheat—Spring in good demand and a fraction higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 26½@$1 27; Fall dull and drooping; No. 3 Red, $1 37@$1 38. Corn opened dull and weak, closed active and firmer at the call of the board; No. 2 Mixed, 68c. on the track and in elevator, cash or May; 69c. June. Oats dull and drooping at 52c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley; no figures. Rye lower to sell, only 90c.@95c. bid for prime and choice. Whisky higher at 95c. Pork firmer at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats strong and higher; Clear Rib Sides, 8 7-16c.@8½c.; Clear Sides, $8 81 cash; $9 buyer May. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@9⅞c. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firmer and in good shipping demand; $4 50@$5 for light; $5@$5 25 for bacon; $5 30@$5 60 for heavy. Cattle steady and in good local demand; Texans range from $2 50@$4 75; native Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4 25; butchers', $4@$4 50; prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 [illegible]

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BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the day of May, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. of the 2d of until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

B. F. COOK,

NO. 2½ WALL ST.,
Buys and sells bonds and mortgages, negotiates loans on real estate and miscellaneous securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William ner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class s on demand and time. Cash advances made bonds of merchandise stored in our own ware or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, sident; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; NO LATASA, Third Vice President.
rmour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, avarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, rd, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
AM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,
Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS of the City of Brunswick" are notified that under the call made Feb. 20 for a subscription of $1 per share, that 22,000 shares have been subscribed for, ,000 shares still not subscribed for. Unless the subscription shall be completed by May 15 the property of the company will be sold to meet its pressing . Any shareholder will, upon calling at No. 49 Exchange place, Room No. 15, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., have full explanation.

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 25th April, 1874.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at the close of business on the 2d day of May next, (preparatory to the election for Directors,) and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of Trustees, to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the day of May, 1874, between the hours

WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2. —Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the mortgage of the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that a portion of such bonds, which matured will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him on and after at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The polls will open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of until the morning of May 5, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD by No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI CITY LOAN.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE SEALED PROPOSALS for ONE MILLION DOLLARS 7.30 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, redeemable in 1902, principal and interest payable at this bank, in accordance with the annexed advertisement.

Bids at not under par and accrued interest will be opened on the 20th May prox., at 12 o'clock M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, April 18, 1874.

The undersigned, a Board of Trustees appointed for that purpose, offer for sale ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Coupon Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, bearing 7.30 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York. These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made by this city for the construction of a railroad connecting it with the States immediately South, from which hitherto it has been in a measure isolated, but which, when completed, will add largely to its wealth and population.

The validity of the law under which Cincinnati issues these bonds has been confirmed by two decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the court of last resort.

The city had at the last census a population of 219,000, since largely increased by additional territory surrounding it, and by its natural growth. Its own population, and that of towns immediately adjacent, is not less than 320,000. Its taxable property is $200,000,000. The property directly owned by it is worth from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. Its total indebtedness is less than $7,000,000. Its annual expenses about $3,000,000, including interest on its debt.

With these facts in view, the bonds proposed will form a very first-class investment.

By an act of the Legislature of Ohio, and by similar acts of Kentucky and Tennessee, through which the road passes, the holders of these bonds are secured by special lien upon the entire road, so that they combine the security both of a mortgage and of a city debt.

Full particulars respecting this issue can be had upon application at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, through which the bonds are offered for sale.

MILES GREENWOOD,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
R. M. BISHOP,
E. A. FERGUSON,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH, } Trustees.

TO INVESTORS.

7 PER CENT. CROTON WATER STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DUE 1900.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

Total debt of the City, $110,000,000; value of property owned by the City, $243,985,499.

The grand result is, that, while the City and County are burdened, in great part by the manipulations of the "Ring," with a debt of great magnitude, yet their revenue sources, in property immediately available to creditors, vastly exceed their liabilities, and render their bonds a security unsurpassed in merit for investment.—*New-York Evening Post, April 27.*

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,

BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

TO THE

N. Y. and Oswego Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Report and papers to sign are now ready at the office of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st. Bondholders are requested to send for or call and obtain the same.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRIT H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, RESIDing in Zurich, Switzerland, who is familiar with banking business, and able to correspond in English, German, and French, desires to obtain a situation in this country, either in banking or some other business. He can refer to the Directors of the Banque de Suisse, Zurich. His present engagement expires in June. A note addressed to JAMES DAVIS, No. 3 East 52d st., will meet immediate attention.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE bonds bought by BOUND & CO., No. 52 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY, OF MICHIGAN.

The coupons maturing May 1, 1874, on the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this road, will be paid on presentation at the Merchant's Exchange National Bank, New-York, on and after that date.

The bonds given for lease of the Flint and Holly Road, which mature in 1874, and the coupons on that issue of bonds, falling due May 1, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.

H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 24, 1874.

NOTICE.

The scrip coupon due May 1, 1874, on the gold scrip of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, from and after that date.

JOHN F. ELY,
Treasurer of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of Government tax on and after the 1st day of May next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 1.

M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY Coupons due May 1, 1874, of First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. HOWARD THOMPSON, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24, 1874.

INTEREST COUPONS NO. 9, POTTAWATTOMIE LAND BONDS, due May 1, 1874, will be paid at the North National Bank, Boston.

EMMONS RAYMOND, Trustee.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, ON THE BONDS of the Central Colorado Improvement Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6m8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GRUHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ap25-1aw3w8*

NO. 4,705.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST RANSCH and WILLIAM J. MINSHULL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of August Ransch and William J. Minshull, as copartners, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874.

JOHN BOUNDEY, Assignee,
No. 15 Murray street, New-York City.

my2-1aw3w8*

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, May 7, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump, rigging, lacing; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 33, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 71, 73, 85, 87, 88.

BOSTON.

Nos. 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 53, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.

Nos. 1, 16, 18, 24, 32, 42, 43, 44, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18, 35, 38, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 23, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 32, 33, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STATIONERY.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 27, 1874.

By authority of the Quartermaster General of the Army, sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1874, for the delivery at this depot of Pittsburg Coal, Oats, Hay, and Straw, and Stationery, in quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will also be received at this office, and at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to be opened on the same day, and at the same hour, for the delivery at that station of Hard Wood, Pittsburg Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, in such quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

Separate bids for Fuel, Forage, and Stationery should be made.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.

Lists of the articles of stationery required will also be furnished on application, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, in charge of Depot.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FREDERICK GERMANN,
FRANCIS COAN,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THIRD WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 67 Warren st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOHN A. GILMOUR,
GEORGE ROSSITER,
FRANCIS F. FELLERS,
DAVID HOLLIS,
GEORGE WOLF,
Board of School Trustees, Third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors of the above company offer for sale the following

OLD MATERIAL:

300 tons chilled car-wheels.
70 tons wrought locomotive driving-wheels.
166 tons shop scrap.
100 tons cast scrap-iron.
50 tons No. 1 wrought scrap.
15 tons boiler plate—not cut up.
5 tons scrap spring steel.
20 tons rail slivers.
8,000 tons old rails.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Old Material," will be received by the undersigned up to 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1874.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid.

JOSEPH PRICE,
General Manager.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 28, 1874.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Purchasing Agent's Office, No. 309 West 23d st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS AND INDORSED "Proposals for Scrap Metal" will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 2, 1874, 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase and removal of the following-described lots of scrap iron and steel, bowling tires and steel tires:

	Old Wheels and Axles.	Wrot. Scrap.	Cast Scrap.
Jersey City	870 tons.	272 tons.	201½ tons.
Port Jervis	10 tons.	122½ tons.	119¾ tons.
Susquehanna	590 tons.	600 tons.	300 tons.
Elmira	590 tons.	44 tons.	....
Hornellsville	450 tons.	78 tons.	88 tons.
Buffalo	630 tons.	162 tons.	128 tons.

Also, at Jersey City, Susquehanna, Hornellsville, and Buffalo Shops, 100 tons bowling tires, and 20 tons steel tires. Successful bidders will be required to deposit fifteen per cent. of the amount awarded to them at the time of such award, and the balance, eighty-five per cent., will be payable at the time and place of delivery. This company reserves to itself the right to reject any and all bids.

H. BOWMAN,
General Purchasing Agent pro tem.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., April 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN NANSEMOND River, Va., near Suffolk, will be received until noon of May 27, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1874.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock 2d May next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered for immediate use, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

10,000 gallons best quality Lard-oil, in well-coopered casks of about forty gallons each, to be delivered to the Navigation Officer at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., April 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING 10,000 CUBIC yards, more or less, in the main ship channel, harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office until noon, May 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guarantee specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 10 A. M., June 1, 1874, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, for the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to the quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

BENJ. D. GREENE,
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

CITY GAS COMPANY OF YONKERS.

Proposals will be received to furnish pipe as follows:

6,000 lineal feet of six inches.
1,500 lineal feet of four inches.
28,000 lineal feet of three inches.

Payable in stock of the Company. These works are all built and ready for operation.

Proposals will be received by E. R. JONES, Treasurer, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulkhead or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, May 11, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR,
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.

d6-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF, } Administrators.

ja3-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

n22-1aw6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

n8-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.

f21-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

d27-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6m8.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN,
HENRY COLTON, } Executors.

ja17-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-1aw6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.

n22-1aw6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.

m28-1aw6m8*

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK

will remove on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, to its new building,

BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.,

and in accordance with provisions of chap. 676, laws of 1873, will thereafter be known as the

Bond Street Savings Bank.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencin the first of every month.

FOR SALE—CEDAR BOATS, COPPER-FASTENED, 14 to 16 feet long, paddles or oars, weighing about forty-five pounds, for lakes, &c. ... CO., No. 208 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, May 9, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA........................May 2
GRANADA.......................May 16
COLORADO......................May 30

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..April 12 | From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong...May 13 | From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong...May 27 | From Yokohama...June 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29 | Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6 | Parthia, Satu'day, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9 | *Russia, Wednesday, May 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13 | China, Saturday, May 30
Java, Saturday, May 16 | Calabria, Wed'day, June 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Saturday.May 2 | Victoria, Tuesday..May 12
Ethiopia, Tuesday...May 5 | Caledonia, Thurs...May 14
Italia, Thursday.....May 7 | Macedonia, Sat'day.May 16
Utopia, Saturday.....May 9 | Elysia, Tuesday.....May 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $25.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.......May 2 | SWITZERLAND.......May 16
CYBELE..........May 23 | ....June 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
CYBELE..........April 29 |
VADERLAND.......May 27 | SWITZERLAND.......May 13
 | ....June 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$90 | Second Cabin..........$60
Steerage..............30 | Prepaid Certificates....32

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, May 16

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF CHESTER...........Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday...May 2
PEREIRE............SURMONT..........Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....................Saturday...May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125..........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............May 12, 2 P. M.
No Boat...........................May 19.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.............May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE................June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINGK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. Ha. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, May 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.........................$120
Second cabin..........................72
Steerage..............................30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL AND ANTWERP, by the "American" and "Red Star" line of steamers. Drafts for £1 and upward issued at lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, May 2.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.............................April 30
CORINTH..............................May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.................................April 29
ATLAS................................May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A. M. | Greece.Sat., May 23, 11 A. M.
Canada..Sat., May 16, 3 P. M. | Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, May 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)....May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)................May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........May 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 tours, price 10 cents. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 2, price $650, gold, including everything.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 8 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 P. M. and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., 25th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 24th	12:00 M.
Tues., 28th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 27th	2:00 P. M.
Wed., 29th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 29th	6:30 A. M.
Thurs., 30th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 30th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., May 1	3:00 P. M.	Fri., May 1	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 2d	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 2d	7:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 P. M., and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE FIRST MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed the Receiver of all the property, moneys, and effects of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association of New-York, and that:

1. All persons indebted to such association are required by the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the undersigned, as Receiver of said association, at No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Receiver and to pay the same.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said association are required to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the day above appointed.

3. All creditors of said association are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the sixth (6th) day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such association are required to present the same to said Receiver on the sixth (6th) day of June next, at his office, No. 31 Spruce street, in the City of New-York, in writing and in detail.

5. And a general meeting of the creditors of such association will be held on the sixth (6th) day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Receiver's office, No. 31 Spruce street, New-York City, where all demands for and against such association, and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

GEORGE S. STUDWELL,
Receiver of the First Manhattan Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Attorney for George S. Studwell, Receiver, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, County of New-York.—ADAM NEIDLINGER, Henry W. Schmidt, and Henry Claussen Jr., plaintiffs, against GEORGE BRUCKNER, and Agatha Bruckner, his wife, Ernst A. Schreck, Charles Dietrich, and Pauline, his wife, John E. Schreck, and Alberta, his wife, Gottlob Gunther, Andres Dold, Abraham Kuhn, Solomon Loeb, Samuel Wolff, Charles Heinzel, Valentine Frees, Sebastian Westerman, James C. Anderson, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of the Town of Morrisania, George Reinhardt, Sigismund Kauffman, Alfred Knapp, Wright Knapp, Valentine Knorr, Emil Schultz, Robert W. Tailer, Peter Lenk, Johannes Carlsen, William Schlessinger, William C. Steinkampf, The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, William H. Bradley, Wilder H. Pray, George F. Drew, and Louis Bucki, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1874.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap18-1aw6w8*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FEODORA LOWIC and KATHARINA THORNSKY, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1874.

PRENTICE & MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice—The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the 24th day of April, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

PRENTICE & MATHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ap25-1aw6w8*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, New-York County.—HATTIE A. CROWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. CROWELL, defendant.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendant, William P. Crowell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach Sunday morning and evening, May 3, at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock.
Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY MEETING
IN
THE WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,
(Between 8th and 9th avs.,)
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) MORNING.
Speakers:
Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D.,
Rev. M. S. TERRY, and
GEO. J. HAMILTON, Esq.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING,
Under the auspices of the
WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION,
of this City,
will be held at the Church of the Disciples,
(Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth's,)
Madison av. and 45th st.,
ON SUNDAY, MAY 3, AT 8 P. M.
Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.
P. S.—Horse-cars from all the Brooklyn ferries pass within one block of the church.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. WM. H. THOMAS, Pastor,
will preach
SUNDAY AT 10:30 A. M. AND 7:30 P. M.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, May 3—Bible Class by Dr. Thomson, 5 o'clock; service of song at 7:30 o'clock; the first of a course of lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity" will be given at 7:45 o'clock by Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D. These lectures will be continued through this month every Sunday evening. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. Young men's meetings on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE P. E. Church, residing in New-York and vicinity, will be held in the Sunday-school Chapel of Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., Monday, May 4, at 8 P. M. to form a church association which shall provide reading and committee rooms to serve as a centre of Church union and a place of resort for clergy and laity, visiting as well as resident.
All interested are invited to attend.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Cooper Institute, Rev. W. P. Corbit, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 o'clock A. M. At 7:30 o'clock P. M. anniversary of the Sunday-school. Rev. W. P. Corbit will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. H. De Puy, D. D., and B. F. Judson, Esq. Singing, &c., by the Sunday-school.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—John B. Gough will lecture on temperance in the Allen Street M. E. Church, on Sunday evening, 7:30 P. M. Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—THE MESSENGER OF God, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"What does the Word of Prophecy say of the Fall and Destruction of Papacy?" Seats free.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and 10:30. Communion service. Children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

A MEETING OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY of the City of New-York will be held in De Garmo Hall, corner 5th av. and 14th st., on Saturday evening, May 2, at 8 o'clock. All in sympathy with the movement, without regard to sex, are cordially invited.

A GREATER VARIETY OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs for rent or sale at lower prices than elsewhere; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Weber, and others. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allen st., near Grand st., Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor elect.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching May 3 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Stranger always welcome.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every Sabbath evening, viz.:
I. De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., 7:30 o'clock.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., 7:30 o'clock.
VII. Pisgah Chapel, No. 185 Spring st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., 7:30 o'clock.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, 7:30 o'clock.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., 7:30 o'clock.
German services, No. 70 Columbia st., 10:30 A. M.; No. 63 2d st., 9:30 A. M.; No. 134 Bowery, 2:30 P. M.; No. 135 Greenwich st., 3:30 P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. Baptism after the sermon. Sabbath-school anniversary in the evening, when eminent speakers will be heard and prize medals awarded. Neighbors and strangers will be welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 3d inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M. Free seats.

CONFIRMATION WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York in St. Mark's Church, on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Morning prayer, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, and holy communion at 10:45 A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER PARK av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M., and Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Signs that Christ's Personal Coming is Near."

COMMUNION SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN Calvary Chapel, No. 155 Worth st., Sabbath evening, May 3, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited to attend. John P. Betker, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Frederick Hinkley will preach Sunday, May 3. Communion after morning service.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEORGE D. Mathews will preach in the Mission building at 7th av., corner 18th st., to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock; services also in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Prayer and its Answer."

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. The magnitude of our work seems not to diminish.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next, morning and evening; sacrament of our Lord's Supper, after morning service; Sunday-school at 2; prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Come.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st., Dr. Thomas Armitage, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All are welcomed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d av., Rev. Robert Sloss, Pastor.—Divine service next Sabbath, 3d inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible-school at 9 A. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., near 8th av.—Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free, and all are welcome.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, J. W. Barnhart, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Services are held every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. The public are invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Fergus Ferguson, of Mercersburg, Penn., is expected to preach on Sabbath May 3, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Disposal of Our Dead."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st., Rev. Mr. Ganse, Pastor.—Morning service at 11: "The True God, and Eternal Life;" afternoon at 4; the first of three sermons on Typical Forms of Gospel Grace: "Giving Sight to the Blind."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine will preach; services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

ORTHODOX GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 15th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30. The Russian Quartet will sing during the Holy Liturgy. The chapel is open to the public.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject, morning—"What Shall We Do." Subject, evening—"Saved by Grace."

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor. Services 10:30 and 7:30. Evening—"Faith's Pilgrimage." Strangers welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening sermon—"Idle Words." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av. The evening will be devoted to sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN SEVenteenth Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 7:45 P. M. Temperance prayer-meeting at 4 P. M.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL deliver the first of a course of lectures on "Evidences of Christianity," at Association Hall, on Sunday evening, May 3, at 7:45 o'clock.

REID, REV. DR. J. M., REV. M. S. TERRY, and GEO. J. HAMILTON, Esq., will speak in the West Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, on Sunday morning. See full notice.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. C. B. SMITH WILL PREACH IN ST. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, May 3, at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr Morgan, Rector.—Sunday, May 3: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany sermon and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. H. H. Garnet, D. D., Pastor, will hold services in the Chapel, No. 140 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., commencing Sabbath, 3d of May. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services on Sunday—Celebration at 7 and 10:30; morning prayer, 9 A. M.; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Seats free. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:45 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Services Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Other days, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt. 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Cordial invitation to all, especially to strangers.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Eddy will preach on Sunday, May 3, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—THE Bishop of the Diocese will hold an ordination and a confirmation on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. King.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., President of Rochester Theological Seminary, will preach on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"Confessing Christ." Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"Invitations to Christ." All are cordially invited, and strangers will be made welcome.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—Communion service, 10:30 A. M., and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.; 7:45 P. M., devotional service and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. Seats all free at the evening service.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOciation class for the study of the lesson of May 10, "The Three Great Feasts," will be held in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Room on Tuesday next, May 5, from 4 to 5 P. M. Superintendents and Bible class teachers are invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Rev. Thomas Lodge, the new Pastor, will preach on Sunday, May 3, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Love feast at 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited; seats free.

UNION MEETINGS AT DEMILT HALL, IN Dental College lecture-room, corner 23d st. and 2d av., of the churches formerly worshiping at No. 138 West 24th st. and No. 229 Bowery. Services 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M., and Wednesday evening. Seats free.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORner Waverley place and West 11th st.—Rev. W. T. Egbert will preach the nineteenth anniversary sermon in the morning. Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., of the General Theological Seminary, will preach in the evening.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath morning, May 3, at 10:30, by Rev. T. B. McKee. The union prayer-meeting will be held in the evening at 7:30, instead of the usual service.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is very clean and orderly, and an excellent waitress; is accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a highly-recommended girl as chamber-maid and to assist with house-work, or to take charge of children and do family sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, BRIGHT, ACtive young French girl, as chamber-maid and laundress or nurse for growing children; kind and obliging; not afraid of work; best references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable Swedish girls who thoroughly understand their duties, and are willing to do the work of a private family together; have excellent references. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GERMAN sisters, well recommended, competent, and obliging, in a private family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; can take the work of family together; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business well; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; can furnish best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT, PERFECTLY-temperate North of Ireland girl, with seven years' reference to be seen, in a small private family; is a good plain cook and a good laundress; willing and obliging and very neat; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman, with best of reference, as cook; does all branches and in the best possible manner; can fill the most responsible situation in a private family; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; well recommended, and understand their work thoroughly; are obliging, and very neat; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, SUPERIOR, AND VERY competent young English woman as cook in a private family; comes highly recommended from last place; moderate wages. Inquire at No. 309 4th av., near 23d st., Bookham's new office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 232 East 25th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washerwoman, ironer; eighteen months' recommendation; is willing; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies and creams; best City reference. Call at No. 641 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; expert at all kinds of cooking and baking; excellent pastry cook; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a family going to Newport. Apply at her present place, No. 49 East 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COUPLE OF American Protestant young women; one as cook, and good washer, ironer, &c.; one as chamber-maid, waitress, or laundress, &c.; City or country; have satisfactory references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL AS cook and laundress, or general servant; is respectful, intelligent, and economical; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references given; city or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and milk and butter; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly recommended and thoroughly experienced, honest, trustworthy, middle-aged woman. Address Jane Carroll, No. 54 Orchard st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situations may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY GERMAN GIRL; IS a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do her best; will make every effort to retain a good place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object; only steady homes; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., near the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; would do the house-work of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; three years' good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended German girl to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, highly respectable and recommended, as experienced nurse for infants; can bring them up on the bottle; or will take care of growing children; cut, fit, operate, dress-making; sober, honest, neat, kind, obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's No. 309 4th av.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, after losing her own baby, with fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of references. Call at No. 143 9th av., near 19th st., in confectioner's store.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; has good reference and is very neat; will wear a cap; can do good plain sewing; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE GIRL, as nurse, to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 12 Hamilton st., New-York.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as infants' nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 16th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT as first-class waitress or parlor-maid and assist a man; best City reference. Call at No. 199 East 36th st.; ring third bell.

WANTED—WORK BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take washing at her own home, or would go out on Monday and Tuesday, or do house cleaning; is a first-class laundress and has the best of references. Call or address No. 51 Underhill av., first house from Dean, South Brooklyn.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c. — COOK, Chamber-maid, &c.—By an American man and wife, no children; man can take care of horses and drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook; also chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of carriages and horses; good groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; satisfactory City reference from his last place. Address W. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, just landed, as coachman in a private family; fully understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and make himself useful; five years' recommendation from a good family. Any gentleman who wants such a man address T., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a good driver; will go to any part of the country; is willing and obliging. Call or address John, at Mrs. Teaney's, No. 39 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS THE best City references from his last and former employers in regard to honesty and sobriety; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. R., Box No. 67 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, aged twenty-eight years, no children; is a good groom and a very careful driver; either in City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young married Englishman; every way capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment; can come highly recommended. Call or address Thomas, private stable, No. 42 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, who can take care of horses and is a good driver; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; in City or country; best City reference from last employer. Address J., at Mr. Campbell's, No. 50 4th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS COACHman. Apply at present employer's, No. 360 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call on or address H., No. 22 West 32d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM of thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended; is married and has a small family. Address, for two days, John, No. 8 Rose st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; City or country. Apply to R. Francis, No. 47 Broad st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX year's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FLORIST, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST OR gardener, single. Address C. H., care of Florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good flower and vegetable grower; strictly temperate: three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ON A PRIVATE PLACE; GOOD habits and references; has a chest of tools; can build barns, Summer-houses, &c. Address P. H. S., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH gardener; thoroughly understands the business; has held first-class situations in England and in this country, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Address R. A., Peter Henderson's seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out of new places; the best of reference from last employers. Address A. S., in the seed store, No. 15 John st., New-York.

WAITER — COOK. — BY A MAN AND WIFE, French; man as waiter; wife as professed cook; both together or separate; just landed from Europe, well recommended, speaking English well. Address A. B., No. 165 West 31st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who understands the hotel and restaurant business; is also a good cook and confectioner; is willing to make himself useful in any part of the business; undoubted references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Address B. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER TO TAKE CHARGE of the family of a widower, living a short distance from the City; a middle-aged American lady, member of the Episcopal Church preferred; references exchanged. Address B., Station E.

WANTED—A GOOD SHORT-HAND WRITER IN A law office. Address in applicant's writing, stating terms, B. C. & B., Post Office Box No. 1,633, New-York City.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN WRITER TO DIRECT wrappers in a newspaper office in this City; one having experience preferred. Address S. C., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-MAID. APPLY BEfore 10 o'clock, with references, at No. 14 West 23d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron; for the country. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at No. 114 East 17th st.

IRON WORKS.

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GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
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With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
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No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HORSES, BAROUCHE, HARNESS, TOGETHER or separately, for sale at a low price, owner going to Europe. Horses brown, sixteen hands high; stylish barouche, Wood Brothers, in perfect order; harness, Campbell, maker. Inquire for MICHAEL, alleyway, No. 6 East 31st st., near 5th av.

FOR SALE—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAMily going abroad, consisting of a pair of bay horses, sixteen hands, very stylish and well matched; landau, coupe, and phaeton, by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; clarence, by Lawrence; all in excellent condition. Can be seen at private stable No. 32 Lexington av.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—SILVER-PLATED HARness made by Post; also, splendid silver-mounted new carriage harness, English style, made to order; gentleman going abroad; $50 less than cost. No. 19 West 28th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIFTY DONKEYS to take part in the great Donnybrook Fair scene, to be introduced at the Roman Hippodrome, MONDAY, May 4. P. T. BARNUM.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; SUFficiently large for two establishments; seven stalls; room for six carriages; rent, $1,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE AT PRIvate stable, No. 103 East 41st st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, COMposed of parlor, bedroom, sitting-room, bath, &c., newly and very elegantly furnished; private family, only composed of two; the apartment is suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfast will be given if required; references exchanged. Apply at No. 19 West Washington place, between 6th av. and the square.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Reception-room, with bedroom attached; also other rooms, newly furnished, with first-class conveniences for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Reference.

TWO NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, FURNISHED, without board, a pleasantly-located back parlor. Address M. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY, southern exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; private family; terms moderate. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

NO. 21 WAVERLEY PLACE,
Near Broadway, suite of rooms on first floor; front and back parlors, two bedrooms, bath-room, and closets; private table if preferred; also single rooms.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—REsponsible parties desiring good board and pleasant rooms can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place; terms moderate; references given.

NO. 51 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor and chamber, connecting; also, an entire parlor floor, (four rooms,) partially or fully furnished, singly or together, at greatly reduced prices.

BACK PARLOR WITH TWO EXTENSION rooms, unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, closets, and other conveniences. No. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for Summer, year, or temporarily; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — ELEGANTLY - FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast; back parlor and extension for first-class physician or dentist. No. 30 West 23d st.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, parlor, large bedroom, and closets, second floor; hot and cold water in room; bath-room adjoining. No. 102 East 23d st. and 4th av.

GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN AND WIVES may find two pleasant rooms with good board at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST
A parlor floor; three rooms; bath, closets, &c.; private table or without board. Also, front hallroom, without board.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, NICELY furnished, to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 9 West 39th st.

A HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED SECONDstory room with private family of adults; breakfast if desired. No. 16 West 24th st., near Madison square.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, ELEGANT PARlor floor and other rooms, en suite or singly, to rent for the Summer or year; desirable for a physician.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, in a private family, with or without breakfast. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—Furnished front room, with board; gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—A FURNISHED room to rent on second floor to gentlemen only; family private; references required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms en suite or separately can be obtained with house. References exchanged.

LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHed, to let to gentlemen only; references. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM TO rent with board; all conveniences; large closets; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table, to let in a private house. Apply at No. 266 4th av., south-west corner 21st st.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST, AN office on 25th st.; also, elegantly-furnished rooms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, at reduced rates.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT rooms, with superior board; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address
EDWARD COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had from May 14, at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENtleman near Madison square with ample closet or adjoining bedroom or alcove, in a French or American family, at $365 per annum. Address Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a genteel house and location; terms moderate. Address W. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NIBLO is prepared to make arrangements with parties desiring board at Montclair, having taken a house with ample grounds, large rooms, and modern conveniences. Apply at No. 7 East 46th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COMBINING ADVANTAGES of scenery, healthfulness and pleasantness of locality, use of piano, &c.; beautiful drives; accommodations for horses and carriages; references exchanged. Address L. E. VINCENT, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE ARRANGEments for board at the Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, call on or address L. R., No. 15 East 46th st. References exchanged. Accommodations for coachmen and horses.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOUSE, NO. 38 BEACH ST., three blocks west of Broadway.—Board per week, $6 to $7; by the day, $1 50.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION.—ARRIVEE A NEW-YORK DU steamer *Washington* d'Anvers.—Le steamer *Washington*, parte d'Anvers, le 10, Avril est arrive à New-York depuis le 29 Avril. La personne qui attend sa famille d'Oos par ce steamer est priér de passer au plus tot à l'Hotel St. Nicolas, Broadway.

INFORMATION.—ARRIVED FROM ANTWERP by the *Washington*.—The steamer *Washington*, which left Antwerp April 10, arrived at New-York April 29. The person who awaits her family from Oos by this steamer is requested to call immediately at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY, MAY 3.
THE GRAND SACRED FESTIVAL CONCERT,
Tendered to Mr. J. C. FRYER, for his benefit, by
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Mme. LUCCA, Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
Together with all the artists of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
In conjunction with the
Complete Chorus and powerful Orchestra.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, MAY 3, AT 8,
STABAT MATER
Will be presented ENTIRE, with chorus and orchestra.
Also a GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
Will appear in conjunction with
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Mlle. FREDA DE GEBELE,
M. V. CAPOUL, Mr. TOM KARL,
Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor NANNETTI,
Signor SCOLARA, Mr. A. SOHST.
Musical Directors and Conductors....{Signor E. MUZIO, Mr. BEHRENS
Mme. NILSSON and Mme. LUCCA, in Stabat-Mater, will sing (for the first and only time in America) "Quis est Homo."
Ticket Offices—Academy of Music, Nos. 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway; also No. 39 Union square.

ACADEMY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
LUCCA.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) May 2, at 1:30 P. M.,
LA FAVORITA—LUCCA.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA..........as..........LEONORA
Signor VIZZANI..........as..........FERNANDO
Signor DEL PUENTE....as....THE KING ALPHONSO
Signor SCOLARA..........as..........BALTHAZZAR
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO
Seats now at Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 39 Union square.
On MONDAY, May 4, at 1:30 P. M.,
Grand Complimentary Benefit.
M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
Mme. NILSSON. Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA. Mme. LUCCA. Mlle. TORRIANI.
NILSSON. DI MURSKA. LUCCA. TORRIANI.
Mlle. DI MURSKA sings by permission of Mr. F. Rullmar.
The performance will consist of the following:
The First Act {FRA DIAVOLO. Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
The Fourth Act {LES HUGUENOTS. Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
The Third Act {AIDA. Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI.
The Third Act {LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), May 3, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Benefit of Mr. J. C. FRYER.
STABAT MATER AND SACRED CONCERT.
NILSSON. LUCCA. TORRIANI.
On TUESDAY, May 5, at 8 P. M.,
Grand Testimonial Benefit to
MR. MAX STRAKOSCH.
LUCCA. DI MURSKA. LUCCA.
DI MURSKA. LUCCA. DI MURSKA.
Sale of seats commences this morning. The ticket offices are the Academy, No. 701 (Schirmer's), Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. STRAKOSCH'S BENEFIT.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, AT 8,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH,
the Director of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
tendered him by a number of distinguished citizens and patrons of the opera. The undermentioned renowned artists have volunteered their assistance:
Madam Pauline Mlle. Ilma Di Madam Pauline
Lucca, Murska, Lucca,
Di Murska, Lucca, Di Murska,
in conjunction with the principal artists, chorus, and orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The performances will consist of the following:
THE FIRST (1) ACT..........FAUST
THE SECOND (2) ACT...DER FREISCHUTZ
THE SECOND (2) ACT..........DINORAH
THE SECOND (2) ACT...LUCRETIA BORGIA
THE FIFTH (5) ACT..HAMLET (The Mad Scene)
Musical Director and Conductor......SIGNOR E. MUZIO
The sale of seats commences this morning (Saturday) at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BENEFIT OF FRYER.
SACRED CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 3.
Seats may be reserved at
POND'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 39 UNION SQUARE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST TIMES.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents.
CLOSE OF THE SPRING SEASON.
The great sensational drama,
DONALD McKAY; OR
THE HERO OF THE MODOC WAR,
for the last times this. SATURDAY, afternoon and evening. Mr. Oliver Doud Byron in the principal parts.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS AND BOXES FOR THE OPERA AND ALL THEATRES AT TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL, 5TH AV., 46TH AND 47TH STS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF
The celebrated Prestidigitateur,
Prof. HERMANN.
Box plans at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at box office Academy of Music.

PARK THEATRE.—CHARLES FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE—CHAS. FECHTER—LOVE'S PENANCE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.
The Spring Exhibition of Pictures will be open for two weeks, commencing TUESDAY, April 28, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission free. Catalogues, 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.—"ON THE SHORES of that Beautiful River," Blake, 40 cents; "Join the Dance," waltz song sung by Mme. Nilsson, 50 cents; "Sweet May," trio, by Barnby, 50 cents; "At Home Waltzes," Strauss, 75 cents; "Haddon Hall Reminiscence," by Richard Hoffman, 75 cents; "Danbury News Man," Fiske, 75 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
LOVE'S PENANCE.—GREAT SUCCESS.

LECTURES.

HYGIENIC LECTURES BY DR. I. DE VER WARNER, the distinguished Physiologist, at the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st., commencing with a FREE LECTURE on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. Subject—THE SKIN, HAIR, BATHING, AND CLOTHING. Very extensive illustrations.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
May 1, 1874. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON. —Parties having filed claims for return premiums with us can obtain dividend by application at our office, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.
SATTERLEE, BOSTWICK & MARTIN.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS
are the **most beautiful** *in style* **and perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by an* **extra set** *of* **reeds, peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms Liberal.*
WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,
in **UNIQUE FRENCH CASES,** *are among the* **best made,** *and* **combine PURITY** *of* **VOICING** *with* **great volume** *of* **tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH,** *or* **MUSIC HALL.**
WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
have **great power** *and a* **fine singing tone,** *with* **all modern improvements,** *and are the* **BEST PIANOS MADE.** *These* **Organs** *and* **Pianos** *are* **warranted** *for* **six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED** *in* **every County** *in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada.** **A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.**
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York,

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO FOR THE SUMMER or longer, where it will be little and carefully used, in a private family, for the storage or a low rent. Address Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 100 East 23d st.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874.
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC ACTS.
ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
GRAND LASSOING ACTS.
STEEPLE CHASES.
ELEPHANT RACES.
HURDLE RACES.
MONKEY RACES.
CAMEL RACES.
PONY RACES.
FLAT RACES.
ETC., ETC.,
ETC.
☞ Menagerie Department open at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Grand Pageant of the CONGRESS OF NATIONS moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.
☞ Avoid the crowd by attending the afternoon performance, which entertainment is equal in every respect to that of the evening.
☞ Reserved seats for orchestra and balcony can be purchased three days in advance at box office, (open from 8 to 4,) and at Millet & Co.'s music store, No. 437 Broadway.
Orchestra, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; gallery, 25c. Private boxes, seating four, $6.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss NEILSON,
who will appear on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
IN HER FAMOUS INTERPRETATION OF
☞ JULIA, ☜
In Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
a characterization that has been pronounced a fitting companion picture to her world-renowned personation of Juliet.
In consequence of the great demand for seats to witness
MISS NEILSON'S
GREAT RENDITION OF
JULIET, ☜
it affords the management pleasure to announce it for THREE MORE REPRESENTATIONS.
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1874,
MISS NEILSON'S BENEFIT AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ROSALIND, for the last time..........Miss NEILSON
On MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1874,
The young American tragedian,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
will make his first appearance at this theatre in Dr. Montgomery Bird's classical tragedy, in five acts, entitled
THE GLADIATOR.
SPARTACUS..........Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the box-office of theatre, or branch ticket-office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. A. H. SHELDON.
JOINT BENEFIT (THIS SATURDAY, MAY 2) OF
Messrs. A. H. SHELDON and JAMES BARNES.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MATINEE AT 2. Commencing with the drama, WHO OWNS THE COAT, concluding with Mr. Sheldon's new drama (first time) of WEALTH AND CRIME, or, ESCAPED THE GALLOWS. NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, May 4—The beautiful actress
Miss MARIETTA RAVEL..........in..........JARTINE

GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. S. A. SWALM..Proprietor | G. L. FOX..........Manager
IMMENSE SUCCESS! | CROWDED HOUSES!
The most wonderful pantomimist in the world,
Mr. GEO. L. FOX,
the original, in
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY,
AT HOME.
Introducing his World of Wonders.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Positively the last appearance of Mr. E. EDDY.
RICHARD III.
Concluding with the drama of
LUKE THE LABORER.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS' NINTH SPRING-TIDE FESTIVAL for the ORPHEON FREE SCHOOL FUND, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, under the usual distinguished auspices of the Academy of Music. FOUR NEW AMERICAN PRIME DONNE, GRAND CHORUS, CHOIR BOYS, AND ORCHESTRA. Admission 50 cents and $2. Secured seats 50 cents extra.
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, President.

PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.
PARK THEATRE.—NOW OPEN, 22d st. and Broadway.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (TWENTY-FIRST,) SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-OWNERS in the New York City Marble Cemetery (2d st.) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held in the Directors' room, National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on Monday, May 4, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

GEORGE A. CLARKE, No. 747 Broadway, respectfully solicits an examination of his stock of fine Furniture, Carpets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Parlor Beds, &c., and also his popular system of house furnishing, by monthly payments.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

WANTED—AN ENCLOSED WASHSTAND OF ROSEwood, mahogany, or black walnut, new or second hand. Address BACHELOR, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

CARD.
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
(not connected with any other Auction-house,)
Has leased from the executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased,
THE WELL-KNOWN AUCTION STAND, No. 37 NASSAU ST., opposite the Post Office, (the best locality for the business in the City,) and will be prepared at all times to make liberal advances on consignments for auction of merchandise, furniture, works of art, &c.
Real Estate Department will be continued as heretofore at No. 21 Park row, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATURday,) May 2, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Nuova Rattler; can be seen at Pier No. 10 East River. Also, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Virginia L. Stafford; can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING TRADE.
Good chance for a small capital, or will exchange for real estate; stock, lease, &c., of a well-known and paying house in the City; good reasons for selling. Address CLOTHIER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, PLANING MILL, &c.—All or a share for sale low; special inducements offered to a capable buyer with means, who can have time and a loan to enlarge business. H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED, OR FIFTEEN PER CENT. will be given for $10,000. Special capital to be invested in a first-class business already established in this City. Address H. E. O., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS COHN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
my2-law3wSa R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A MOrocco pocket MEMORANDUM BOOK, with $5,200 in bills, and some other papers. The above reward will be paid upon return of the money, and no questions asked. B. BIHRISCH, Nos. 114 Rivington st., and 76 St. Mark's place.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 579, for nine shares of Eagle Fire Company, of New-York, stock, standing in the name of Randall J. Powers. Application will be made to the Company for a renewal of said certificate.
G. W. POWERS, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
144th to 151st
PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.
There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.
SATURDAY, May 2, at 1:30,
22D MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5,
Benefit of Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY,
152d performance of LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8,
BENEFIT OF MISS KATE CLAXTON.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF LED ASTRAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Over at 10:20.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
THE
GREAT
PLAY,
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!!
THEATRE
CROWDED
TO THE
DOORS.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER..........as...CAPT. MONTAIGLIN
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE..........as...MONSIEUR OCTAVE
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........JOVIN
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG..as..........REMY
BIJOU HERON..........as..........ADRIENNE
Miss ADA DYAS..........as..........RAYMONDE
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........MANON
Miss MINA VARIAN..........as..........BONETTE
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT...as...MADAME GUICHARD
ALPHONSE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
PRODUCTION,
after careful and elaborate preparation,
TO-NIGHT, MAY 2,
AND EVERY EVENING; ALSO, SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's exquisitely-beautiful comedy of
SCHOOL.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as..........JACK POYNTZ
(His original character.)
Mr. John Gilbert..........as..........Dr. Sutcliffe
Mr. John Brougham..........as..........Beau Farintosh
Mr. Harry Beckett..........as..........Mr. Krux
Mr. Edward Arnott..........as..........Lord Beaufoy
Mr. J. W. Peck..........as..........Vaughan
Miss Effie Germon..........as..........Naomi Tighe
Miss Jeffreys-Lewis..........as..........Bella
Mrs. John Sefton..........as..........Mrs. Sutcliffe
Tilly..........Miss K. Bartlett
Milly..........Miss A. Rowe
Laura..........Miss C. Bate
Clara..........Miss J. Clark
Kitty..........Miss J. Ross
Hetty..........Miss T. Morgan
Lulu..........Miss E. Simpson
Fannie..........Miss H. Germaine
Sallie..........Miss Edwards
Josephine..........Miss Elton
Pupils at Cedar Grove House.
SCHOOL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30 P. M.
Box-book open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

Miss
NEILSON
IN
READINGS.
Steinway Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.
SATURDAY MORNING, May 9.
Sale of seats commences Monday morning, May 4.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4,
Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6,
Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9,
Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
NOTE.—The second part of each Reading will consist of Miscellaneous Selections.
Morning Readings at 2. Evening Readings at 8.
Reserved seats, $1. Tickets for any of the single Readings for sale at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.
SEATS may be reserved at
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LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the successful historical drama,
LA MARJOLAINE.
Mr. F. F. MACKAY..........as..........ROBESPIERRE
Mrs. FANNY FOSTER..........as..........LA MARJOLAINE
Matinée Saturday at 1:30 P. M.
MONDAY, MAY 4, MISS COOMBS AS LADY TEAZLE.

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BROADWAY AND 22d ST.,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES FECHTER
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LOVE'S PENANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

COLOSSEUM. **COLOSSEUM.**
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The management of the Colosseum have completed an arrangement with OLD PROB., whereby the balance of bad weather now in stock will be delivered over and served out twice a day over LONDON. Rain, hail, thunder and lightning and NO UMBRELLAS REQUIRED. Two performances daily, at 1 and 7 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.
PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
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Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
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THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF Norwich University offers the best advantages to those students desiring to fit themselves for college or business. Classes limited. The Principal of this Department will receive a few pupils who can remain under his charge through the Summer vacation. The superior merits will be stated in a circular. Term begins April 9. Address
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CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WILLing to teach in the forenoon, for room, board, washing, &c.; one hour from the City. Address ALPHA, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIrience—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.
The Directors invite tenders for the supply of
6,000 TONS OF COAL
for use in their ferry steamers on the Detroit River, delivered on rail or vessel at their dock, at Windsor, in about equal monthly proportions to the end of August. Also, for
15,000 TONS OF COAL
for use in their locomotives, about half to be delivered free on board cars on the company's premises at Suspension Bridge, and the remainder at Hamilton, up to the end of September. This coal to be "Beaver Hill," or coal of equal quality.
All coal to be good round Lump Coal, free from slack, and subject to the company's weights at receiving points.
Tenders sealed and marked "Tender for Coal," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 10th May next.
Cash payments monthly.
JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager.
GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, April 29, 1874.

ERIE AND M'HENRY.

WHAT THE TRANSATLANTIC CAPITALIST PROPOSES TO DO.

HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN ROAD—HOW ERIE WAS CAPTURED FROM GOULD—ATTEMPTS TO UNITE THE TWO GREAT HIGHWAYS.

Mr. James McHenry, the Anglo-American railway magnate and builder of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was waited upon, yesterday, by a TIMES reporter, with a view to ascertaining the connection which his present visit to America has with the affairs of the Erie Railway. It is not generally known, perhaps, that Mr. McHenry is an American; but he was born in the City of Philadelphia, went to Europe when he was twenty-one years of age, and has passed the greater part of his life in the Old World. Mr. McHenry commenced his narrative yesterday by stating that it was, perhaps, as well for him to begin at the beginning by stating how he first became interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. In order to do this clearly he might state that he was the originator of the colossal trade in grain, produce, butter, and cheese, which now forms so wonderful a proportion of the trade between the two continents. He first took American butter to England, and when the then famous steam-ship Great Britain made her first voyage to this port he made up a large part of her freight with American cheese on her return trip. While in the pursuit of this business for many years, he was more and more impressed with the vast productive power of the United States, and became deeply interested in the problem as to how its exportation might be best facilitated. It proved a frequent topic of conversation between himself and all the prominent Americans whom he met abroad, and among others Mr. Mason, then Minister of the United States at Paris, and Mr. Dallas, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Finally he met abroad, in England, his opportunity of entering upon the scheme. He became acquainted with Gen. Ward and another gentleman, who were in Europe; Ward claiming to be President, and his friend a contractor on the then newly-projected Atlantic and Great Western Railway. They wanted funds to prosecute their work, and, after several conferences, he agreed to lend them his assistance, as he believed he could raise nearly all the money required for so grand and practical a project. He advanced them £10,000 sterling, with which they left for New-York to satisfy some small claims for work already done in laying a portion of road-bed. Immediately after their departure he commenced the work of raising the money required to build the road. It is unnecessary to follow that £10,000 any further than to say that immediately upon Ward's arrival in New-York his friend, the contractor, attached the £10,000 upon claims for work already done by him. That was the last Mr. McHenry ever heard of it, though he was solaced afterward by learning that the contractor was Ward's brother-in-law, and he supposed, therefore, that the understanding between them was a satisfactory one. He still maintained his interest, of course, in the project, and the most flattering representations were made to him as to the good faith of the American people in the enterprise, and their assurances that other lines would co-operate with the Atlantic and Great Western. President Buchanan wrote him an autograph letter warmly urging him to press it forward, as did also Mr. Dallas, the late Chief Justice Chase, all the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, a large number of Senators and members of Congress, and nearly every Judge of the States to be traversed by the new and much-desired road. He felt that the way was clear if good faith were kept, and in 1860 he succeeded in obtaining from the Marquis of Salamanca £200,000 for the project, and in the following year realized £300,000 sterling from Queen Christina, of Spain, for the same object. And so the work was begun and pushed to completion, continuing even during the years of the rebellion. Never once did he allow the work to falter for want of funds, though the world knows what straits the American people were driven to during those years, when it seemed as though all the money that could be raised was to be devoted to war alone. At last the road was an accomplished fact, and he and those who had invested their funds in it hoped to see a return, but in various ways they were disappointed through the lack of faith of those who had entered into contracts with it. Erie was the natural ally and eastern outlet of the new road, but no permanent and mutually advantageous arrangement could be made with them through the impolicy of their directory. All that Mr. McHenry asked was a contract based upon the net earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western; but this he could not get. Finally, upon one of his visits to this country, he met Gould and Fisk, who were then controling the Erie. He was attracted by their seeming business tact, and thought they were two bright young men, and after some negotiation he leased to them the Atlantic and Great Western for a term of four years at $1,800,000 per annum. They entered upon the contract, and matters seemed prosperous, but they broke faith on the agreement, and all that the shareholders of the Atlantic and Great Western ever obtained from them was a paltry $100,000. They kept the road during the four years, and, according to that contract, Erie would now be indebted to the Atlantic and Great Western in the amount of $7,100,000. Then Mr. McHenry determined to renew his efforts to force a way to New-York for the new road, and set about a plan to drive out the Gould management. He enlisted the attention and services of Gen. Sickles, as he felt that it would have to be done by a *coup*, and knew that Sickles had a good deal of tact and a vast amount of dash in him. He agreed to pay Sickles £20,000 for his services. He also met at the same time Mr. George Crouch, who was to some considerable extent familiar with existing affairs in Erie, and found his aid very valuable indeed. Mr. Crouch made a very advantageous arrangement to buy out a majority of the Erie Directors, and did it very well. At the same time Mr. McHenry was negotiating with Gould through a third party, and after the arrival of Sickles and Crouch in New-York he kept up communication with them by cable for some time in such a way that neither knew what the other was doing or informed of. At last the plan was matured, and, as is known, Gould was routed from Erie, and the road relapsed into the hands of at least some who were honestly interested in it. A new directory was formed, but the treasury of the road was empty, and Mr. McHenry was appealed to, and in the first forty-eight hours after the new management came in he sent them by cable £400,000 sterling, in the raising of £200,000 of which he was ably assisted by Bischoffsheim. In doing all this, McHenry states that he was actuated not by any desire to grasp Erie, or take any unfair advantage of it; nor did he do so at any time; but he was determined, if within his power, to protect the creditors of the Atlantic and Great Western, to force its way to New-York by its natural connection, and to elevate thereby the character of American credit in Europe. In 1872 he came to this country; and as he then was in a position to control Erie, he offered it to Commodore Vanderbilt, without any stipulation whatever, except that he should do the Atlantic and Great Western justice. The Commodore, after some deliberation, declined the offer. This statement is interesting as bearing upon the oft-repeated cry that Vanderbilt was trying to absorb Erie. When Vanderbilt refused to take it, Mr. McHenry turned to him and said, "Well, Commodore, next to yourself, who would you advise me to intrust with that property?" Mr. Vanderbilt replied, "Peter H. Watson;" and Mr. McHenry said at once, "Then Peter H. Watson is President of the Erie Railway." So much for the history of the two roads. The new management inspired some confidence in Europe, and matters seemed about to prosper, but lately there have been received the old complaints that somebody is going to steal or run away with Erie, and it does seem as though the cry of "thieves" will be raised whenever anybody approaches it. Mr. McHenry is here now to take Atlantic and Great Western entirely away from Erie, or to make such terms with Erie in behalf of Atlantic and Great Western as will secure to the latter road the justice which is its due. He proposes to make it the great central trunk line of America. In order to extend its traffic he had lately bought a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Columbus, and Indianapolis Railway, which would connect directly with the Atlantic and Great Western, and make a sweep of 2,000 miles of unbroken line. He had purchased Cleveland, Columbus, and Indianapolis at the suggestion of President Watson, and paid $6,000,000 for it. Mr. Watson seemed to favor the idea of the co-operation of Erie and Atlantic and Great Western, but, for some reason which was almost unexplainable, displayed a very singular hesitancy about it. Erie in this matter seemed to stand off like a timid girl afraid of what the neighbors might say about her coquetting—she is afraid of the old cry, apparently, that her stockholders are being sold out. He felt satisfied that Mr. Watson, however, was favorably inclined in his own mind, and, as an advance toward it, he had proposed to Mr. McHenry that he should raise him $40,000,000, which he was perfectly able and willing to do, to be devoted to narrowing the gauge of Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western. Mr. McHenry proposed, therefore, to find them this $40,000,000, and had already raised them $10,000,000 of it in the short space of four months, under circumstances that were not as favorable as they might have been. That $10,000,000 has netted Erie ninety-five per cent. and a fraction thus far. If Erie was disposed to treat Atlantic and Great Western fairly, Mr. McHenry is prepared to find $15,000,000 of the remainder this year, and the remaining $15,000,000 next year, but Erie must come to some immediate arrangement. These are the offers he has made, and all he asks is that the connection be made on the basis of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western—nothing more than its earnings, not a single cent. Meantime he has other offers open of parties who are desirous of connecting with Atlantic and Great Western, who can give them a terminus in New-York, and are willing and even eager to conclude the arrangement. If Erie does not close with Mr. McHenry in a couple of weeks upon these conditions, he would be into New-York by another road, and Erie will certainly be localized forever. Gould himself had recently made overtures to Mr. McHenry on this subject, though he had not considered the proposition. In case the noble band of alarmists should dread that the object Mr. McHenry has in view is to renew and come down with the old lease claim of $7,100,000 against Erie, or offset it for services after the service had been rendered, he thought it would be well to state that that claim has been settled. Erie had paid to Atlantic and Great Western $400,000 on account of that lease, and had received a full and absolute acquittal of their four years' rental. It had cost $30,000,000 to build the Atlantic and Great Western; it possessed marvelous facilities and advantages; its stockholders and owners were entitled to a fair return for their investment, and he is determined that they shall have it. Erie had always been very unfortunate in allowing its policy to be dictated by its enemies, and if she was still disposed to be hampered in the same way it would still be her misfortune. She has now one more chance, and he only gives her time to consider in consequence of her natural relationship to the other great highway, which is as important to her as she is to it. Erie is the terminal line, and the Atlantic and Great Western is her feeder. If she closes with him now, Mr. McHenry says she will have before long a provision-carrying traffic that has never been equalled, and terminal facilities at both ends of the route such as no other road has ever enjoyed, or been able to control. There had been, and still is, blundering and mismanagement in the direction of Erie, and he hoped they would now endeavor to retrieve it. What was wanted in this country was a railway A. T. Stewart, who would do the largest amount of business at the lowest possible prices, giving the greatest inducements to customers. At present they seem to be short-sighted. Take the single article of corn, one of the American staples. He could, if he dared, make contracts to-day in Europe for five years at fair fixed prices to take all that the West could supply. But what would be the consequence? As soon as the railroad managers here found that McHenry in England had made a long contract, up would go the rates and down would go McHenry. The result is that Europe to-day draws her corn largely from Russia. Her merchants can go to Odessa and contract for as many years as she chooses to allow them, and they rest assured that the life will not be squeezed out of them by a "corner" in rates of transportation. The true secret of making railways pay is not in demanding high rates or juggling with merchants and producers, but in carrying. A road does not wear out any faster than it will rot out, and a bushel of coal will move 300 tons of freight one mile.

In closing Mr. McHenry said he knew nothing, personally, as to the accuracy of the Erie accounts, which had been charged as false, but he relied on Mr. Watson's positive assurances that they were correctly kept. In any event, their true condition would shortly be known, for the English accountants now on their way here to examine them had the highest reputation in England in their profession for ability and integrity. They were the two firms of Turquand & Co. and Quilter, Ball & Co., and a principal member of each firm was coming with the clerks. That was the stipulation made. If he succeeds in his present movement, as he says he will, Mr. McHenry proposes to stimulate emigration from the Eastern to the Western States so as to draw off the surplus population and utilize it in the undeveloped lands. He would do this by running one train through every twenty-four hours, say to Chicago, at $5 per passenger, and thus enable the poor man with a family who is starving East to go West and earn his bread and his fortune.

THE RING FUGITIVES.

"MIKE" NORTON SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL—COMAN IN CANADA—J. J. WALSH DEAD.

Michael Norton, the Tammany Ex-Senator, against whom, it will be remembered, six indictments for conspiracy to defraud and forgery in connection with the New Court-house swindle had been found, made his appearance in the City on Thursday, and knowing that a bench warrant was out for his arrest, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday morning, and surrendered himself. His trial was called on some months since in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but Norton did not put in an appearance, and his bail was forfeited. The six indictments against the Ex-Senator were found by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, on the 6th of June last, at the same time that indictments had been found against Coman, Walsh, and the other Court-house Commissioners charged with fraud. Bail was fixed by the District Attorney at $6,000, which was furnished by John Purcell, a liquor dealer, residing at No. 569 Broome street.

In view of this action of Norton's, the whereabouts of his two fellow-conspirators, Walsh and Coman, becomes interesting. John J. Walsh has been residing in Florida ever since he left New-York, and has frequently signified his desire of making a "clean breast" of what he knew concerning "the Court-house frauds." He stipulated, however, that he should be guaranteed against all prosecution, and punishment. This the Attorney General was willing to accede to, and the matter remained in abeyance until two weeks ago. As Walsh promised a full confession, which would implicate many prominent men at present in the City, it was concluded to give him a guarantee against prosecution. Measures were at once taken to procure his confession in the form of affidavits, and his presence was hoped for in this City about this time. Death, however, stepped in in the shape of yellow fever, and seven days ago Mr. Walsh was buried in Florida.

Thomas Coman, the only member of the commission still abroad, is now residing in a quiet village in Canada, not far from Montreal, where he enjoys life, having lots of money and an easy conscience. He has also been anxious to confess what he knew about the Ring plundering in general, and the Court-house in particular. As he is believed to have been the worst of the three, all his overtures were unattended to.

TERESA SMALL CLAIMED BY HER FATHER—THE GIRL'S STATEMENT.

Yesterday morning a man called on President Gardner, at Police Head-quarters, and represented himself as the father of Teresa Clifton, alias Small, the girl who was removed by Mr. Gardner and Capt. Williams from a disreputable house. The man claimed the child, and denied the right of the Police to detain her. Mr. Gardner refused to deliver the child to him, as he (the father) had shown an utter disregard for the welfare of the child, who was leading a life of infamy when rescued by the Police. The matter was now before the Supreme Court, and if Judge Brady directed him to deliver the child up he would obey the mandate of the court. If he (Mr. Gardner) had the power he would send the father of the child to Sing Sing for the infamous manner in which he had disposed of his offspring. The claimant left the presence of Mr. Gardner rather crestfallen. The affidavit of the girl Teresa Clifton, which has been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, states that she is twelve years of age, and was engaged about two and a half or three years ago by Mrs. Small, alias Rush, to do errands. The depositions of the child, if true, show a fearful state of depravity, and leave no doubt that she has been used for improper purposes by the woman Small. The most important point of the child's affidavit is that in which she states that while living with Mrs. Small in First street she received several sums of money to take to her parents, who were aware of the life she was leading, and was sent with a letter about once a week from Mrs. Small to Capt. Edward Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The child charges Capt. Walsh with grossly improper conduct, and says that on one occasion he made her a present of a hat. The particulars of the charges contained in the girl's affidavit, which are too revolting for publication, prove that Mrs. Small used the child as a decoy in her infamous business, and that she carried on a regular correspondence with Capt. Walsh.

A WAIF'S ADVENTURES.

Yesterday morning a respectably-dressed young woman called at the Police Central Office with a five-weeks-old child in her arms, and asked the Matron to take care of the infant, saying that the father had deserted her, and that she had no means of support. The Matron told her that such cases did not come under her jurisdiction, and that she could not take care of the child. Last evening a Mrs. Lynch, of No. 1,472 First avenue, was passing through Twenty-eighth street, when she heard the wail of a child. She hurried to the spot and found an infant upon a doorstep. Mrs. Lynch took the child to St. Stephen's Church, and there it was baptized, a passer-by acting as godfather. Then she started to carry the child home. But an officer interfered, and took the unfortunate waif to the Police Central Office. There the Matron recognized the child as the one which had been brought to her in the morning.

PROBABLE MURDER.

About 10:30 last night Daniel Fitzgerald, a deck hand on the steamer Albert Roos, moored at pier No. 13 North River, entered John Curtis' concert saloon at No. 29 North William street, and drinks were ordered all round. After the drinks had been disposed of a dispute arose as to who ordered them. The dispute became hot, and hard words passed. Suddenly Curtis went down for his pistol. Leveling it at Fitzgerald, he fired three shots in rapid succession. Fitzgerald fell to the floor, the blood flowing copiously from a wound in his breast. An ambulance was sent for and he was taken to the Park Hospital. The wound is supposed to be fatal. In the confusion Curtis escaped, and the Police have no trace of his whereabouts. It is not known whether there had been any enmity between Curtis and Fitzgerald. It is generally believed, however, that, as Fitzgerald has been in the habit of frequently visiting the dance-house, there is something more in the case than now appears. Capt. Ulman has sent out his men in all directions, and they will make strenuous efforts to capture Curtis.

OBITUARY.

HON. JONAS C. HEARTT.

Hon. Jonas C. Heartt, an old and highly-respected citizen of Troy, N. Y., died of general debility, in this City, Thursday, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Schell, No. 53 Clinton place, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Heartt was born in Troy, in 1793, and in early life went into the hardware business with his brother, under the firm name of Jonas C. Heartt & Bro. In 1847 he retired with a competency, and the business was continued by his son, Charles F. Heartt, who died on the 4th of March last. Mr. Heartt previous to the year 1836 was several times elected to the Common Council of his native city, and in that year was elected Mayor, which office he held until 1842. In 1854 he was elected to the Assembly, and was chosen Speaker. He was always closely identified with the interests of the City of Troy, and was very energetic in his exertions to forward its steam-boat and railroad enterprises. He was one of the Trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at the time of his death, and had occupied the same position for fifty years. He was characterized by amiability and kindliness, and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Heartt leaves three children, a son and two daughters. His remains will be taken to Troy to-day, for interment on Monday.

SIGNOR NICCOLO TOMMASEO.

A dispatch from Rome, dated yesterday, announces the death of Signor Niccolo Tommaseo, the distinguished author and politician. The deceased was born at Sebenico, in Delmatia, in 1803, and resided for several years in Florence, being a frequent contributor to the *Antologia*. For political reasons he came to Paris in 1833, and after the amnesty granted by the Austrian Government in 1838 settled in Vienna. In 1847, in conjunction with Manin, he petitioned the Emperor for a mild exercise of the censorship of the press, for which he was imprisoned, but subsequently released during the insurrection of 1848. He was then appointed a member of the Provisional Government, but resigned in consequence of his objection to annexation to Piedmont, and subsequently rejoined the Government headed by Manin, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. He visited Paris twice to obtain the assistance of the French Republic, published his "Appeal to France" in the French language, and returned to Venice in 1849, convinced of the hopelessness of the attempt. He was one of the forty excluded from the amnesty on the capitulation of Venice in August, 1849, and retired to Corfu. In 1865 he returned to Florence, and although afflicted with blindness, brought out a number of new publications. Tommaseo was a most erudite and versatile writer, and the author of several works which gained for him a world-wide reputation.

ARCH-DEACON PATTON.

Arch-deacon Patton died at Bellville, Canada, Thursday night, after about ten days' illness. His remains will be taken to Cornwall for interment.

THE SHOOTING OF OFFICER LANE.

After Capt. Hiram Seeley had been taken to the Chambers Street Police Station, on Thursday night, subsequent to the shooting of Officer Lane, Roundsman Ryan and two other officers returned to the schooner's cabin to find the others of the crew. After searching a long time the Captain was brought back to the schooner to get his coat. In the cabin he called to his son, and the officers heard an answer come from the hold. They found young Seeley in the "run" of the May Montague, and dragged him to the deck. Afterward they searched the vessel thoroughly, and arrested two of the crew who had been in the cabin at the time of the shooting. When they reached the shore the crowd which had collected cried, "Lynch the scoundrel! Hang him to the corner lamp-post!" Roundsman Ryan called upon his men to take the prisoners to the Chambers Street Station, and they hurried up the wharf. The crowd fought hard for the possession of the prisoners, and the policemen had a difficult time in protecting them. Roundsman Ryan said that he received severe blows upon his back and shoulders in the struggle. The officers finally succeeded in reaching the Station, and there the prisoners were locked up. Yesterday Newton Seeley was taken before Justice Flammer, and was committed to await the result of Officer Lane's injuries. In the afternoon Officer Lane was taken from the Park Hospital, and borne to his home. There are two slugs in his knee, which have not been extracted, and may give the officer a great deal of trouble. The search now is for the complainant, the man who said that he had been robbed, and asked Officer Lane's assistance. The last seen of him he was standing on the wharf when the officers leaped upon the May Montague. When the shot was fired he took to his heels, and has not since been seen.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, is at the Astor House.

Assemblyman D. S. Lynde, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is at Barnum's Hotel.

Judge George W. Paschal, of Texas, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Jeremiah Abbott, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover Seminary, and Prof. George E. Day, of Yale College, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Dwight Foster, of Boston; Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington, and Adolphe Nones, French Vice Consul at Porto Rico, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; Hon. S. L. Hoge and Hardy Salomon, of South Carolina, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Edwin L. Stanton and Judge J. J. Martin, of Washington; Matthew Hale, of Albany, and Ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Supervisor Kehr's attack on Mr. Van Schaick was severely censured by many of his colleagues, yesterday, in the City Hall. It was proposed to expel him, but, in view of the Consolidation act which will prevent the board from entertaining armory bills in future, the suggestion was not entertained. ....Among those who called on Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, were Controller Green, Commissioners Charlick and Gardner, Superintendent Thorne, Alderman Morris, Dexter A. Hawkins, Alderman Monheimer, and others....The Mayor has received the following additional subscriptions in aid of the Louisiana sufferers: Collector Arthur, $25; Monrose & Mulvill, $25; M. Vassar, Jr., $25....Copies of bills passed by the Legislature affecting this City are to be sent to the Mayor....The sale of ferry franchises is to take place to-day.

A SAD CASE.

An exceedingly sad case of destitution was yesterday reported to Inspector Dilks, at the Police Central Office. In February last John Henderson, who kept a barber-shop at Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, disappeared from this City, taking with him $2,000, and leaving his employes unpaid and his wife and six small children entirely destitute. Since that time two of the children have been cared for by the Howard Mission, and the unfortunate woman, with four children, is now living in a rear basement at No. 215 East Twenty-fifth street. Her rent is unpaid, and she is threatened with ejectment. Any contributions for the relief of this woman and her children will be received by the Inspectors at Police Head-quarters.

FUNERAL OF DR. JOHN NEIL McLEOD.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. John Neil McLeod, late, and since 1832, Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twelfth street, took place yesterday, from the church. Among those present were Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, Dr. C. R. Agnew, John T. Agnew, Rev. J. Burchard, and Mr. Paul Spofford. The services were conducted by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye and Rev. Wm. Wylie, and eulogiums upon the life and character of the deceased pronounced by Rev. David Steele, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. William Adams, D. D., and Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D. The pall-bearers were Rev. John Thompson, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdrich, D. D., Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Gilbert W. Spier, Col. Fred A. Conkling, James Lenox, Richard Irvin, and Robert Gordon, President of the St. Andrew's Society.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Trustees and Managers of the Five Points House of Industry appeal to the public for aid in support of that useful institution. The last annual report of the Superintendent, for the year ending March 1, shows that within the year the House has cared for 1,157 inmates, has given 406,248 meals, and has had 1,120 pupils in its school. The Trustees desire to state most emphatically that there is not a word of truth in any charge made by the *Herald*, and appended to their annual statement is a certificate from Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the Bureau of Charities, vouching for the accuracy of the accounts and integrity of the management of the institution.

A NEW-JERSEY FIRE COMPANY FETED.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—The entire Fire Department of this city paraded this afternoon in honor of the Good-will Fire Association, of Trenton, N. J., visiting here. This evening the association was entertained at a banquet given at Central Hall, at which speeches were made by Mayor Sprague, M. R. West, Esq., and others of this city, and the President, Wm. H. Barton, and others of the Good-will Association.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The work on the Gilbert Elevated Railway, the act for which has received the Governor's signature, will, it is expected, be commenced immediately.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening Dr. P. H. Van Der Weyde lectured on the "Nature of Color," illustrating his remarks by means of numerous tinted charts.

"Hours of Labor. A Six Hours' Movement," will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered on an early occasion by Mr. J. P. McDonnell. Wendell Phillips will be invited to preside.

Senators Woodin, Booth, and Fox, who were appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the Police Department during the recess, will meet in a few days to adopt preliminary measures for the investigation.

Katie Daly, a beautiful child, two years of age, fell from the fifth story window of the tenement, No. 148 Clay street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was informed of the case, and will hold an inquest.

Two hundred and ninety-four patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth street, during the past month. There were forty-nine patients treated for diseases of the throat and nose.

H. L. Hotchkiss, Secretary and Treasurer of the American District Telegraph Company, tendered his resignation, yesterday. It was accepted, and his services highly eulogized. Mr. A. W. Greenleaf was elected to succeed him, and C. B. Hotchkiss appointed Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Justices Morgan and Murray took charge of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday in place of Justices Sherwood and Kilbreth. The Essex Market Police Court was taken possession of by Justices Bixby and Kasmire, who fill the judicial seats heretofore occupied by Justices Otterbourg and Flammer.

Ex-Rabbi Emmanuel H. Schlamoritz will deliver a free course of lectures on "The Evidences of Christianity," in the school hall of the Church of the Holy Innocents, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, commencing to-morrow at 4:30 P. M. The subject of the first lecture will be: "Is Christianity True or Modern Judaism?"

Alfred Couard, a member of the band of the war vessel Shenandoah, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $20 bill in a Chatham street store. On examination, it appeared that he had no knowledge of the fact that the bill was counterfeit. He was accordingly discharged.

Thomas McMahan, a sailor of the American ship Caravan, who was accused of having instigated a mutiny, and with having assaulted the mate on a voyage from Liverpool to this port, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. On examination, it appeared that there was a general fight, and that all engaged in it were equally to blame.

The second annual dinner of the members of the Produce Exchange will be held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening, 14th inst. Tickets are issued at $15 each, and may be obtained from W. H. Phillips, Chairman of the Dinner Committee; from Mr. Theo. I. Husted, No. 19 South street, and at the President's desk in the Exchange Hall.

The White Star steam-ship Gaelic arrived at her dock last evening, having on board ten thoroughbred horses and fifteen performing dogs, in charge of Mr. George Littlechild, for P. T. Barnum's Hippodrome. Among the thoroughbreds were three from Baron Rothschild's stud, one from Lord Derby's, one from Queen Victoria's, and one from the King of Italy's stables. They will be landed to-day.

Nothing new was developed yesterday in relation to the failure of Sigismund Apfel, a member of the Produce Exchange. It was stated, though with what authority could not be ascertained, that "a witness" had been found who would prove that Mr. Carpenter, Apfel's broker, had guaranteed payment for purchases made on Apfel's account. Mr. Carpenter is confident in his assertion that such is not the fact.

The examination of the Senior Class of the Law School of Columbia College, was continued yesterday, under the superintendence of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight and the Law Committee of the School. The number of students of the class is 185. The special object of the examination yesterday was law of real estate, and the students generally acquitted themselves very creditably. The examination will continue on Monday.

The motion to confirm the Referee's report, awarding $14,000 of disputed assets to the Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, as between him and the Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, was argued yesterday before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Mr. James W. Gerard in favor of the motion, and Mr. Trull opposed. The facts in connection with the dispute as to this sum have been already published in THE TIMES.

The widespread interest called out by the course of lectures delivered by Rev. George B. Cheever, at Harlem, on "The Evidences of Christianity," with special reference to the assaults of modern infidelity, has induced a number of prominent New-York clergymen, including Rev. Drs. Armitage, Taylor, Tyng, Hall, Deems, Prime, and Howard Crosby, to unite in requesting Dr. Cheever to deliver the series a second time at Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on successive Sabbath evenings. Dr. Cheever has signified his acceptance of this invitation, and the course will commence to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock.

BROOKLYN

The city received $3,818 50 for licenses during the past month.

One per cent. will be added to water taxes not paid before the 1st of June.

The Police made 2,013 arrests during the past month, against 2,052 the preceding month.

Post Mansfield No. 35 will unite with Post German Metternich No. 122, G. A. R., in the celebration of Decoration Day.

Mayor Hunter telegraphed to Gov. Dix yesterday morning asking him to withhold his signature from the Third Avenue Sewer bill.

Judge Pratt yesterday confirmed the report of the Referee granting to John C. Barry an absolute divorce from his wife, who is known theatrically as Minnie Vernon.

The contract for the labor of the convicts confined in the Penitentiary was discussed for several hours at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening, and was finally referred to the Law Committee to report.

James Burnes, aged thirty, while at work yesterday at Kelley's lime-kiln, North Thirteenth street and Second street, accidentally fell into the kiln, and received fatal injuries.

Chief Engineer Nevins reports that during the month of April there were eight fires and eight false alarms. The losses are estimated at $19,535. In April, 1873, there were fifteen fires and four false alarms, with a total loss of $21,695.

Nicholas R. Ansado was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Walsh at the instance of a lawyer named Roe, who charges him with seizing and retaining $1,500 worth of furniture upon which he held an unpaid chattel mortgage. Roe claims that the mortgage had lapsed. Mr. Ansado was honorably discharged.

The Commissioners of Charities held their first meeting yesterday under the new law which takes from them the power to purchase goods in open market, and gives to the Board of Supervisors the power to appoint the storekeepers from which supplies are to be purchased. As the Supervisors have not yet appointed the storekeepers, the Commissioners adjourned without taking any action.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Excise of the town of Ossining will hold their first meeting for granting licenses on Monday next, 4th inst.

The Public School of Sing Sing will be closed during the week, when the Teachers' Institute will meet at Tarrytown, in order to afford them an opportunity of attending.

The Ladies' Union Temperance Society of Sing Sing have presented an earnest appeal to the Board of Excise not to grant any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors "to their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, who have for years past been exposed to the evil of intemperance."

James Sanderson, a resident of Mount Vernon, aged about sixty years, while walking on the up track of the New-Haven Railroad, between Mount Vernon and Pelhamville, yesterday afternoon, was struck by the engine of the 1 o'clock P. M. train, and died in about an hour after the accident. It was stated that the unfortunate man was under the influence of liquor at the time. Coroner Brennecke, of Rye, was notified to hold an inquest.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Teachers' Institute, under charge of Commissioners E. M. Lincoln and G. J. Garretson, will convene at Hempstead on Monday in the public school-house of the village. The State Superintendent has appointed Dr. Van Bokkelin as Instructor and Miss Ellen Wiltse as his assistant.

The easterly gales for the past few days were especially severe at Riverhead. A new house in course of erection by Mr. Lewis P. Concklin was blown from its foundation, and much other damage was done on the land, while the tide was the highest known for several years. The schooner Aiken, Capt. Woodhull, went ashore near Indian Island, Peconic River, and still lies high and dry, the sloop Diligent, Capt. Winters, coal-loaded, also went ashore near the same place.

NEW-JERSEY.

A special election for a Freeholder will be held in New-Providence to-day, the last election having resulted in a tie.

There were received at the City Hospital last month 112 patients, of whom 53 were cured, 7 died, and 52 remained under treatment.

Charles McCurry, who had both legs cut off Sunday night last by a locomotive on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, died at a late hour Thursday night at the City Hospital. County Physician Buck gave a permit for burial.

The annual statement of the City Treasurer of New-Brunswick shows the receipts of the past year to have been $338,200 80, and disbursements $338,395 69. Of the latter $34,374 14 was paid out on account of old indebtedness.

The Jersey City and Albany Railroad will be reopened for business on Monday, May 11, under the lease secured by the New-Jersey Midland Road. It is intended to complete the road as far as Haverstraw during the present spring.

A boy named George Leissner was arrested in Jersey City by Detective Clos Thursday night, on suspicion of having committed a burglary. The prisoner's mother informed the detective that he had brought a quantity of silver-ware and clothing into house, and she supposed he had stolen them. He was held for examination.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Newark Bay, at the foot of Danforth avenue, Greenville, Thursday evening, and was removed to Speer's Morgue to await identification. The man was five feet eight inches high and dressed in dark clothing, with red flannel underclothing. Judging from its appearance the body had been in the water but a very short time.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday morning, Frederick Klennen, the Hoboken bank defaulter, was called up to plead to an indictment found against him immediately after the discovery of his defalcation. He declined to enter any plea in the absence of his counsel, and the court gave him until this morning to see his counsel and prepare a plea. He was then remanded to jail.

The trial of the Newark officials and contractors for conspiracy to defraud the city was continued, yesterday, in the Essex County Courts. Thomas O'Connor, one of the defendants, declared he had no understanding with the other defendants by which his action in the execution of the contract was effected, and made no departure from the contract with the view that those connected with it might be benefited financially. At the conclusion of his testimony the court adjourned until Monday.

Bishop Corrigan has called a conference of the Catholic clergy of the Diocese of New-Jersey for May 4, to take into consideration the further relief of St. John's Church from its difficulties. The funded debt now amounts to $87,000 and the floating debt to $124,000. To meet the latter there is $40,000 on hand, and it is expected that $23,000 additional will be realized from the sale of such portions of the church property as can be spared. The Bishop has addressed a letter to all the clergy, giving them a detailed statement of the financial condition of the church.

BASE-BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May. 1.—The second game between the Athletic and Baltimore Clubs was played this afternoon. There were fully a thousand persons present. The fielding of both nines was good, but the batting was ordinary. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics.......	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	3	—11
Baltimores......	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 5

HARTFORD, Conn., May 1.—The Mutuals, of New-York, and the Hartfords, of Hartford, to-day played one of the series of championship games. The Hartfords won by a score of 10 to 7.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Market fairly active and prices steady and unchanged. Fair to good Native Steers, $5@$5 50; choice, $5 60@$5 90; Extra, $6@$6 40. Shipments, 2,600. Live Hogs dull. Receipts, 13,000. Prices declined 10c.@15c. Sales at $5@$5 20 for common to medium; $5 35@$5 85 for good to strictly choice. Shipments, 10,000. Sheep firm, with a good local demand at $5 30@$8 for common to choice.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 1.—Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 106@108 premium; short sight, 109@111 premium; 60 days, gold, 133@134 premium; short sight, 136@137 premium; on London, 160@163 premium; on Paris, 133@134 premium. Spanish Gold, 240@242.

[Advertisement.]

The "FEATHER WEIGHT!" the "Feather Weight!" The neatest, lightest, strongest, best, the *ne plus ultra* of umbrellas is by that name at once expressed. MILLER, No. 355 6th av., corner 22d st.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh perfectly cured by using Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Established fifteen years. Six pint bottles, with nasal tube, sent by express for $5. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—F. C. Davis, J. Durand and wife, R. P. Veritu, R. Barros, F. J. Laferti and brothers, R. A. Tucker, J. Berger, J. Pereg Murray, Andres Grillo, John T. Terry, Charles Tucker, wife, and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Leonard, Mrs. J. C. Fremont and maid, Miss Fremont, F. Fremont, Miss Woodruff, J. J. Bensen, Thomas Cahill, Leo Hugil, Mr. Chamberlain, Thomas Rahming, Mr. Dart and wife, Miss M. R. Darling, J. W. Paulding, Solomon Goetz, B. Greenough and son, Leon Kierzhowski, Frederick Meert, C. Begule, Lesmes Pascual, L. Viadero, C. Garcia, Miss Aderly, Mr. Benjamin, V. Flaig, H. J. Henchie, Dr. Shippen, Miss Adams, T. J. Porter, Mrs. Wenle, Miss S. Sadler, Miss Sadler, Emil Latille, Mrs. Jameson, five children, and maid, Mrs. Maura and maid, Miss K. Stanley.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:57 | Sun sets.....6:57 | Moon rises..8:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:50 | Gov. Island..8:39 | Hell Gate..10:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, May 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Erick, (Dan.,) Carl, Copenhagen, Tetens & Bockmann; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; El Cid, Smith, Norwich, Conn., P. Charles; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, A. Abbott; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Ontario, Patterson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Edgar, (Br.,) Brown, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Vladimer, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Urda, (Norw.,) Byerkaal, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Richard Pearce, (Br.,) Bartabee, Alexandria, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Aberdeen, Dunbar, Gibraltar, for orders, Fabbri & Chauncey; Snow Queen, (Br.,) Boy, Havre, France, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Herald, (Norw.,) Haarlarger, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Dagmar, (Norw.,) Haave, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens, & Bockmann; Elida, (Norw.,) Boe, Queenstown, or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Mercur, (Rus.,) Hilland, Rostock, Tetens & Bockmann; Thomas Pope, Alexander, Monrovia and market, Yates & Porterfield; Luigi, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Oliver, (Br.,) Weeks, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Fleetwood, (Br.,) Garvin, Charlottetown, P. E. I., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Newry, J. C. Seager; Iris, (Br.,) Anderson, Gibara, Lunt Bros.

Schr. Rightaway, Crowley, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana April 25, and Nassau 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Western, Bristol April 15, with mdse. and 165 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris, & Co.

Bark Parraca, (of London,) Linton, Hiogo Jan. 10, with mdse. to Recknagel & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Jan. 30, in co. with bark Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) from Hong Kong, for New-York, 42 ds. out; Feb. 11, in co. with ship Horatio, from Foochow, for New-York, 52 ds. out; March 28, near the equator, spoke ship Robert Lees, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York, 72 ds. out; passed Bermuda April 20, and from thence had a succession of N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Tarragona 37 ds., with mdse. to Gomez & Arguimbau.

Bark Annie Torry, (of Richmond,) Libby, Havre, Feb. 21, and Key West 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Bartulotte Savona, (Ital.,) Salvatore, Savona 42 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo 10 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.

Bark Granada, Hodgdon, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Belize, Hon.,) Montgomery, Omoa and Truxillo 12 ds., with hides, &c., to Eggers & Heinlien. Left no vessels.

Brig Emily Watters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Monson, Cardenas 11 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Tewsbury, of and 9 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Mary M., (of Gloucester,) Murray, Nassau 8 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. John Howard, Doxey, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Alley, Virginia.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. W. T. Cox, Irvin, Norfolk, with shingles to master.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. H. E. Smith, Snow, Virginia.

Schr. H. M. Crowell, Crowell, Virginia.

Schr. Washington, Holbrook, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Stewart, Crolis, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to J. Biglow.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Gillette, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Left in port bark Thomas Brooks, for New-York, ldg.; Prof. Schwiegaard, (Norw.,) for Falmouth for orders; brig J. B. Kirby, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Glynwood, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) McMahon, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to G. S. Scott.

Schr. John M. Fiske, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 8 ds., with railroad ties to J. Lasher & Co.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Bulley, Virginia.

Schr. Frances French, Throckmorton, Virginia.

Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. A. L. Pearce, Green, Virginia.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Pearce, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) Coalwell, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Walter Palmer, Cole, Alexandria.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Alexandria.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. Summers, Snow, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Annie E. Smith, Harris, Boston.

Schr. Olando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Greenport.

Schr. Emma G. Gott, Gott, Gloucester.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Newport.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Barks Lainetra, for Cronstadt; Margaretha, for Hamburg; Sylvia W. Swasey, for Buenos Ayres; Busy, for Rio Janeiro; Harold and Activ, for Antwerp; Morning Star, for St. Jago; Antelope, for St. Croix; Louis, for Richmond; brigs H. C. Sibley, for Buenos Ayres; Oliver, for do.; Star, for Cardenas; Virginia, for St. Pierre; Ernest, for ——; schrs. Mary Burdett, for Para; Maggie D. Marston, for Baltimore; Surprise, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, from Liverpool, arr. April 30, reports from April 24 to 29th had heavy gales from N. W. and S. W., with terrific squalls from N. W., with sleet and snow; in lat. 45 40, lon. 50, passed several icebergs; April 26, lat. 45 40, lon. 50, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Dublin, from Liverpool, for New-York.

The reported arrival of the steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow, in yesterday's paper, was an error.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Boston; Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, from Providence; Louisa, from North Carolina; Fanny Cadwalader, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia. Barks Cleonic, from Newry; Rose, from Genoa; Voyager, from Messina; Josephine, from Cardenas; Forest Princess, from Havana. Brigs Dobin, from Cardenas; John Hay, from New-York. Schrs. Ella R. Hill, from Jacksonvill; William Butman, from Georgetown; Lottie Beard, from Somerset.

Cld. steamers Martha Stevens, for New-York; William Whitden, for Philadelphia. Barks Bianca Pertica, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Origine, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Hanes, for Londonderry. Brigs Starlight, for St. Lucia. Schrs. Maggie A. Fisk, for Boston; Clara M. Smith, for Boston; Margaret and Lucy, for Bridgeport, Conn.; A. P. Creamer, for Fall River; Susan Stetson, for Portland.

Sld. steamer Wilmington, for Havana. Barks Carapedoglia, for Cork; New Light, for Rio Janeiro, and brig Clara J. Adams, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

Below—Schr. Heiress, from St. Thomas.

Also arr. steamers Flag, from Charleston; Blackstone, from Baltimore, and Saxon, from Philadelphia.

CHALESTON, S. C., May 1.—Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia; bark Capilla, for Liverpool; brig Waltham, for New-York.

Off the Port—Bark N. R. Clements, for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Voyager, from Messina; brig Mary E. Leighton, from Cardenas; brig Echo, from Ponce, and a bark from the West Indies.

Sld. bark Nar, for Baltimore.

Passed out, barks Partzer, for Cork; Lydia, for Falmouth; M. and E. Cann, for Liverpool; Winifred, for Rye; Ethan Allen, for Matanzas; Leon Venete, for Cork; Carpione, for Falmouth; Sarah E. Frazier, for Cuba; brigs Gazelle, for Bristol Channel; Abto, for Cork; steamer Nova Scotian, for Liverpool; schr. Peerless, for West Indies.

GALVESTON, May 1.—Cld. barks Diamant and Lydia, for Havre; Magnus Lagaboter; Trio, for Cork.

Sld. ship Tyro, for Liverpool; schr. Alfred Bradbrook, for Philadelphia.

HAVANA, May 1.—Steamer City of Mexico, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 1.—Cld. steamers New-Orleans, for New-York; State of Minnesota, for Liverpool; ship Emma, for Havre.

Sld. from the Passes, steamers Rita and Juniata; barks Valparaiso, Harriet Hickman, Wild Hunter, and Mercur.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The steamer Vasco de Gama, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arrived here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 1.—Arr. brigantine W. H. Clements, schr. John S. Ingraham.

Sld. ship Atmosphere, brig Abbie Ellen, schrs. E. A. Hooper, David Faust, Omaha, F. Fisk.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 1.—Sld. brigs Walter Howes and Marshal Dutch; schrs. W. D. Daisley, Veto, Mauna Loa, James Bliss, Wm. Wiler, Chas. Dennis, H. T. Patton, Jennie V. Huddell, S. L. Stevens, Wm. Flint, Tantamount, Southern Cross, (Br.,) D. L. Stinger, G. L. Daboll, Rosena, Martha Weeks.

9 A. M.—Wind W., strong; clear.

DISASTERS.

EASTPORT, Me., May 1.—Schr. Annie E., of St. John, N. B., bound from Rockland, N. S., to New-York, with freestone, sprung a leak in the storm of Sunday, and has arr. here with loss of her sails.

HAVANA, May 1.—Schr. Jonas French, from Matanzas, for Tabasco, in ballast, is ashore west of Matanzas.

Bark Susan Blaisdell, from Havana, for Caibarien, in ballast got aground and has returned leaking; will repair here.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 1.—Sld. for the United States, Calliope, Erl Konig, Vidar, Duisberg, Admiral Tegitho, Nicola Barabino, and Plymouth Rock.

Arr. out from the United States on the 29th ult., Olga, Amphitrite, Hero, and Clara Killam.

Arr. out from the United States on the 30th ult. Sonora, Lucy Vick, and Giovanni Battista Olivari.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Rana.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois sld. hence, for Philadelphia, to-day, with 7 cabin and 210 steerage passengers.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—The White Star steamer Adriatic sld. hence at 2:30 P. M., to-day, for New-York.

The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Archer, from Baltimore April 17 and Halifax April 22, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—The Inman steam-ship City of Chester sld. for New-York to-day; all well.

HAMBURG, May 1.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Herder sld. hence yesterday at 6 P. M. for New-York direct.

A. RAYMOND & CO

Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.,

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New Styles for Spring

OVERCOATS.

Fine Goods and of New Make.

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